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DAILY RECORD UNION SERIES.
VOLUME XIV—NUMBER 115.

ANNUAL REVIEW

—OF THE—

TRADE OF SACRAMENTO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1881.

It is Shown that the City Business has Advanced in the Past Year from $31,112,050 to $35,392,935.

A Year of Prosperity—A Gain of $4,280,885.

In presenting the annual review of the trade of Sacramento, the RECORD-UNION refers to its former carefully prepared reports in previous years, as indicating the steady and certain advancement of this city. At the close of the year 1877, our statistics showed the volume of commercial transactions to be $25,500,000; for 1878, $27,600,000; for 1879, $29,273,300; for 1880, $31,112,050; and for 1881, it aggregates $35,392,935, a gain of $4,280,885. This figure is verified by the most careful calculations, and is the strongest evidence possible of the position uniformly maintained by this journal concerning the importance of Sacramento as a trade center.

TRADE GENERALLY

In 1881 was proportionately better in Sacramento than in any other section of the State. Notwithstanding the crop failures in this section, merchandising and manufacturing in Sacramento, unaffected by the shortage, have had a uniform advance, and the market area of the city has broadened and increased in importance. Some declination is noted in a few lines, while a remarkable advance is noted in others. The uncertain condition of affairs in some of the mining sections, and loss of trade from sections injured by the overflow of the preceding year, limited trade considerably in known provision lines. It is not deemed necessary now to enter, as heretofore, upon an extended consideration of the advantages of Sacramento as a commercial center. They are now well understood by the people of California. In brief, the points may be reviewed, however: the centrality of the city; the many lines of transport by rail and water, converging at Sacramento; the lowness of rentals and local expenses; the saving of freight between San Francisco and Sacramento to all the northern, eastern and central trade; the small fixed capital necessarily locked up in property on which to conduct business; the absence of wharfage and drayage charges; the saving in time in the shipment and transport of goods; the important facilities enjoyed by the merchants of the city; the dryness of the climate, and the general climatic advantages for storage of liquors and for the production of all kinds of wood work, etc. As to this last item, it may be specified that the boxes for the great fruit trade of the State, which is one of the chief markets, are made here, while even San Francisco has this year anticipated the coming fruit season and filed orders for boxes here to an extent that will test the capacity of our works, when added to the regular trade that must be supplied.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS,

Which tend to enhance the commercial importance, etc., of Sacramento, are found in the populous agricultural and mining sections in the region tributary to it; the fertile area and developing country to the north and west of the city, the productive foothill sections, the mountain regions and the demands of the transmontane States and Territories, which are now open to it from British Columbia, southerly to Mexico, eastwardly along the lines of the Central Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad to the Mississippi Valley, and the great San Joaquin Valley, as well as the productive valley of the Sacramento. The superior lumber regions eastward of Sacramento are also tributary to it. Sacramento is the geographical center of the State and its political capital.

ITS BUSINESS

Has the fostering care and wise direction of the Board of Trade; its business men are united in purpose and labor, and their relations towards each other are of a character to strengthen the commercial influence of the city. Real estate is held less for speculative purposes than for occupancy. The year 1881 was one of steady and much steadier. Business property has been in greater demand, and rents on leading streets have naturally appreciated. Prices for desirable business property have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. Money has ruled at a lower figure for interest, and on good security is obtainable at 7 to 9 per cent per annum. Outside eligible residence property the advance has been from 20 to 25 per cent. Along Front street, and in that section, business rentals have declined owing to the gradual movement of local trade eastward along the chief streets. Building during the year involved an outlay of over $500,000. New industries have been introduced, business property has been much improved, banking business has been good, and the business men have been plenty on the streets, wages have not depreciated, manufacturers have added to the volume of their products, and business, and new enterprises, have been added to the commercial circle. The jobbing trade is on a firmer basis than ever before, and the efforts by rival markets, both to take and divert it from Sacramento, have signally failed. The houses that report a decrease in the year's business are less than a dozen in number. Sacramento's educational facilities, its private seminaries and institutes, its public buildings, libraries, drives and its parks; its system of government, its churches, mansions, public its banks, halls, libraries, charities, mills and its social features; its manufactories, shops, hospitals, etc., the beauty of the city, the horticulture and agriculture of the county, this year it is not deemed necessary to mention in detail, though they furnish topics for extended and important remarks. To the specific notes of business transactions for 1881 attention is directed, and to the remarks of Mr. Hittell in his work on "The Commerce and Industries of the Pacific Coast," that "Sacramento is

THE CHIEF CITY

Of the great interior or valley between the coast range and the Sierra Nevada," and who, "in standing upon the trade of the city, has a higher position than any other point in California, with the exception of San Francisco in the commercial business of California."

To illustrate the importance of Sacramento as a distributing point, the statement is made that shipments to Sacramento by rail are not given, the facts under that head being inaccessible. It will also be noted that the freight statement by steamers covers a period of only ten months. The large tonnage carried by sailing vessels could not be ascertained with accuracy.

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS BY RAIL FROM SACRAMENTO.

Month	Article	Pounds
December, 1880.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Miscellaneous	5,390
	Personal effects	89,000
	[illegible]	3,610
	Potatoes	1,454,670
	Rai·ins	1,130
	[illegible]	747,780
	Sheep (144)	40,000
	[illegible]	17,380
	[illegible]	20,590
	Vegetables	526,950
	Wine	201,770
	Wool	422,350
	Total pounds	5,895,430
January, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
February, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
March, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
April, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
May, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
June, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
July, 1881.	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 1881.	[illegible]	1,080
	[illegible]	39,850
	[illegible]	109,230
	[illegible]	100
	[illegible]	20,190
	[illegible]	740
	[illegible]	2,010,020
	[illegible]	30,860
	[illegible]	19,780
	[illegible]	4,000
	[illegible]	10,060
	[illegible]	12,960
	[illegible]	4,740
	[illegible]	15,120
	[illegible]	774,620
	[illegible]	12,500
	[illegible]	185,770
	[illegible]	20,350
	[illegible]	20,000
	[illegible]	600
	[illegible]	173,200
	[illegible]	155,060
	Wool	257,380
	Total pounds	3,928,210
September, 1881.	[illegible]	1,270
	[illegible]	8,080
	[illegible]	42,460
	[illegible]	2,110
	[illegible]	20,000
	[illegible]	1,080
	[illegible]	1,225,930
	[illegible]	40,280
	[illegible]	213,120
	[illegible]	15,420
	[illegible]	8,090
	[illegible]	1,200
	[illegible]	6,170
	[illegible]	380
	[illegible]	6,150
	[illegible]	88,180
	[illegible]	43,490
	[illegible]	44,100
	[illegible]	147,920
	[illegible]	176,470
	Total pounds	2,061,910
October, 1881.	[illegible]	21,650
	[illegible]	11,450
	[illegible]	100
	[illegible]	81,030
	[illegible]	1,270
	[illegible]	200
	[illegible]	100
	[illegible]	23,220
	[illegible]	600
	[illegible]	60,000
	[illegible]	1,540
	[illegible]	942,870
	[illegible]	140
	[illegible]	172,040
	[illegible]	22,000
	[illegible]	14,510
	[illegible]	20,200
	[illegible]	22,150
	[illegible]	88,100
	[illegible]	220
	[illegible]	14,350
	[illegible]	43,970
	[illegible]	3,840
	[illegible]	276,370
	[illegible]	496,570
	[illegible]	210
	[illegible]	41,550
	[illegible]	106,700
	[illegible]	289,6[illegible]0
	[illegible]	137,660
	Total pounds	2,878,440
November, 1881.	[illegible]	2,790
	[illegible]	1,850
	[illegible]	10,690
	[illegible]	470
	[illegible]	440
	[illegible]	149,000
	[illegible]	11,630
	[illegible]	127,940
	[illegible]	60
	[illegible]	8,860
	[illegible]	23,150
	[illegible]	65,750
	[illegible]	4,990
	[illegible]	15,470
	[illegible]	3,290
	[illegible]	523,260
	[illegible]	257,540
	[illegible]	85,800
	[illegible]	520
	[illegible]	65,650
	[illegible]	67,190
	[illegible]	8[illegible],990
	Total pounds	1,508,330

RECAPITULATION: From December 1, 1880, to November 30, 1881.

Article	Pounds
[illegible]	21,650
[illegible]	11,450
[illegible]	550,300
[illegible]	25,770
[illegible]	2,690
[illegible]	19,240
[illegible]	560,600
[illegible]	157,190
[illegible]	20,630
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	100
[illegible]	556,600
[illegible]	5,920
[illegible]	20,000
[illegible]	209,000
[illegible]	20,320
[illegible]	7,311,130
[illegible]	616,500
[illegible]	64,250
[illegible]	409,440
[illegible]	48,000
[illegible]	159,700
[illegible]	46,260
[illegible]	143,700
[illegible]	351,900
[illegible]	26,670
[illegible]	21,340
[illegible]	106,180
[illegible]	4,140
[illegible]	46,100
[illegible]	59,440
[illegible]	89,020
[illegible]	82,180
[illegible]	3,173,540
[illegible]	1,118,210
[illegible]	3,710,950
[illegible]	210
[illegible]	40,000
[illegible]	17,380
[illegible]	169,350
[illegible]	20,590
[illegible]	520
[illegible]	120,000
[illegible]	5,180
[illegible]	1,696,050
[illegible]	2,801,980
[illegible]	1,639,800
Total pounds	26,275,270
[illegible]	14,348,224

[illegible] pounds for 1881.

SHIPMENTS BY CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Statement of freights carried from and to Sacramento by the Central Pacific Railroad Company's steamers during the first ten months of 1881:

LOWER RIVER ROUTE.

Month	From Sacramento. Pounds.	To Sacramento. Pounds.
January	[illegible]	4,281,106
February	[illegible]	6,723,702
March	[illegible]	5,784,516
April	[illegible]	7,726,651
May	[illegible]	6,986,759
June	[illegible]	6,647,966
July	[illegible]	6,720,367
August	[illegible]	8,108,785
September	[illegible]	8,314,012
October	[illegible]	7,612,788
Totals	[illegible]	68,306,652

UPPER RIVER ROUTE.

Month	From Sacramento. Pounds.	To Sacramento. Pounds.
January	[illegible]	355,795
February	[illegible]	1,192,054
March	[illegible]	352,289
April	325,515	672,126
May	675,235	1,241,658
June	267,253	578,377
July	227,867	649,931
August	425,819	420,744
September	712,934	408,842
October	1,057,525	543,131
Totals	5,420,011	6,414,947

Sum total, 104,341,823 pounds, as against 79,608,673 pounds for 1880.

To the above must be added the tonnage of the Sacramento Wood and Navigation Company, estimated at 46,106,734 pounds as the transactions of the same period, as against 38,422,279 for the previous season. To the foregoing must be added the estimate of 3,000,000 pounds for the Marysville line, and not less than 2,000,000 pounds for unascertained tonnage by sail and other craft, independent of lumber shipments.

RECAPITULATION.

Freight distributed by rail from Sacramento, pounds	26,275,270
By river from Sacramento, estimated at	41,420,224
Total distribution from this point	67,695,494

As against 41,188,646 pounds in 1880. (In both cases the river shipments cover but ten months.)

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The postal statistics of Sacramento for the year ending December 31, 1881, bear witness to the increase of business as follows:

Letters registered	4,315
Third and fourth class packages registered	2 512
Registered matter in transit	43,524
Through registered pouches dispatched	1,316
Through registered pouches received	1,478
Registered letters and packages for city delivery	17,491
Total number of pieces registered matter handled	70,636

	1881.	1880.
Carriers employed	5	5
Delivery trips daily	2	2
Collection trips daily	4	4
Registered letters delivered	1,905	953
Mail letters delivered	344,914	328,150
Mail postal cards delivered	56,389	47,614
Local letters delivered	26,566	23,318
Local postal cards delivered	22,989	14,874
Newspapers, etc., delivered	234,766	......
Letters collected	293,674	289,371
Postal cards collected	53,235	43,115
Newspapers, etc , collected	32,971	30,020
Money orders issued	$141,598 66	$159,661 96
Fees on same	$1,441 23	
Money orders paid	$259,292 57	$249,589 46
Amount received from publishers and agents, postage on second class matter	$2,729 86	....
Amount received from sales stamps, envelopes and postal cards	$44,078 19	....

The great bulk of the item "money orders received" represents money sent to merchants of Sacramento engaged in what is known as the country order business—the shipment by mail and otherwise of small packages of goods. These figures are valuable as giving force to the claim of Sacramento merchants relative to the country order business and the supply of the interior with goods outside of large wholesaling. The postal orders represent, however, only a small part of the total receipts by reason of country orders.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HARDWARE.

The business in agricultural implements was good. There was an increase in the volume and extent of the trade. Some loss of local manufacturers is reported, owing to short crops and less demand for cleaning machinery. The importation was larger than ever. The average increase of business was fifteen per cent. Most of the dealers in agricultural implements deal also in hardware, but there are other houses exclusively in the hardware line, and the largest house in the State is located here. While the increase of agricultural implements is placed at fifteen per cent., that in hardware is placed at ten per cent. in all its branches. Outside trade shows some declination, by reason of supplies coming in from other points and local depression in certain sections. In all the hydraulic mining region there was a disposition to cut short orders, on account of uncertainty as to permanency of that industry. The same influence operated in certain agricultural sections. Considerable new territory was, however, opened up, and the general result is the increase named. Dealers say this trade center has lost no influence. The total trade for the year gives the sum of $2,543,291.

BOILERS, IRON WORKS, FOUNDRIES, CAR BUILDING.

The chief industry in these lines is prosecuted at the Central Pacific Railroad shops, where there are employed upon the average 1,300 men. The product of the shops the past year exceeded $5,500,000, or $1,500,000 more than the previous year. The pay-car of the company leaves here $1,000,000 annually. The purchasing agency of the company for paints, oil, glass, tallow, native lumber, Eastern lumber, coal, copper ingot, pig iron, waste, rags, etc., exceeded $960,000. About half of this amount we exclude from consideration as being represented in the items already given. Local iron-workers, with two exceptions, report an increase in the business, or at least no declination, and with a steady broadening of area of trade. The total business of the year under this head was $6,180,000.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The advance in this line is about 8 per cent. Smaller dealers have suffered by competition of heavy operators. Aggregate, $358,560.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING AND BINDING.

In these lines an excellent business was done. The outside trade has greatly increased, and this market center is successfully competing with San Francisco and the East. Aggregate, $929,250.

BOXES, LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, HARD WOODS, WILLOW AND WOODENWARE.

Local mills and factories all report good business, some a decided advance, all an increase of area. Dealers report as much in volume as before, with extended area of trade. The business in all these lines is on a more settled basis. The trade is good in all the valleys; lessened somewhat in the mining regions. Business extended into some new sections. There has been a stiffer competition than the year before. In some old sections—as Nevada, for instance, where there had been great declination—trade has revived. The willow and woodenware trade advanced about 20 per cent., and the area of sales has greatly extended. The largest woodenware factory on the coast is located here. The lumber dealers uniformly agree that the advance is 10 per cent. This makes the total transactions in these lines $2,125,200.

BREWING.

The beer made in the district for 1881 amounted (as registered at the Internal Revenue office) to 66,647⅓ barrels, as against 64,226 for 1880. In Sacramento county in 1881, 18,847 barrels, as against 19,120 for 1880. The tax per barrel is $1. Brewers, while having produced less beer as above shown, have felt no loss of influence to this market. Aggregate business, $143,089.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Carriage and wagon building and importing has been very prosperous. The trade has largely increased and extended. Local manufacturers have been especially successful. The aggregate sales reported make $438,150.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

This business has been good. Despite a better competition the tobacconists have advanced and find their trade on a better footing in Sacramento's trade territory than ever before. In fact it has broadened, and new territory has been added. Aggregate, $352,200. The Internal Revenue Office reports the total manufacture of cigars for the district in 1881 at 1,648,435. They paid a tax of $6 per M, or $9,890 60. Of these 883,350 were made in Sacramento, as against 871,200 for 1880.

CONFECTIONERY.

This business is rapidly expanding here. It commands a large jobbing trade. The manufacturers and jobbers report 9 per cent. advance in volume and a greater extent of territory. $235,440.

CRACKER BAKERS AND BAKERS.

Two very large cracker bakeries are operated here, and do a large wholesale business in the usual varieties of the line. The business is on a good basis and has a growing influence. It encounters a strong competition, but held its own in 1881 product with that of other bakers. Amount, $151,600.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

In these lines the business is finely representative of Sacramento's commercial advantages. The wholesale trade is increasing with phenomenal rapidity, and the Sacramento houses may be said to practically control the market of the interior, to the extent at least that no dictation can be made as against them and their rates. The trade area covered by the Sacramento houses in these lines is only surpassed by the business of the wholesale liquor dealers and grocers. Average advance for the year, 15 per cent. Total, $387,650.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The trade has remained good, and the area and influence have augmented. Total, $324,450.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND WOOLENS.

In dry goods, a fine wholesale business has opened up, the trade area has extended, and the average of the reports is an advance of 10 per cent. Total, $1,535,600. In clothing and woolens there was sharper competition, but an extended trade, and the advance in the volume of business was about 5 per cent., making transactions $1,075,515.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The wheat rate, selling at the mills for flour production, averaged in Sacramento during 1881, per hundred weight, as follows:

January	$1 30	July	$1 35
February	1 25	August	1 50
March	1 30	September	1 55
April	1 35	October	1 65
May	1 32½	November	1 65
June	1 37½	December	1 65

Average for the year 1881, 1.43 9-12. The average for 1880 was 1 49. Average price for barley, 1881, 1.12 11-12. Average price for barley, 1880, .81. Less barley was raised in the Sacramento section than ever before. Sacramento county, essentially a barley raising county, had the poorest crop for 20 years. Little wheat was grown and much of it was foul. The farmers, however, were nearly all fortified by vine and fruit-tree products and were thus saved from heavy loss. For 1882 the outlook is very promising. The winter thus far has been all that could be desired. The wheat acreage in all this section will be greatly enlarged—probably double that of any former year. Barley growing will be resumed and promises to exceed that of any previous season. Summer fallowing is the rule, and winter plowing will nearly all be sown to barley.

The flouring mills of the city are worked up to their full capacity. They feel the influence of new industries and increased consumption of food, as well as the enlarged trade of this market. The volume of the business was greater by 12 per cent. The millers all report the trade influence of the city much enhanced. We place the volume of mill produce as follows: $2,915,360. The product and trade were as follows: Flour, 194,000 barrels; ground barley, and for malting, 29,000 tons; oat and cornmeal, 570 tons; bran 1,050,000 lbs.; cracked wheat, middlings, graham flour, buckwheat, rye for flour and meal, 715 tons; superfine flour, 23,500 barrels.

FRUITS, PRODUCE, NUTS AND SEEDS.

Sacramento is the largest fruit exporting market of the State. A number of houses are engaged wholly in produce shipments to the Pacific States and Territories and as far eastward as the Missouri river. Others are shipping both produce and fruit, and others fruit alone. The advantages of this market it is needless to set forth. They are thoroughly well known. The outlook is that Sacramento will become the largest fruit market west of the Mississippi, if indeed it is not so already, and that the shipments of the past year from this point only indicate the continued supremacy of this market. In this consideration we are speaking of green and dried fruits, semi-tropical fruits and seeds. It may seem a startling statement, but it is supported by the figures, that this market alone shipped in 1881, twenty-five per cent. more of green fruit than was shipped from all of California during the previous year. The Southern Pacific Railroad has opened up a new field for our market, and our dealers have moved forward and occupied it. The productions for 1881 were better in all lines. The lateness of the season the year before operated materially against the fruit interest of the coast. Comparative showings then with that season would not be just to the market. Insect pests also injured the market. During the past year there has been a remarkable revival of fruit interests. Horticulture promises to become the leading industry of the State. Attention has been given to the introduction of the best methods of protecting the orchards from the destructive pests, and these efforts promise to be effectual under the present organized forces working in connection with Matthew Cooke, Chief Executive Horticultural Officer (whose headquarters are at Sacramento) and the State Horticultural Board. The horticulturists are now awake to the importance of the industry. Fruit-canning and drying is largely increasing, and there has been established in this city in the year a large canning establishment, which will begin putting up canned goods with the appearance of asparagus in the market this spring, and follow with the canning of salmon prior to the receipt of the early fruits. The erection of this establishment has already caused an outlay of between $30,000 and $40,000, and will give employment to a large number of hands. It is estimated that during the coming fruit season this cannery will desire 300 tons of apricots, 5,000 boxes of Bartlett pears, 12,000 baskets of peaches, 500 tons of plums, a large quantity of tomatoes, cherries and other small fruits. The demand for apricots has largely increased, and apricot-growing has kept pace with it. Orchardists are bringing here from the East by the carloads apricot trees to be planted. This is to introduce a change in stock, and to get a hardier growth of wood by bringing from a colder climate, and to avoid the propagation of insect pests. Apricots bring a large price for canning and drying, and the planting of plum and Bartlett pear trees, from one to two years old, is being conducted upon the same basis, the stock being shipped from the East, especially from the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. The demand for seeds is much larger than that of the previous year. Instead of California now drawing from the East for seed supplies the situation has been reversed, and the demand is now from the East for seeds produced here, which are being furnished Eastern houses in large quantities. This change is significant, and shows the desire of the Eastern country to introduce new stock from a distant field. While leading houses in fruit shipping business report phenomenal increase in their market dealing and shipping business, an impartial average obtained from all the statements would place the actual increase of the business for 1881 at twenty-eight per cent. over that of 1880, including all kinds of fruits, garden produce and seeds, making $1,473,280.

FURNITURE, UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES, CABINET MAKING.

Business in these lines was good, without any marked advance. Competition was active, but Sacramento dealers have in no case been crowded from the market. Some of them have sold directly in the local market of San Francisco and successfully competed for coast country trade. The increase in area was great. Local manufacturers feel that they are now on a firm basis, and that the precarious period has been passed. They ship cottage furniture most largely, but send even walnut and finer goods down the Southern railway, over the Sierras, and as far north as Oregon. Average advance of the business, eight per cent. Aggregate, $449,550.

GROCERIES.

The wholesale grocery trade, after comparison of all the figures submitted by dealers, shows an advance of eight per cent. With liquors it is the chief jobbing business of the city, and its importance is rapidly augmenting. Some of the dealers suffered loss of trade in the mining sections because of cessation of labor in some portions, but not because of any loss of influence to the city. Including coffee and spice mills, the aggregate is $4,638,870. Family grocers report their business very much increased, and the local consumption nearly twenty per cent. more, but no inclusion is made of any figures that would be repetitive of those credited to the wholesale trade.

HATS AND CAPS—HAIR GOODS.

In these lines business has been advanced, outside trade increased, and the volume raised to $95,600. The local patronage has been divided more in boots and shoes. The interior trade has much improved, and the city market is answering to larger demands and sending to more distant points. In hair goods more activity has prevailed, and orders from abroad are more frequent.

HAY AND GRAIN.

The establishing of the stock corrals here has not only made this a central stock market, where nearly all the stock moving towards the coast is brought, but has largely increased the hay and grain business, besides throwing into the city much local trade by reason of the money disbursed by drovers. The dealings were $110,000.

HOPS.

In the vicinity of Sacramento about 4 250 bales of hops were produced in 1880, being an increase of some 250 bales. The number of acres in hops was considerably greater than last year, but the yield per acre was less. On an average, the yield was about 1,500 pounds to the acre, and the largest yield coming to our notice was at the rate of 2,400 pounds per acre for a field of twenty acres. The quality proved to be quite good, and our hops were more in demand from Eastern buyery than ever before, and it was quite noticeable that the Western States, to which shipments were only commenced a few years since, have now grown to be our best customers; in fact more than one-half of our product went to Milwaukee and Chicago, being shipped there on direct orders to Sacramento houses. Considerable amounts were also shipped to New York and other Eastern cities and to Australia. To show what satisfaction our hops are giving East, we were shown a letter to a leading Sacramento house from a firm in Milwaukee that had received some fifteen car loads of hops from them, in which they state, "The quality of every bale you shipped was entirely satisfactory." Sacramento is gaining in importance as a shipping point every year, and the crop of other sections besides that of our own is being handled by Sacramento shippers. The larger portion of our crop was marketed early. The stock now on hand does not exceed 200 bales. The amount represented by this line was about $175,000 the past year.

JEWELRY.

The jewelry business has lost nothing of its importance in this market. The business improved over that of 1880, with a broadening of influence and extension of area. Aggregate, $212,400.

LIME, CEMENT, POTTERY, BRICKS, ETC.

In lime, cement, plaster, pottery and stoneware, fire brick, drain-pipe, marble dust, etc., the average shows a good business. The quantities sold were greater, but the per cent. was lower. There was no declination in market influence. Bricks were sold in about the same quantity as in 1880. The volume of business in these lines aggregated $323,000.

MARBLE AND GRANITE.

The dealers in marble and granite all report a much increased influence of Sacramento in the interior, and an advance of business of eighteen per cent., or $60,180.

MARKETS.

The markets, outside of the wholesale shippers of fruit and produce, are as fine as there are in the State, and represent an order business proper to be carried into this report. Aggregate business, $270,000.

MEATS AND HIDES.

In the hide trade, which was a large one, there has been no loss over the previous year, and some new territory has been added. Quite an important business has sprung up in the purchase of beaver pelts, which promises to be extensive, beavers being plenty in all the streams in this section. The local lard product has largely supplanted the Eastern article. Pork-packing held its own in volume and has successfully competed with Eastern bacon and hams, which, however, are brought here to be smoked in large quantity. Total trade in meats, hides, tallow and lard, $2,680,650.

MILLINERY.

The millinery business has held its own as to area commanded for jobbing, and in volume of sales the figures given show an increase in the aggregate of 10 per cent. Aggregate, $112,200.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, PAPER HANGINGS AND ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

Several large houses compete for the wholesale trade, which has largely advanced in importance. The business has been much better, has extended into new sections, and under the influence of an active competition in oils, etc., has resulted in a great volume of sales. In leads and turpentines the largest stocks have been brought to this market that has ever been placed in the interior. One of these houses deals largely in alcohol, cement and plaster. Excluding these two last items we place the sales at $898,000. It should be remarked here that the excellence of the lumber used in sash and doors here, and the climatic advantage for storage, are appreciated and causing the opening up of a very large trade.

SPORTSMAN'S SUPPLIES, SHIRTS, SOAPS, SEWING MACHINES.

These lines are grouped because of convenience and because the advance in each is the same. It represents an increase of 15 per cent. Aggregate, $185,150.

STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET METALS.

In these lines there has been an advance (average) of 20 per cent. An exceedingly large business has been done, and shipping to the interior has largely increased. Amount, $464,400.

LEATHER, SADDLERY, HARNESS SUPPLIES, ETC.

The saddlery and harness business has been excellent, and increased in volume and extent of area compassed by the trade of the houses. The reports place the business at 20 per cent. gain, or $358,000. Shoe findings are largely dealt in.

WINES AND LIQUORS, GRAPES AND BRANDY; WINE AND BRANDY INTERESTS.

The average of the reports of the wholesale liquor dealers of Sacramento give an addition of 13 per cent. in both volume of business and the financial results thereof, with a widely extended market. One house reports the same volume of business as in 1880; two report less, and all the others give from 10 to 20 per cent. increase. None of the old trade has been lost, and several new points have been developed. One more house has been added to the business. Competition of Eastern houses has continued, and they are selling in Sacramento market in smaller packages in order to give them a foothold. Sacramento traders found it necessary to work harder than ever to resist this influence, but they are gratified at finding that their Eastern competitors have discovered the credit business in which they are compelled to indulge in growing more hazardous and it daunts them. They find that they have overdone the business in trying to run out the Sacramento houses. The arrangements made by Sacramento dealers with leading Eastern establishments, referred to in last year's report, have proved highly successful, and have crowded from the track Eastern houses of smaller importance.

More California brandy was made the past year. The largest special bonded warehouse on the coast is located in this city, and George Lichthardt is the storekeeper. In October he received notice from the Collector of the district that the capacity of the warehouse must be increased to accommodate the productions of grape brandy in the district by 2,000 barrels, then to be deposited, and that the increased capacity should be from 90 000 to 140 000 gallons. Accordingly an addition, 60x134 feet, and fire-proof, was added at a cost of $5 000, and resulting in an increase in capacity of 150,000 gallons. During the year two new stills were set up at Florin, and the one at Shingle Springs doubled its product.

Sacramento county produced of grape brandy in 1881, 103 284.30 gallons, and the Fourth Revenue District produced 301 560 44. The distillery at Brighton produced 10,000 gallons. A tax of 90 cents per gallon was paid upon all these productions. There was worked up in this county in 1881 3,000 tons of grapes, and the grape crop was one third short. The Johnston Brandy and Wine Company produced between 30,000 and 40,000 gallons. For lack of crop the Lachman winery was not worked. The smaller producers made about 160 000 gallons of wine. The price was better by about ten per cent. for grapes, taken for all purposes.

The largest raisin-producers of the State are located within the trade area of Sacramento. The products of the Gerke, Barrett, Natoma, Bugbey and Orleans Hill vineyards were all worked up in 1881 by Sacramento houses. The Bugbey vineyard produced about 300 tons of grapes, the Gerke 250 tons, the Barrett 250 tons, and the Orleans Hill vineyard 50,000 gallons of wine. There is now in bond in the bonded warehouse about 100,000 gallons of grape brandy, and by February there will be 120,000, as the season is a month earlier. Brandy has become a prominent article of trade here, to the extent of being purchased in bond by New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and Philadelphia houses, and allowed to remain here to age. The issue of transferrable certificates, which are really negotiable paper, greatly facilitates this business. Sacramento is the largest brandy market upon the coast. Brandy is concentrated goods, and nearly always goes to market by rail, while wine is heavier goods, and seeks water lines of transportation. Brandy stored in this climate ripens and ages better than in any other places upon the coast, one summer here being equal to three in San Francisco, because of Sacramento's mean summer temperature from 75° to 78°. The Internal Revenue Office for the Fourth District is located here, and its location largely facilitates the business of shipment from this point. The brandy sales for the year are placed at $250,000, as against $200.000 the previous year, and including the Internal Revenue tax, makes an aggregate of $375,000. The liquor business, exclusive of California brandies, is widely extended, and the aggregate upon the percentage, as indicated, is $1,243,000.

WOOL.

The purchases of wool in Sacramento for 1881 are estimated from the best sources of information at 1,000,000 pounds for the spring clip, at an average value of 26 cents; fall clip 1,500,000 pounds, at 16½ cents; total for the year, 2,500,000 pounds, at $507,500. The condition and staple was good, better than in previous years. The farmers will probably give more attention to sheep-raising in the future, as the amounts invested in sheep at the wool prices of the past two or three years are found to yield a larger percentage of profit than any other of farm products. The Spanish merino seems to be considered the favorite stock. Large quantities of scoured or cleaned wool have been forwarded East the past year, and little or none has been shipped in the greasy or uncleaned condition, and thereby a great saving is made in the item of freight. Sacramento is an excellent wool center, and growers will find it to their advantage to forward their wools here for sale, as they can always find a market at highest ruling prices, and save storage, commission and other expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese houses represent a business of $98,000, outside of local trade, dealing in teas, cotton goods, notions, boots and shoes, confections, sugars, rice, etc. Coopering has increased in 1881 and much improved in volume. Engraving and sterotyping is conducted profitably. In fancy goods, toys, plated ware (not included in jewelry), embroidered goods, crewels, flosses, pictures (not included in the paragraph on paints, oils and glass), the reports are of large advances. Chinese supplies are shipped from Sacramento by one house in large quantities. In pianos, musical instruments and sheet music there is an extending trade, and the market area is increasing. One house reports the trade the same as in 1880. The others give an increased volume and flattering account of the feeling abroad relative to Sacramento as a depot of supply. The supply is ample here, and the houses able to fill all demands. In gas and steam fittings the reports are good. Gas-fitters', plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies are largely shipped hence. Buck gloves are manufactured to order here, and with one exception the factories report a growing trade. Saddle-trees are manufactured here, and abroad are deemed the best article produced in any market. Ice is sold largely here, and from the depots of supply shipped to the surrounding country. Coal is largely dealt in, and its sales increasing. Wood-dealers experienced a loss in lighter sales, wood being largely superseded by coal. Yeast cakes and essences are produced by local factories for the trade. Dyeing commands a good business. Ladies' and children's wear is largely made here for the trade, and shirt making has grown to be a prominent business. Electrical instruments and apparatus of all kinds are furnished for any section by a competent house, and all kinds of electrical work done by it. Mattresses, billiard tables, paper boxes, models, rag carpeting, piano repairing, artificial stone, book binding, vinegar and pickle making are all engaged in extensively and command a good trade. Carpets, oilcloths, bags and bagging, wagon covers, etc., upholstery, curtains, moldings, etc , are dealt in largely. One of the chief industries of the city is the woolen mills, which occupy a large place in the trade of the city. Harrows of a new pattern, separators, smut machines and agricultural tools are made here extensively. Printers' supplies are furnished in any desired quantity. Manufacturing jewelers, engravers, die-sinkers and locksmiths prosecute their business here. Gas stoves are sold and rented; oil stoves, lamp stock, etc., are dealt in. Safes are kept in stock, and builders of iron fences, vaults and jails have works here; as also working assayers, metallurgists, etc. Carriage trimming is largely carried on, and commands a good interior trade. Skilled wood and ivory turners are located here; also model makers, pattern makers, repair shops for sewing machines, etc. Merchant tailoring is largely carried on, and the orders from the interior constantly augment in this line. Roofers have works here, and answer all orders for the interior. Soap works are conducted on a large scale, and rely almost wholly on the jobbing trade. Hard woods, carriage supplies, etc., are furnished by one of the largest houses in the State. Barbed wire is sold by houses devoted wholly to the business, as well as by other dealers. Photography is represented by some of the largest and best galleries in the State and by artists of unsurpassed skill. Amateurs' tools, scroll saws, lathes and woods, blacksmith's supplies and coal are all to be had here of large dealers; in fact, in the latter lines, of the largest dealers on the coast. Salmon fishing, canning and shipment represents here a business of not less than $65,000 per annum. Had accurate statistics been kept, it is probable this figure would be much enlarged. The salmon fishing is very doubtful as a permanent industry, as the waters of the rivers are so muddied that few spawning grounds are left and the run of salmon is not to be relied upon. Experts agree on the statement that the salmon are being rapidly driven from the rivers by the condition of their waters. These several businesses, where not carried into other items specially noticed, represent a trade for 1881 of $967,000.

RECAPITULATION,

Showing the trade of Sacramento for 1881, exclusive of banking, real estate and insurance business:

Agricultural implements and hardware	$2,543,291
Brewing	143,089
Hats, caps and hair goods	95,600
Mill products	2,915,360
Boilers and iron-workers, foundries, car-builders, machinery, etc	6,180,000
Lumber, boxes, wood, coal, hard wood, willowware, woodenware, brooms, and matches	2,125,200
Markets	270,000
Meats, hides, pelts, lard, bacon, etc	2,680,650
Hay, grain, feed, etc	110,000
Wool	507,500
Hops	175,000
Dry goods	1,535,6.0
Clothing and woolens	1,075,515
Boots and shoes	358,560
Carriages, wagons, etc	438,150
Drugs, medicines and dental goods	324,450
Paints, oils, glass, etc	898,000
Grocers	4,638,870
Fruits, produce, seeds and nuts	1,473,280
Lime, plaster, pottery and bricks	323,000
Jewelry	212,400
Sporting supplies, soap, shirts and sewing-machines	185,150
Furniture, cabinet work and undertaker's supplies	449,550
Paper, printing, publishing, books, stationery, binding, etc	929,250
Liquors and wines	1,243,000
Cigars and tobaccos	352 200
Confectionery	235,440
Crockery, glassware, fancy goods	387,650
Stoves, tinware, sheet metals and metal work	464,400
California brandy	375,000
Saddlery, harness supplies, leather, etc	358,000
Marble, granite, etc	60,180
Bakers, cracker bakers, etc	151,600
Chinese houses	98,000
Salmon	65,000
Millinery	112,200
Miscellaneous	902 000
Total for 1881	$35,392,935
Total for 1880	31,112,050
Gain over 1880	$4,280,885

In concluding this review attention is directed to the special notices of business houses in this number, wherein a large number of firms in detail set forth the advantages of this market. In many cases proofs are cited of claims made that are suggestive and interesting.

[For the New Year's RECORD UNION]

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE SACRAMENTO STATION—METEOROLOGY OF THE COAST.

An Interesting Account of How Signal Service Observations are Taken.

[By J. A. Barwick, Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. A.]

Sacramento is geographically situated in north latitude 38 degrees and 35 minutes, and longitude 121 degrees and 31 minutes west of Greenwich; elevation above sea level, 35.56 feet. This station is supplied with two mercurial barometers; two standard, two maximum, two minimum and two hygrometrical thermometers; one anemometer, with self-register attachment; one anemoscope, one large wind-vane and one pluviameter or rain-gauge. These instruments are all carefully compared with the standard instruments in the Chief Signal Office at Washington, D.C., before being sent out to the different stations. Eight observations daily are taken. Six are taken at Washington City time, and two at local or Sacramento time. Three of these are telegraphed to the Chief Signal Office, Washington, D. C., daily, viz., the 4:02 A. M., 12:02 P. M., and 8:02 P M., local time, corresponding to 7 A. M., 3 P. M and 11 P. M. respectively, Washington time. The difference in time between the two places is two hours and fifty-eight seconds; that is, the local time of Sacramento is two hours and fifty-eight seconds slower than the local time at Washington. Three other observations are taken, at 8:02 A. M., 11:02 A. M., and 4:02 P. M., local time, corresponding to 11 A. M., 2 P. M. and 7 P M , Washington time. The remaining two are taken at 12 M. and at sunset, local time.

FIVE OF THESE OBSERVATIONS

Record the meteorological condition of the weather at the time of taking each observation, such as the pressure, temperature, dew point, and relative humidity of the atmosphere; the direction and velocity of wind; the amount, kind and direction of clouds; the amount of rainfall, if any has fallen since last telegraphic report, and the state of the weather—whether clear, fair, foggy, cloudy, hazy, smoky, light or heavy rain, hail, etc., and in fact all atmospheric phenomena that is seen at the time of the observation or previous to taking it, such as hails, frosts, auroras, hot and cold spells,

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING,

Earthquakes, flight of birds, leaving of trees, blossoming of flowers, and everything that tends to complete the climatic condition of the place of observation at that particular time. An observation with the instruments commences first with the barometer, the readings of which are recorded in inches and hundredths, which is afterwards corrected for temperature, instrumental error and elevation. We correct for temperature, because heat expands the column of mercury, therefore requiring a greater hight to produce a given pressure; also for the purpose of comparing all barometric readings. For all scientific purposes the readings of the barometer in all countries must be such as to be compared to a certain standard of temperature; the temperature therefore agreed upon is that of melting ice. Our barometric readings is reduced to a temperature of 32°, which is that of melting ice. We correct for instrumental error whenever there is a difference in the readings of a barometer, when it is compared with the standard barometer at the Chief Signal Office, Washington, D. C. If it reads less than the standard, we add the mean difference; if it reads more, we subtract. The difference is usually small. We subtract from the barometer at this station (.001) one-thousandth of an inch after the barometer has been corrected for temperature. The barometric readings are now corrected for temperature and instrumental error.

THE CORRECTION FOR ELEVATION

Is next applied. We correct for elevation because the stratum of air resting on the earth's surface, between all stations and the level of the sea, is that much less atmosphere pressing on the mercury in the cisterns of the barometers at stations above the sea level. The cistern of the station barometer at this place is 69.6 feet above sea level. We therefore correct for that much elevation—that is, we add .070 of an inch in summer and .080 of an inch in winter to the barometer after it has been corrected for temperature and instrumental error. The barometer is now corrected for temperature, instrumental error and elevation, which is the reading telegraphed three times daily to the Chief Signal Office at Washington. The thermometers are next consulted, which are kept in an instrument shelter. The shelter is a double latticed frame-work, permitting a free circulation of air, and fastened to a window which must invariably face the north. The instruments are constantly in the shade and elevated above the sidewalk about 37 5 feet, and distant from the window about one foot. The maximum thermometer is a thermometer like others in use, with this difference, viz: near the bulb the bore is made somewhat smaller; heat expands the mercury in the bulb more than it does the glass, the mercury is forced up through the smaller aperture, and indicates

THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURE

During the day. When it begins to grow cooler the mercury in the bulb contracts, and the mercury in the tube would recede towards the bulb were it not for the smallness of the tube near the bulb; therefore it remains above the small aperture, and shows the highest point reached by the thermometer during the day. This thermometer is always kept in a horizontal position by means of a brass pin. At 11 P. M Washington time, which is 8:02 P. M. local time, each day, the thermometer is set by turning it around on a pivot. By centrifugal force, or the force of the revolution, the mercury is thrown back again into the bulb, until the thermometer corresponds with the temperature of the air at that particular time. The minimum thermometer is a spirit one (alcohol), which is also kept in a horizontal position. Within the tube of the minimum is placed a very fine glass rod, about half an inch in length and a little smaller than the bore of the tube. This index is immersed in the column of alcohol, but must be brought in contact with the extremity of the column. On account of the capillary adhesion between the alcohol and the glass, when the alcohol contracts by cold, it drags along with it the glass index; but when the alcohol expands by heat it passes by the index without displacing it; so that the position of the index shows the lowest temperature to which this instrument has been subjected since the last observation. An observation of both the maximum and minimum thermometer is made once a day, at 11 P. M. Washington time and 8:02 P. M. Sacramento time, at which time they are both set, the maximum as above described, and the minimum by raising the bulb end to nearly a perpendicular position. The index will run down to that of the top of the column of alcohol at whatever temperature it then stands at.

The following tables give the mean annual barometer, mean thermometer, maximum and minimum, for the different seasons of each year from 1878 to 1882:

YEAR.	Mean annual barometer..	Mean annual temperature	Max. temperature......	Min. temperature......
1878	29.956	61.3	100.5—Aug.	23.5—Dec.
1879	30.006	60.3	103.0—Aug.	25.0—Dec.
1880	30.023	57.5	98.0—July	25.0—Jan.
1881	30.023	59 3	98.6—July	31.9—Dec.

The winter months are December of one year and January and February of the next year, and is from 1877-8 to 1880-1:

YEAR.	Mean winter barometer..	Mean winter temperature	Max. winter temperature	Min. winter temperature
1877- 8	30.021	49.9	67.0—Dec..	27.0—Jan.
1878- 9	30.130	49.3	73.5—Feb. .	23.5—Dec.
1879-80	30.156	44.4	64.0—Feb. .	25.0—D.&J.
1880- 1	30.108	51.0	67.0—Feb. .	35.0—Jan.

The following table is for the spring, the months of which are March, April and May of each year:

YEAR.	Mean spring barometer..	Mean spring temperature	Max. spring temperature	Min. spring temperature
1878	29.946	69.5	91.0—May..	40.0—March
1879	30.053	59.3	91.0—May..	38.0—March
1880	30.056	54.5	86.0—May..	29.0—March
1881	29.998	60.4	88.8—May..	37.0—March

The summer months are composed of June, July and August. For years 1878 to 1881, means for each summer are as follows:

YEAR.	Mean summer barometer...	Mean summer temperature	Max. summer temperature	Min. summer temperature
1878	29.848	72.9	100.5—Aug.	49.0—June
1879	29.833	72.9	103.0—Aug.	51.0—July
1880	29.882	69.1	90.0—July.	49.0—Aug.
1881	29.904	68.5	98.6—July.	48.0—June

The means of the following table for autumn are for the months of September, October and November, from 1877 to 1881:

YEAR.	Mean autumn barometer..	Mean autumn temperature	Max. autumn temperature	Min. autumn temperature
1877	29.980	63.4	98—Sept....	37—Nov.
1878	30.001	62.5	92—Sept....	34—Nov.
1879	30.008	60.9	96—Sept....	33—Nov.
1880	30.029	5[illegible].9	92—Sept....	27—Nov.
1881	30.029	58.5	96 Sept....	32—Nov.

OUR NEXT INSTRUMENT

To read is the hygrometrical thermometer from which we obtain the dew point—the absolute and relative amount of moisture in the air. A hollow wicking is placed over the bulb of the hygrometrical thermometer; the lower end of the wicking rests in a small metal cup, kept constantly filled with rain or soft water; by capillarity the water is drawn up through the wicking, and by evaporation produces cold, causing this thermometer to read lower than one not kept moist, but exposed near by, except when the air is completely saturated with moisture; they then read both alike. But an occurrence of this kind is very rare; the storm must be severe or of long duration, or during dense fog. In summer the difference is much greater between the two thermometers than in winter, consequently the relative humidity is less, but the absolute greater. The air in summer expands by heat; its capacity for containing moisture is very much increased and its evaporating power also increased. In winter the air contracts by cold, and its capacity for containing moisture is thereby decreased, and a smaller amount of absolute humidity indicates by the wet and exposed (or dry) thermometer a greater amount of relative humidity than the same amount of absolute humidity would in summer. For instance, in a cubic foot of air completely saturated at a temperature of 38°, the relative humidity would be expressed by 100, and both the exposed, or dry and wet thermometer, would stand at 38°. Now let this cubic foot of air be brought to a temperature of, say 50°, and the wet bulb to a temperature of 40°, the relative humidity would be expressed by .32 per cent. Owing to the expansion of this cubic foot of air by an increased temperature, it covers a larger amount of space, but the

ABSOLUTE AMOUNT OF MOISTURE

It contained is as much at the temperature of 50° as it was at 38°, while its relative amount of moisture is much less, owing to the greater amount of space it occupies. Reduce the temperature again to 38°, the same absolute amount of moisture would be there, and its relative amount would again be expressed by 100, or complete saturation.

The following table gives the mean annual and seasonal relative humidity for the years from 1878 to 1881:

YEAR.	Mean annual humidity...	Mean winter humidity*..	Mean spring humidity...	Mean summer humidity...	Mean autumn humidity...
1878	62.2	77.1	67.1	54.7	54.4
1879	65.7	68.3	68.4	52.7	65.2
1880	64.6	77.2	66.2	59.3	54.9
1881	65.2	84.0	68.4	56.3	58.4

*Note—The mean winter humidity is for the winters of 1877-8, 1878-9, 1879-80, 1880-81.

The wind's direction is obtained by a large wind vane placed securely upon the roof of the building, and revolves upon a spindle, the lower end of which extends through the roof, about an inch below the ceiling of the Signal Office; attached to the lower extremity of this spindle is a gilded arrow, which always points in the same direction as the exposed vane upon the top of the building. This gilded arrow moves around a circle on which is painted the eight cardinal points of the compass, and indicates the point from which the wind blows. The circle is painted on the ceiling of the office.

THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND

Is determined by the anemometer, which is also fixed securely upon the roof of the building at an elevation great enough to not be obstructed from the full force of the wind by adjoining buildings. This anemometer consists of four equal metallic cups, in the form of hemispheres; attached to two arms crossing each other at right angles, and are supported so as to turn freely about a vertical axis. The base of each cup is in a vertical position, and since the action of the wind upon the concave side of one of these cups is greater than the action upon the convex side, a moderate breeze is sufficient to maintain the arms in a continuous motion. Attached to this instrument is Gibbon's self-register, which registers the velocity of the wind by electricity. This self-register in the office is attached to the anemometer upon the roof, by connecting wires leading from an Eagle's battery, where the electricity is generated. The self-register comprises an electro magnet, armature and clock work. The armature has a pencil lead attached by means of a brass holder; the pencil constantly rests upon a prepared sheet of paper, wrapped around the cylinder and secured by rubber bands; this cylinder revolves uniformly by means of the clock work; the movements of which correspond to the time of day. The paper is ruled, and laid out in hours and minutes, by which it can be ascertained at what minute a heavy gust of wind started up; how long it continued; whether day or night. On each occasion, when the wind has traveled one mile (the cups upon the roof making 500 revolutions) the electric circuit is closed by means of a spring which brings two platinum points together. Attached to these platinum points by means of binding-screws are two wires leading from a battery in the office, and having the self-register in its circuit; when the circuit closes the armature is attracted by the magnetization of the

ELECTRO MAGNET;

The mile is then registered upon the record or anemometer sheet. This instrumental combination is constantly in operation, and faithfully records each mile of wind as it passes the station. This prepared sheet of paper is replaced every twenty-four hours at 12 M., local time, making each sheet a complete record of the daily velocity of the wind.

The following table shows the prevailing wind and total velocity for each year, and for the season of each year from 1877 to 1881 (mean direction and velocity for winter is for the winter of 1877-8, 1878-9, 1879-80, 1880-1):

YEAR.	Mean yearly direction..	Mean direc'n for winter.	Mean direc'n for spring.	Mean direc'n for summ'r	Mean direc'n for autumn
1878	S.	S. E.	S.	S.	N.
1879	S.	N.	S.	S.	S.
1880	S.	S. E.	S. E.	S.	N.
1881	S.	S. E.	S.	S.	N.

The following table will show the season of the year that has the most wind; the winter table is for winters of 1877-8, 1878-9, 1879-80, 1880-81.

YEAR.	Annual velocity wind.	Velocity for winter...	Velocity for spring...	Velocity for summer...	Velocity for autumn...
1878	52.830	13.452	13.962	13.303	11.269
1879	52.214	12.650	14.530	13.645	10.492
1880	62.497	13.735	19.653	16.066	11.518
1881	57.846	16.092	14.968	16.531	12.993

The amount of rainfall or melted snow is obtained by means of the pluviameter or rain gauge: the gauge is exposed upon the roof of the office 54.3 feet above the sidewalk. It is constructed of copper, and is divided into two sectional parts—cylinder and funnel. The area of the cylinder is ten times greater than the area of the funnel. The amount of rainfall is determined by

A MEASURING STICK,

Graduated to inches and tenths. The proportion between the cylinder and funnel is as ten to one, so that ten inches in the funnel by the measuring stick corresponds to one inch on a level; one inch by the stick to one-tenth of an inch on a level, and one-tenth of an inch by the stick to one-hundredth of an inch on a level. Snow is melted and measured in the same manner, twelve inches of dry snow corresponding to an inch of rainfall, and ten inches of wet snow to an inch of rainfall.

The following table gives the annual rainfall, and rainfall by seasons, from 1878 to 1881. The column for winter is for the winters of 1877-8, 1878-9, 1879-80, 1880-1:

YEAR.	Annual rainfall.....	Rainfall for winter...	Rainfall for spring...	Rainfall for summer...	Rainfall for autumn...
1878	23.45	18.74	4.33	None	1.35
1879	22.37	7.53	8.84	0.13	2.93
1880	31.99	6.88	16.66	Skl July	0.05
1881	20.71	23.01	3.01	0.50	2.73

The following table gives the number of clear, fair and cloudy days, and days on which rain fell for the year, from 1878 to 1881, both inclusive:

YEAR.	Clear days...	Fair days....	Cloudy days...	Days on which rain fell...
1878	234	75	56	65
1879	208	99	58	77
1880	237	59	70	69
1881	251	69	45	74

SUMMARY.

The following is a brief summary for each month of the year 1881:

January—Mean temperature warmest since 1878; lowest temperature above freezing point; heaviest rainfall since 1878, and greatest total monthly velocity of wind.

February—Mean temperature warmest since 1879; highest minimum temperature since 1878; least total velocity of wind since 1879; river highest ever known, viz., 26.6.

March—Mean temperature normal; highest temperature; least total rainfall since Signal Office was opened; total velocity wind not so great as 1880.

April—Mean temperature higher than usual; thunder and lightning first part of month; otherwise the month was normal respecting its meteorological condition.

May—Mean temperature higher than any May since 1878; sprinkle of rain on 22d and lightning on the 23d.

June—Shows the lowest mean temperature ever before recorded by the Signal Office records, and more rainfall than has fallen in June for 32 years.

July—Mean temperature shows it to have been the coolest since Signal Office opened; sprinkle of rain.

August—Cooler than month usually is; no rain and no clouds; more wind than usual for the month.

September—According to the mean temperature was cooler than the month usually is.

October—By its mean temperature was very much cooler than usual; light frosts occurred almost from first to last of month, something unusual.

November—Mean temperature a little below the average; an excess of .77 of an inch of rainfall over the average for past five Novembers; also very heavy and killing frosts.

December—According to its mean temperature was equal to the average for the past five years; there is a deficiency of .81 of an inch in the rainfall compared with the average for five Decembers past. The month gave five entire foggy days, something never before recorded by the Signal Office records at this station.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

The History and Features of the Studebaker Wagon.

As an illustration of American industry, wrought out and brought to the most perfect system that has ever been devised for the manufacture of the modern wagon in any portion of the world, we produce on this page a cut of a portion of the celebrated manufactory of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. at South Bend, Ind. The upper cut, showing a structure whose exterior has the appearance of some grand opera house or bank building, is only the repository and manufactory for the landulet, barouche, phaeton, buggies of every description, and light and fine vehicles that are used by our merchant princes, hackmen, horsemen and pleasure seekers in city, town and country, plantation, ranch and farm, from Maine to Mexico. The exquisite finish, excellence and artistic taste displayed in this branch of their business is such that large repositories have

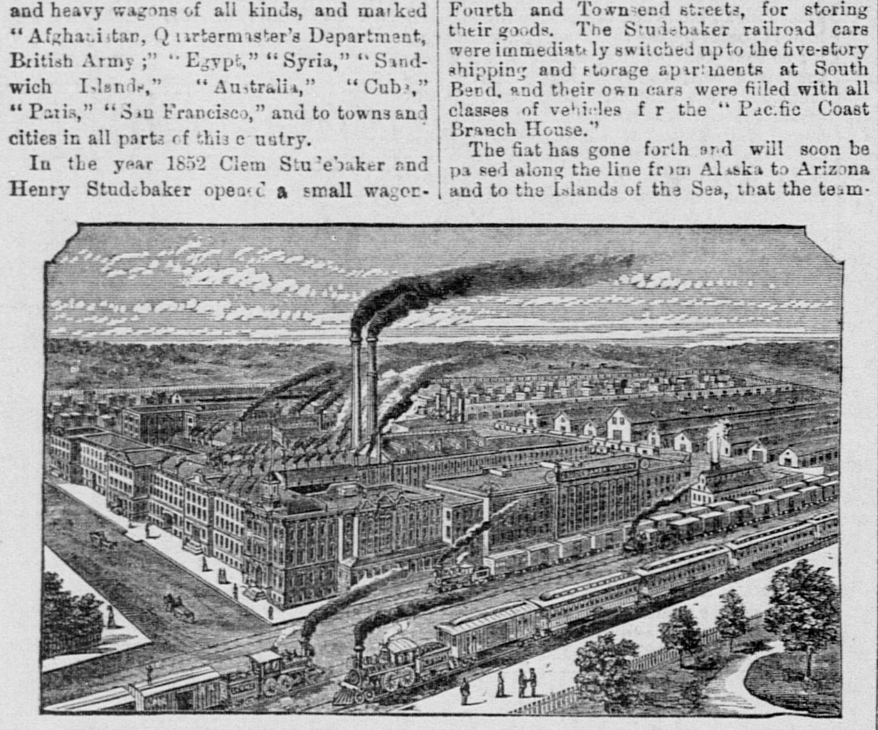
STUDEBAKER CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

been established in Chicago and other great centers for the sale and display of this class of goods.

The lower engraving represents the main portion of the Studebaker Bros. Co.'s Wagon Works, which now, with buildings, sheds, drying-houses and accessories, cover twenty-seven acres of ground, to which they have added the last year fifty-eight acres more. The main buildings are four stories high, built of brick, and in architectural design and finish, with turrets and smokestacks, represent a scene of beauty and progress that is part of the history of this country. As we view this labyrinth of American industry, we fail to grasp its immensity, unless with yard-stick and pencil we measure and count. There are over seventeen acres of flooring; over 10,000,000 bricks in the main buildings; over 1,000 horse power in steam engines; over 2,000 feet line shafting, not including counter-shafts; over four miles belting, some of which is thirty-six inches wide, and over 1,200 men, molding and fashioning the Studebaker wagon, with sunlight by day and the electric light by night. Steadily has the demand and sale of this wagon increased; and as surely preparations have been made to meet the demand. In 1880, 26,000 wagons were sold, and last year, 1881, the sales exceeded 28,000—the largest number of vehicles manufactured and sold by one firm in one year in the United States or any other country.

It is marvelous beyond precedent in the history of a wagon manufactory to see in the packing and shipping department and side tracks at South Bend, Indiana, trains of railroad cars built by the Studebaker Bros. for their own use (larger and wider than the ordinary baggage-car) filled with boxed carriages and heavy wagons of all kinds, and marked "Afghanistan, Quartermaster's Department, British Army;" "Egypt," "Syria," "Sandwich Islands," "Australia," "Cuba," "Paris," "San Francisco," and to towns and cities in all parts of this country.

In the year 1852 Clem Studebaker and Henry Studebaker opened a small wagon-



STUDEBAKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

shop in South Bend, Indiana, in which they managed to turn out two farm wagons during that year, one of which is in use now. During 1874 their loss by fire was 2,400 wagons, and property valued at $300,000; but the indefatigable brothers soon built on a larger scale than before. In 1880 the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., consisting of the following brothers: Clem Studebaker, President; J. M. Studebaker, Vice-President; J. F. Studebaker, Secretary, and P. E. Studebaker, Treasurer, had facilities for, and did build and finish, a wagon or carriage on the average for that year at the rate of 100 a day, or one every five minutes, counting eight working hours a day. Their combined capital at the commencement was $66. At this time it is millions. For these fabulous results there must be a cause, and it may be well for us to stop and inquire what is. In this connection we shall refer back to the first "Studebaker" wagon ever built.

John Studebaker, the father of the present Studebaker Bros., after six years of an apprenticeship in Gettysburg, Pa., in the wagon trade, commenced business for himself, and built a new wagon for farm purposes, whose contour and style has only been improved by his own boys. The wagon was made as well as intelligent mechanical labor could make it. It laid the foundation upon which he amassed a considerable fortune, which was swept away by the betrayed confidence of a friend. Through these dark days he trained the sons in the art of knowing the strength of wood when combined with iron, and making a neat, tasteful and easy-running wagon that would last in use a quarter of a century. That knowledge, to which has been added all that inventive genius, science and modern improved machinery could do, has made their name a household word, and their achievements in keeping with the grandest triumphs in art and the great inventions of the nineteenth century. In view of the possibilities and grand results of well-directed and intelligent mechanical labor in this country, as shown by this great American firm—who started in life as poor, practical mechanics, and for over a quarter of a century have steadily continued in the same business, only to swell into greater proportions and develop the modern perfected wagon—no motto could be more appropriate than that over the main door of the largest wagon manufactory in the world:

"Established 1852."
"Labor Omnia Vincit."
"Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co."

It is often said by men who have used the Studebaker wagon, "I have not had $5 expense on my 'Studebaker' in five years." "That Studebaker gearing of mine has worn out two bodies and is good yet." "I save one-fourth of a horse-power on every 'Studebaker' wagon I use." Having this reputation we will endeavor to show why and how it was obtained:

First—The best of timber of every class, and especially that of Indiana, is used.

Second—Every stick of timber is seasoned from five to seven years, and the entire woodwork is saturated in boiling oil to render it impervious to moisture.

Third—The wood passes triple inspection and is tested by machinery and worked by selected and the best skilled mechanics in the world, who work with such precision that if you gather up distinct parts of the wagon made by different persons, they will be found to fit with almost the nice precision of the works of the Waltham watch.

Fourth—The patent [illegible] tire saves the paint on the felloe, and consequently on rocky roads and ruts protects the wheel.

Fifth—The skeins are set by a patent skein setter, which takes exact pattern of the inside of the skein to which the axle is to be fitted, thereby making a true fit and a perfect running wagon. These parts are also made of selected iron, very heavy and are fitted to such an exactness that the farmers of Sacramento and Stockton can exchange wheels with impunity.

Sixth—The Studebaker is the only wagon in which the slope shoulder spoke is used, which are driven in by a "Tom Sayers" trip hammer, and the tires shrunken on by lowering it all at once on a horizontal platform; making a wheel that will last as long and longer than other parts of the wagon.

Seventh—The hubs are all bored true, then the skein boxes are turned on an iron lathe to fit, and pressed in by hydraulic pressure of 150 tons, insuring a perfect joint and allowing no oil or water to soak in, as the case is when the boxes are wedged in.

Eighth—All the thimble-skein wagons have the Studebaker patent skein and truss axle, which greatly strengthen these axles. These improvements cannot be found on any other wagon.

Ninth—In painting these wagons only the pure lead and best oil is used; no cheap minerals or adulterated lead are allowed on a Studebaker wagon.

Tenth—Every piece of timber and iron and steel is subjected to inspection and scientific tests by the most skilled mechanics, and if not up to the standard is rejected.

Eleventh—They make the best wagon that improved patents of their own or that can be used to advantage, and will not allow any wagon to pass from these works unless it bears the old and reliable brand, "Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Indiana."

Twelfth—The Studebaker wagon is the acme of perfection, perfected by the combined mechanical talent and inventive genius of two generations.

It has been and is the ambition of this great American firm to make a wagon that was adapted to the wants of every locality, and that they could have the whole world for a market. They have traveled in different States and countries to gain information as to the requirements of different localities. Over twenty years ago the Vice-President, J. M. Studebaker, was a resident of California, where he as a practical mechanic fashioned, built and studied the best manner to construct a wagon for the Pacific coast. His store of knowledge was carried back, where improved machinery could be had to fill this demand. From time to time the different members of the firm, J. F. Studebaker, Secretary, and Superintendent of the carriage department; P. E. Studebaker, Treasurer, and Clem. Studebaker, President, have visited this State. The President has made frequent visits, extending as far back as 1868. During the past season he traveled extensively on this coast as far north as British Columbia and as far south as Mexico, and with prophetic vision saw that the varied industries, resources and future greatness of this western empire would demand increased carriage facilities.

The large and increased sale of Studebaker wagons in California for 1881 and demand induced the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company to enlarge the Pacific coast branch, and selected San Francisco as the distributing point, with agencies in all the principal cities and towns. A repository was opened at 31 Market street, and a large warehouse secured near the railroad depot, Fourth and Townsend streets, for storing their goods. The Studebaker railroad cars were immediately switched up to the five-story shipping and storage apartments at South Bend, and their own cars were filled with all classes of vehicles for the "Pacific Coast Branch House."

The fiat has gone forth and will soon be passed along the line from Alaska to Arizona and to the Islands of the Sea, that the teamster, farmer, drayman, hackman and horseman can have a Studebaker wagon. That landaulet and rockaway, buggy and barouche, three and four spring and platform spring wagons, farm and freight wagons, wide and narrow tires, header trucks—in fact, everything that runs on wheels and enters into the development of this Western slope, will be kept in stock, and is now ready for distribution at 31 Market street, San Francisco, to those who wish to secure a wagon, cart or carriage made by the "Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Indiana."

We have endeavored to show how the Studebaker wagon is made, its superiority and the growing demand for their modern perfected wagon. Their success and the results have been attained by following one rule, viz: They make a safe, durable, easy-riding, light-draft vehicle, adapted to every business and suited to the tastes and requirements of a progressive age; and sell them at fair prices.

The Studebaker wagons and carriages have entered the broad field of competition at county and State fairs; the United States Exposition, 1876; World's Great Fair, Paris, 1878, and won first prizes and silver medals; but the best award is the increasing demand each year in the industrial fields of America.

The French Government has a Studebaker army wagon on exhibit in the great National Military Museum in Paris.

As a nation we are proud of our national achievements in science, art, mechanical excellence and improved labor-saving machinery. No better illustration of the way the genius of Americans meets the necessities of this age can be found than the triumphs of the Studebaker Bros.

In the history of this great American firm, who have followed one line of business for 30 years, and are bound together and as closely allied in their prosperity as in their boyhood days, we have a commendable example of American progress and enterprise. If so much has been accomplished in the broad field of life by these four brothers, whose only legacy from sire to son was mechanical skill, industry and strength of purpose, in so short a time, every American youth and middle-aged man can take heart and with confidence move on where broader fields and better opportunities for honest, well-directed mechanical labor are brought to view as each new railroad penetrates the stillness of the forests or opens to industry the rich valleys of the West.

Harrison Wagner, the eccentric speculator of Maryland, who, by suing everybody of responsibility whose name he could secure, without having any claim whatever against them, had obtained judgments by default against some 2,000 persons, aggregating $100,000, has come to grief. Some time ago an injunction was issued restraining him from forcing payment of the judgments. Now the injunction has been made perpetual, and the Court, denouncing Wagnor's methods sharply, ordered him to pay all costs. Thus ends a most elaborate attempt at fraud, which at one time seemed in a fair way to succeed.

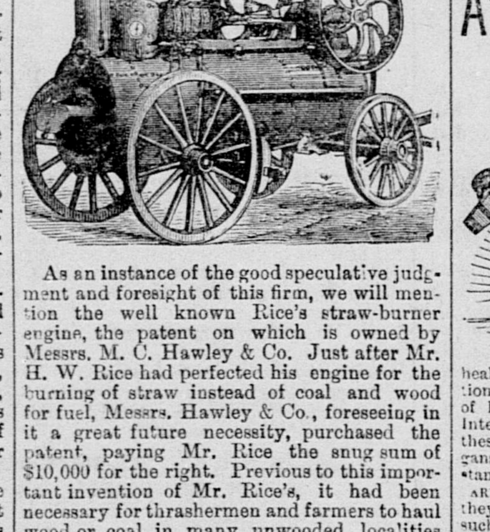
Sir Garnet Wolseley says in a recent letter: "I am one of those who have always felt that anything great done by our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic is a family achievement. I only wish more Americans would come here, and more Englishmen travel in the United States, for I am certain that we have only to know one another well to join hands on all occasions as members of the same clan, the [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS HOUSES

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.

The Agricultural Implement and Hardware Trade.

This firm, which was founded in San Francisco in 1849, and is one of the pioneer houses of that city, at the present time occupies the leading position in their line of trade. The house was originally known as Hawley, Sterling & Co., and from 1849 to 1852 did a hardware and general merchandise business. In 1852 Mr. Sterling retired. The name of the firm was changed to Hawley & Co., and from that time until 1856 it carried on the hardware business exclusively. In 1856 Messrs. Hawley & Co. imported their first reapers, and ever since that date they have dealt very extensively in agricultural goods and hardware of all descriptions. In 1868 the firm name was changed to Marcus C. Hawley & Co., the present members being Messrs. Walter N. Hawley and George T. Hawley, who manage the business in San Francisco, and Mr. Marcus C. Hawley, who resides in New York, and who attends to the Eastern requirements of the house. This firm has exhibited a remarkable energy and foresight in the prosecution of their business, their present status being the result of untiring and never-failing enterprise and sound business judgment and principle. To the credit of this house more than to any other cause belongs the fact of the superiority of the agricultural machinery used on the Pacific coast, they having given special study and attention to the peculiar requirements of these implements, on account of the climatic conditions of this region, which differ so materially from that of any other section of the country, and which requires special qualifications as to the principles involved in the mechanism of the implements to make them efficient. Machinery which is suitable to the work required at the East will not perform as good work here, and the enterprise of Messrs. Hawley & Co. has overcome such obstacles, and placed in the field a long list of agricultural goods, which are notably the best in the market. Besides such as they have thus perfected, they, by their high standing and reputation at the East for business energy, have brought under their control the sole agency for the best leading implements sold on the coast. These gentlemen do not claim all the honor of having so perfected their machinery, but are obligated to the farmers, millmen and thrashermen of the coast for many excellent suggestions, which, after having thoroughly investigated and found practical, they have adopted, but only after the efficiency of the improvements had been proved worthy. The following implements, which are included in the long list handled by Messrs. M. C. Hawley & Co., are recognized as the very best in the market, and will be so admitted by every practical farmer who has tested them. In the first place, as it is now the plowing season, it is proper to head the list with the celebrated plows manufactured by John Deere & Co., of Moline, Illinois, the pioneer steel plow makers of the world, whose implements are used in every soil beneath the sun where agriculture is known, and the fame of which as "incomparable" is everywhere acknowledged. Tens of thousands of these plows are in use in California and the adjacent territory. The "Buckeye" mowers and reapers have been handled by this firm ever since their first introduction on the coast, they having imported the first "Buckeye" that came here. It is unnecessary to panegyrize a machine so well known as the "Buckeye." They also control the sale of the "Buckeye" force-feed seed drills, and "Buckeye" broadcast seed sowers, both of which are unequaled by any others. The Hodges' Haines' and Hodges' Case's headers sold by them are the leading and most improved machines for the purpose in the State, and have become so by reason of the great perseverance of the house to cope with the many obstacles incident to our system of farming and the conditions of the grain and climate, but which this machine, in its highly improved condition, successfully overcomes. The "Gold Medal" Separator is another instance of the ability of this firm to produce a perfect machine, which has no equal here or elsewhere. At first Eastern machines were imported to the coast; machines which were well adapted to the work of an Eastern harvest field in grain ripened under the influence of an Eastern sun and climate. These were found entirely inadequate to our peculiar conditions, the result of their use being the cracking and waste of grain, deficient separating capacity, and general uselessness. Messrs. M. C. Hawley & Co. set to work, and at an enormous expense, after a few seasons, had perfected the "Gold Medal" Separator, which overcomes every obstacle, and has the enviable reputation of *saving all the grain*, which every other thrasher wastes; and it will, in a given time, do more work than any other thrasher. A peculiarity of the grain in California is the tenacity of the capsules which inclose it, and which the operation of this machine is designed to overcome. The climate, also, varies in different sections, that of the interior being hot and dry, while on the coast it is damp and subject to fogs. These obstacles at first seemed insurmountable. How to design a machine suitable for the localities was the problem, and the "Gold Medal" is an evidence of that problem solved; it being adapted for all conditions of grain and climate, and has received more encomiums from farmers and thrashermen than could be printed on a dozen pages of this journal



As an instance of the good speculative judgment and foresight of this firm, we will mention the well known Rice's straw-burner engine, the patent on which is owned by Messrs. M. C. Hawley & Co. Just after Mr. H. W. Rice had perfected his engine for the burning of straw instead of coal and wood for fuel, Messrs. Hawley & Co., foreseeing in it a great future necessity, purchased the patent, paying Mr. Rice the snug sum of $10,000 for the right. Previous to this important invention of Mr. Rice's, it had been necessary for thrashermen and farmers to haul wood or coal in many unwooded localities great distances, in order that they might furnish fuel for their engines during the thrashing season. The straw-burner engine of Mr. Rice's designing is so constructed that the straw which was formerly burned or wasted to get rid of it, is now used for fuel, and is so successful that it requires but little straw to supply the necessary heat. While to Mr. Rice belongs the credit of foreseeing and forestalling an evident necessity, by providing for the emergency, Messrs. M. C. Hawley & Co., as a great agricultural firm, displayed their characteristic good business sense in securing an improvement so valuable, and in all lines of their improved machinery have they exercised the same excellent judgment and foresight. In regard to the patent on this engine we will mention, that it is so broad in its provisions that no other inventor has been able to manufacture a really successful machine without infringing on the right conferred by it to the present owners. The most important patent suits ever instituted on the coast were those of Rice vs. Heald and Rice vs. Enright, both of which were sustained in the United States Circuit Court, and judgments rendered against both of the above-named defendants. It was substantially decided that any engines having return flue boilers designed for burning straw were infringements on the Rice patent. As every other plan and device have proved impracticable for burning straw successfully, Messrs. Hawley & Co. enjoy the entire field so far as really practicable straw-burning engines are concerned. The demand for these engines has been so great that Mr. Rice, who now has large engine shops in San Francisco, and who has for several years past built the majority of the engines sold by Messrs. Hawley & Co, is kept continually busy, and it has been necessary besides, to have a large number of them built at the East. During the short time in which these engines have been on the market they have almost entirely superseded the wood and coal burning machines for thrashing purposes. During the past season three were several serious explosions of boilers on the engines of the other makers, whose machines are merely experimental as strawburners, and great loss of life and property resulted. The return-flue boiler, as invented and patented by Mr. Rice, seems to be the only feasible device for the purpose, and without infringing on the protection of that patent and rendering themselves liable to prosecution and damages, no other inventor has been able yet to equal it, or even to make a really successful machine. The combustion of the sparks and smoke is so perfect that no fire is ever thrown out through the stack, and a large ash pan is attached in front of the fuse is raked from under the grates, and water may be put on it to quench any sparks or coals, so that there need be no fear of fires in the harvest field. Messrs. Hawley & Co. have loaned us a cut, which will give our readers an idea of the form of the engine, although it does not illustrate all of the recent improvements. These gentlemen report the trade for the past season as having been unusually good both in the agricultural goods and hardware lines, and the present outlook for the coming season is very encouraging. The past season having been a prosperous one for all classes, and confidence for the future having been restored, this house anticipates an increased trade in each line of merchandise handled by them, and are preparing to meet a vigorous demand, especially in the implement line. The stock of hardware carried by this house is the largest on the coast, considering it in all its branches, which consists of every class of hardware, iron, steel, mining tools, railroad supplies, powder, rope, cartridges, shot, mechanics' tools and builders' supplies. With its Eastern connections, and Mr. Marcus C. Hawley residing in New York city, where he has the best of facilities for purchasing, being always in the principal markets of the country, no house on the coast can offer superior inducements to customers.

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

The chief means of support of some people from 10 at night until sunrise is a lamp-post.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

Complete External and Internal Treatment, with Inhaler, One Dollar.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus; restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected; frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter; sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.

100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other other plaster or electric battery for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price, 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

d29-6mTh&M

A DELICIOUS DRINK

For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Picnics, Parties, etc.

Hub Punch

Boston:

C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

The "Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

It is Warranted to Contain only the BEST of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things of the table which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars. Sideboards not complete without it.

It can be used Clear, or with Fine Ice, Soda, Hot or Cold Water, Lemonade, Tea, or Fresh Milk, to Suit the Taste.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels and Druggists everywhere.

C. H. GRAVES & SONS, Boston, Mass.

Trade supplied at Manufacturers prices by

RICHARDS & HARRISON,

Agents for Pacific Coast, San Francisco, Cal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Purifying the Blood.

THIS COMPOUND of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake, with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions on the skin are the appearance at the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as **Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs; Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head; Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhea arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.** With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Wholesale Agents..............Sacramento.

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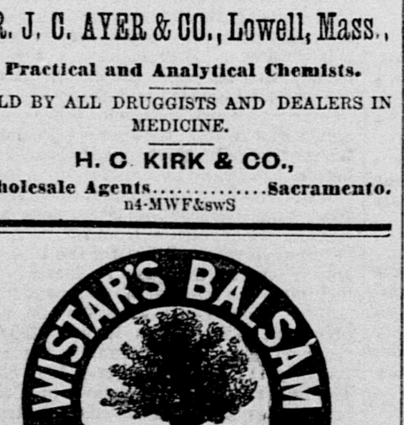


WILL CERTAINLY CURE

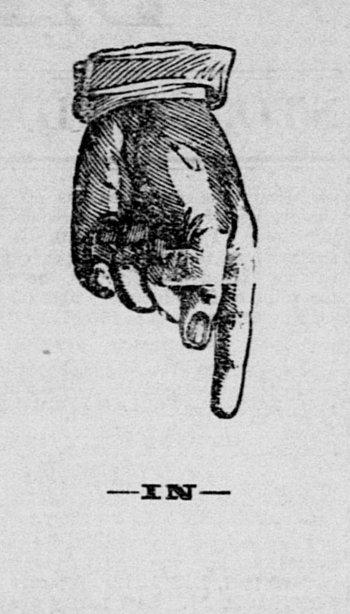
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

14-MWF&sw1ySW

LIBRARIES AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT BY S. WYATT ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE. 807 K st., Clunie Block d18-4ptf

"CLIPPER COAL!"

THE RED HOUSE.



—IN—

THE FIELD

—FOR—

1882.

Thoroughly Renovated (by the late Great Sale) of all bad and time-worn Goods; restocked with New and Seasonable Goods,

—THE—

Red House

Trade Union,

BRIGHT AS A MAY MORNING,

—WISHING A—

"HAPPY NEW YEAR!"

And a Year of Sunshine and Prosperity to All!

☞ Consumers are awakening to their interests, and inquiring where are the best values for the money. Where are they found? Not at the Merchants that are tied down to long, liberal terms, who cannot take advantage of these double-edged close cutters; but at the dealers who have ability to buy for CASH, the knowledge of values to buy right, and the prudence and policy to sell at the shortest margin of profit for the money down; of the Merchant who carrys his religion in everyday life; in his brain, ambition and resolution, and in his wallet the Almighty Dollar.

Arrangements have been perfected for the coming year with the great Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the East to furnish us in quantities their standard work, enabling us to sell at prices that permit of no competition.

Our Clothing, Hats and Caps, Dry Goods and Domestic Dept's

Each shall boom, not one day, but every day in 1882

AND WE WILL TELL YOU WHY:

We are a Trade Union—the only one on the coast—with guaranteed patrons enough to pay all running expenses; that is the secret let out.

☞ Our Mammoth Country Order Department is to have especial care, and satisfaction given to all if in the line of possibilities. PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES FREE.

Red House

TRADE UNION,

706, 714 and 716 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

TO STOREKEEPERS, CITY OR COUNTRY—Situation wanted by a young man (an American); thoroughly understands hardware business in all its branches; also grocery and general jobbing; the best of references. Address GEO. KENNEDY & CO., New Employment Office, 1025 Eighth street, Clunie Building. d30-3t*

TO HOTEL AND SALOON-KEEPERS—WANTED—A situation by a man who thoroughly understands his business, either as hotel clerk or barkeeper; good reference; city or country. Apply to or address GEO. KENNEDY & CO., New Employment office, 1025 Eighth street. d30 3t*

LOST—ON DECEMBER 27TH, ON K street, between Seventh and Eighth, a Dark Brown Horse, with saddle on. There is a white spot in his forehead. The finder will please return to SCHULER, 120 K street, and be rewarded. d30-3t*

WANTED,

A PURCHASER FOR THE CAMPI RESTAURANT, on K street, completely furnished. Inquire of L. C. CHANDLER, No. 227 J street. d21 tf

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

HOUSTON & CO., FOURTH AND K STREETS, Sacramento—Farmers requiring plow hands, send in your orders, as we have some first-class Western men who understand the work; also first-class male and female help for hotels and families. Branch office in San Francisco. We can procure help suitable at the shortest notice. d15-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD grain, well fenced, and close to market. Price, $15 per acre. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street. d29-6t&sw1tS

FOR SALE AT ROSEVILLE (18 MILES from Sacramento)—The Taylor place; a six-room house; four acres of land inclosed with a picket fence; one acre in vineyard; fine well of water, fruit trees, etc.; fine place for chicken ranch. For terms, etc., address GEO. T. WEEKS Sacramento d28 1w*

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN KORN HOTEL, on Fifth street, between J and K. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to H. WEINRICH, J street between Fifth and Sixth. d26-1m*

FOR SALE—TWO CAR-LOADS OF large MULES, from St. Louis, Mo. These Mules have just been brought to this market by M. BIGGS, JR. Can be seen at Agricultural Park. d13-tf

ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS—TO RENT CHEAPer than any house in the city, single or in suite. Quiet and home-like. Stove in every room. Kept first-class in every respect. New building. Everything neat and clean. Also, a few unfurnished rooms. MRS. GRICE, Proprietress, northeast corner Eighth and K streets, Clunie Building. d6 1plm

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE FOR YEARS WELL-KNOWN St. Louis Brewery, Situated on corner of Sixth and G streets, in the city of Sacramento, is, on account of the death of the proprietor, for sale cheap. Inquire of W. P. COLEMAN, 325 J street. d20-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND property situated on the northwest

CORNER OF F AND NINTH STS,

Sacramento City, embracing four full lots or half a block of ground, highly improved. This property will be sold as a whole, or will sell the residence with ground, 160 feet front on Ninth street and 200 feet front on F street, separate.

ALSO, a tract of 13 acres of splendid grape and fruit land, situated just east of East Park and adjoining Aiken's orchard.

For terms apply on the premises, corner F and Ninth streets. d10-1plm

FOR SALE.

A SECOND CLASS KIMBALL Hook and Ladder Truck, with Extension Ladders complete, and two Hand Engines, by the Sacramento Fire Department. Apply to the Chief Engineer. d3 1plm

DENTISTRY.

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. d14-1m

W. WOOD,

DENTIST.—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S Building, corner Fourth and J streets). Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. d24-tf

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. d16-1plm

W. H. BARE, D. D. S.,

DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. d11-1plm

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIfornia, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of JOHN BUCKLEY, deceased. Notice is hereby given that TUESDAY, the 3d day of JANUARY, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court room of said Court, at the Courthouse, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said JOHN BUCKLEY, deceased, and for hearing the application of MARGARET BUCKLEY, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 21st day of DECEMBER, 1881.

[SEAL.] THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

By CHAS. M. COGLAN, Deputy Clerk.

D. E. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Petitioner.

d22-10t

REREGISTRATION.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Sacramento county, made in conformity with Section 1094 of the Political Code, and entered of record on the 9th day of December, 1881, canceling all names then on the Great Register of said county, and requiring a reregistration of the voters therein, all persons entitled to be registered as voters in said county are hereby notified to present themselves at the office of the County Clerk, in the Court-house at the city of Sacramento, for such registration.

Sacramento, December 10, 1881.

THOMAS H. BERKEY, County Clerk.

d10 tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARY A. HUMFREVILLE, DEceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of MARY A. HUMFREVILLE, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administrator, at the office of L. S. Taylor, corner of J and Seventh streets, Sacramento city.

Dated December 5, 1881.

WM. HUMFREVILLE, Administrator.

L. S. TAYLOR, Att'y for Adm'r. d6-1aw4wTu

SUMMONS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACramento—ss. In the Superior Court, in and for said county. The People of the State of California, to THEODORE GOBLE, greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by the filing of a complaint in the Clerk's office, of said Court, on the 10th day of SEPTEMBER, 1881, in which action MAGGIE GOBLE, is plaintiff, and you are defendant. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To obtain a decree of said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of desertion and failure to provide the plaintiff with the common necessaries of life; also that the care and custody of the minor child be awarded to plaintiff, and for costs of suit, all of which is fully stated in complaint on file herein, to which reference is hereby made. And you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said county of Sacramento; and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

In testimony whereof, I, Thos. H. Berkey, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court, this 1st day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1881.

[SEAL.] THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

By CHAS. M. COGLAN, Deputy Clerk.

P. J. HOPPER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

n15 1aw2mTu

TRUSTEES' SALE.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A TRUST DEED made by J. O. SHERWOOD, dated October 31, 1877, and recorded on the same day in Book Number 86 of Deeds, on page 385 and following, of the Records of the County of Sacramento, in the State of California, we will, for default in the payment of the principal and interest of the note which said deed was made to secure, and on application of the holder of said note, sell at public auction, for cash in gold coin, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, January 17, 1882, at the front door of the Court house of said county, in the city of Sacramento, all the real estate in said deed described, viz., lot 9, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section three, and two fractions, being lots 8 and 9 in the southeast quarter of section four, and the northeast quarter, and the fractional northwest quarter, and the north half of southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section nine, all in township 7 north, range 8 east, of Mount Diablo base and meridian, in said county and State. W. P. COLEMAN, Trustee.

BUSINESS CARDS

W. T. BEARD.

PRACTICAL GUNSMITHING ON MODERN principles. No. 706 K street. I recut rifles. Also, sight and shoot rifles; fit pistol grips to both rifles and shotguns; bore shotguns to shoot close, either with choke or cylinder bore; remodel; Browning, Blueing and Case Hardening; and all kinds of fine machine work. d30 4plm

JAMES McGUIRE,

MANUFACTURER OF ROAD SCRAPERS, Iron Doors, Jail Cells, Shutters, Railings, Gratings, Housework and Blacksmithing in general, No. 520 K street, between Fifth and Sixth. Second-hand Doors for sale. d22-4ptf

1856. F. FOSTER. 1881.

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER AND BLANK-Book Manufacturer, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. d20-4ptf

CHARLES E. PINKHAM, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, Seventh and J streets (over Ackerman's). Residence, corner Twelfth and H streets, Sacramento, Cal. Hours—Office, 1 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.; Residence, till 9 A. M. d16 tf

DR. HATCH,

OFFICE 84 J STREET.—OFFICE HOURS: 9 A. M. and 12:30 to 2 P. M. n29-tf

UNION BAKERY,

823 J STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND Ninth—All kinds of Cakes, Pies, Rolls, etc., delivered to order to all parts of the city at the lowest rates. GOTTLIEB REEBER, Proprietor. d14-4plm

JULIUS STRUTZ,

SUCCESSOR TO FOX & STRUTZ, IMPORTER and Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors, etc., No. 420 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. All orders promptly attended to. d14-4plm

REMOVAL.

DR. NIXON HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO the new building joining his residence on M street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 918. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings d14-1m

GIBB V. SMITH'S

NEW ART ROOMS, 725 J STREET—IN STOCK, a full line of Artists' Materials, Pictures, Frames, Moldings, Ebony Goods, and all novelties in Art and Decorative Goods. All kinds of Frame and General Gilding and Sign Painting will be done. d10-4plm

T. B. McFARLAND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE, SOUTHWEST corner of J and Fourth streets. Residence, H street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. d9-4plm

R. H. PETTIT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc. Always on hand a full stock of all classes of goods in my line. R. H. PETTIT. d6 4plm

DR. LAINE,

OFFICE CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS, over Boston Drug Store. Office hours: 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence S. E. corner Tenth and I streets. d5-4plm

JOHN EITEL,

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, No. 317 J STREET, Sacramento, Cal. All Assays and Chemical Analysis accurately carried out at short notice and moderate rates. Mining Property Sold and Gold Purchased. Instructions given in Blow-pipe Assaying. (SEND FOR CIRCULAR.) d2-4plm

A. PURVES GRANT,

BRASS FOUNDER AND FINISHER, MANUfacturer of all kinds of Brass Goods, 918 Third street, between I and J, Sacramento. All work warranted. On hand Mower Boxes, all kinds. Large reduction of all classes of work from former prices. d2-4plm

GO TO F. BAUMLE,

426 J STREET—HE WILL SELL YOU TWO pounds of the best of all kinds of sausages for 25 cents. All kinds of Cheese, wholesale or retail. Country orders promptly attended to. d1-4plm

C. H. KREBS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Wall Paper, Wax Flower Goods and Picture Moldings, Painters' and Artists' Materials. Sole Agents for Averill's Mixed Paints, Building Paper. No. 626 J street, Sacramento, Cal. d1-4ptf

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

OCULIST, AURIST AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429½ J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours—9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays—9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. d1-tf

CHAS. T. JONES. ED. M. MARTIN.

JONES & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NO. 607 I STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. n24-4plm

W. A. HUGHSON, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, southwest corner of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Residence, southeast corner of Seventh and N streets, Sacramento. Office hours: 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. n25-4plm

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Berlin, Germany, and of the Medical College of the Pacific, San Francisco. Office and residence, 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Sacramento, Cal. n12-tf

DR. WALLACE A. BRIGGS

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIdence to Dr. G. L. Simmons' Building, J street, between Second and Third. Office hours: 8 to 9 A. M., 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. n12-tf

GROVE L. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—OFFICE, FIFTH ST between I and J. Residence, No. 207 I street, between Seventh and Eighth. o10-4plm

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,

NO. 212 J STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND Third, Sacramento.

☞ Office Hours: { 9 to 10 A. M. / 2 to 4 P. M. / 7 to 8 P. M. } d29-4ptf

MARKETS.

GEORGE P. HARTMANN,

OF THE ORIENTAL MARKET AND SAUSAGE FACTORY, No. 418 K street, will supply the public with the CHOICEST SAUSAGES of all descriptions, such as Liver Sausage, Vienna Sausage, etc. Particular pains is taken in the manufacture of LIVERWURST, and I defy any Sausage Manufacturer to excel me. Also, Meats of all kinds, delivered to any part of the city. d15-4p-1m

NEW YORK MARKET,

Northeast Corner of K and Tenth Streets

ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALT Meats always on hand, delivered free to any part of the city. Meat by the side and quarter shipped to order. We pay the highest market price for fat stock of all kinds. [d12-4plm] M. M. ODELL & SON.

PHENIX MARKET,

No. 76 K Street, between Third and Fourth.

THE CHOICEST MEATS OF ALL KINDS. Goods delivered to all parts of the city, wholesale and retail.

d10-4plm L. H. TODHUNTER, Proprietor.

SECOND-STREET MARKET.

AS WE ARE NOW PACKING extensively, we are enabled to supply all with Fresh Pork, Fresh Lard, Mess Pork, Clear Pork, Spare Ribs, Pigs' Head, etc. Second-st. Market, cor. of N. [d10-4plm] J. ARNOLD, Proprietor.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC

CHAS. W. RAPP & CO.

GROCERS, 11 J ST, BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, Sacramento.

☞ A New Stock of American, French and English Groceries. Also, a large assortment of the Finest Japan Teas. d22-4plm

GRUHLER'S SAMPLE ROOMS,

No 523 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856, AND STILL maintains the same reputation in keeping the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, etc., in this city. The Best BOCA BEER in town. [d6-4ptf] JOHN GRUHLER.

EBNER BROS.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

NOS. 116 AND 118 K STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND, SACRAMENTO. n25-4plm

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN ACcordance with the terms of the bonds issued by the PACIFIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY, the Directors of said Company have determined by lot the numbers to be redeemed at its office, No. 202 Market street, in the city of San Francisco, on the 15th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1882, with the following result:

7	135	243	297	404
20	165	249	332	425
21	166	258	349	449
95	223	283	352	456
104	231	294	367	486

Which bonds will be paid in United States gold coin, on said 15th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1882, upon surrender of the same with coupons attached, and interest thereon will cease from and after that date.

San Francisco, December 14, 1881.

C. M. KEENEY,

Secretary Pacific Rolling Mill Company.

Office—No. 202 Market street, San Francisco.

d16-td

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS

Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Houses rented and rents collected. ☜

Agents for the following Insurance Companies:

IMPERIAL..............of London
LONDON..............of London
NORTHERN..............of London
QUEEN..............of Liverpool
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE { London and Edinburgh
ÆTNA..............of Hartford, Conn
Aggregate Capital, $[illegible]

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OVERLAND TICKET OFFICE:

OAKLAND FERRY, FOOT OF MARKET STREET

Commencing Saturday, June 4, 1881.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

5:50 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

9:00 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden.

7:20 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia, for San Francisco.

10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—(Sundays excepted)—Steamer for San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.

11:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams and Willows.

11:50 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passengers Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ione and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Newhall (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson, Benson (Tombstone), Deming, N. M., (for A. T. & S. F. R. R.), and Rogers (El Paso), 1,286 miles from San Francisco. Connec also at Niles for San Jose.

2:30 P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland, Oregon).

2:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Colfax and way stations.

3:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia.

4:45 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for Deming.

6:15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight Landing.

7:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Omaha and East.

A. N. TOWNE..............General Superintendent
T. H. GOODMAN.......Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
ja9-4ptf

Sacramento & Placerville Railroad.

On and After Wednesday, March 1881

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Trains will run between Sacramento and Folsom, as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Folsom..........8:30 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom..........4:00 P. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento..........6:15 A. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento..........1:30 P. M.
mr2-tf J. P. WRIGHT, Sup't.

FOR PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch every five days, to the above ports, one of their New A1 Iron Steamships, viz.:

COLUMBIA, OREGON

—AND—

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SAILING DAYS:

January..............4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage Lines, for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

K. VAN OTERENDORP, Agent O. R. and N. Co., No. 210 Battery street, San Francisco, Cal.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.

Agents P. C. S. S. Co., No. 10 Market street, San Francisco. my3-tf

HUNTINGTON HOPKINS & CO.,

—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—

Hardware

IRON,

Steel and Coal.

BARBED WIRE.

Brinkerhoff, Four Point Wire, And Kelly.

Nos. 220 to 226 K street, Sacramento.

CORNER FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

OF NO. 11 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Treat all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or Private Disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sunday from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5. Call or address

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.

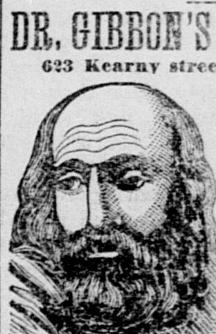
P. S.—For private diseases of short standing, a full course of medicines, sufficient for a cure, with all instructions will be sent to any address for $10.

fe7-4n5tawMTWThFW

TO THE UNFORTUNATE!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

623 Kearny street, San Francisco.



Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Skin Diseases, etc., permanently cured or no charge.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz.: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushed, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing ten dollars in registered letter, through the Postoffice, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. Please say you saw this advertisement in the RECORD-UNION. Address, DR. J. F. GIBBON, ja24-4ptf&sw Box 1,957, San Francisco.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.—A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by H. C. KIRK & CO., Druggists, Sacramento, Cal. Orders by mail at regular price. d7-4ply

R. H. BYERS,

UNDERTAKER

1017 Eighth st., between J and K.

SHROUDS AND BURIAL CLOTHES, [illegible]

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Representative Business Houses of Sacramento.

The Advantages of the Sacramento Market and the Claims Made for the Trade.

In accordance with the annual custom of this paper, there are presented herewith a number of special notices and business reviews of representative houses in Sacramento. These should all be read in connection with the commercial review on a preceding page. The claims of the business men of Sacramento, based on the undeniable advantages of this location, are there fully set forth, and these notices now given are special examples of houses which have availed of them:

ACKERMAN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Importers of Crockery, Glassware,

FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL GOODS, PLATE, ETC., 629 AND 631 J STREET, AND 918, 920 AND 922 SEVENTH STREET.

Ackerman & Co. is a firm the name of which is a household word on this coast. It does business and operates extensive establishments in San Francisco, New York, Portland, Or., and Sacramento. M. Block, one of the firm, conducts the business of the house in this city. The Sacramento establishment was opened in July, 1872. It was then what was popularly known as a "dollar store," and immediately attracted attention widely for the great variety of goods presented and the remarkably low figures at which they were sold. But since then the business of the firm has advanced to a higher plane, and it is now one of the foremost importing and jobbing houses in the entire country. Finding that Sacramento afforded

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

For the prosecution of an extensive wholesale trade, and that it is the natural and central depot of supply for a vast and prosperous territory, and that in glass and crockeryware lines there was special need for a leading house in Sacramento, Ackerman & Co. entered the field, bid for the share of patronage, and to this time has won a success which is simply phenomenal. There is hardly any parallel in commercial annals for the rapid growth of this house, and the rapidity with which it commanded a splendid trade. In 1881, although the competition in all crockery and glassware lines was sharper than ever before, Ackerman & Co.'s house lost none of its trade, but entered upon new sections to which to send supplies, and at the close of the year found its books to evidence a splendid advance; in fact, success very much beyond expectation. The facilities and trade influence of the house are now such, that the outlook points to a still greater increase, and a still broader field for trade in the year 1882, and for this the establishment, says Mr. Block, will be

FULLY PREPARED.

Much of the success of the business of the firm is due undoubtedly to the admirable location of the house, but still more is it due to its method of doing business, to the energy and far-sightedness of the firm, and to the low rates at which it supplies the trade. It has here but low rentals to pay' visits on its customers no wharfage or drayage tax, reaches the trade days ahead of bay competitors, fills orders on the day they are made, and besides all this, buyers receive their goods at less freight charges than is possible over the longer haul from San Francisco. In addition, the firm is a direct importer, buys nothing out of second hands, and purchases in such immense quantities in the Eastern and European markets, that it can afford to sell with the very narrowest margin of profit, for the large purchases insure to it the heaviest discounts by manufacturers, and the very best obtainable rates in the

THE GREAT MARTS]

Of the world. Its purchases are made in New York and the leading commercial centers, and the centers of manufacture in Europe and America. For instance, the glassware comes from Pittsburg, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Bellaire, Ohio, and Boston, Mass. The crockeryware is made to order for Ackerman & Co. by Charles Meakin of Burslem, Eng., who is one of the leading manufacturers of the world. The firm has such arrangements with him that no other house on this coast can receive his goods direct from him. The chinaware comes direct from Haviland & Co., Limoges, France, the silver-plated ware from the Meriden Britannia Company, Meriden. The Meriden Britannia Silver-plate Company's products are better known as Rogers Bros.' goods. All the German goods come direct from Vienna and other prominent centers, and the French goods from Paris and other French commercial and manufacturing points. Importations also are made direct from London, Birmingham, Switzerland's manufacturing centers, Berlin, etc. This firm each year has one of its members present at the great

ANNUAL EXHIBIT

At Leipsig, where each spring all the leading manufacturers of Europe place on exhibition specimens of their goods, and there merchants congregate to select by sample and give orders. Ackerman & Co. make a specialty of the fine cutlery of John Russell & Co. Baby carriages they receive direct from the largest Eastern manufacturers, and toys in season from the leading marts, but principally from Germany. In ten years' time, this house predicts, the American manufacturers of toys will entirely eclipse those of Europe. The house keeps a buyer in New York—one of the firm, H. S. Ackerman—who devotes his time to the imports of the firm from Europe and to the purchasing of American manufactures. The junior member of the firm, Isador H. Ackerman, who has his headquarters in San Francisco, makes the annual trip to Europe, and is always present at the "Leipsig messe" (or exhibition), and goes thence to leading European markets to select goods for his firm. Ackerman & Co., in Sacramento, occupy premises at 629 J street, 30x80 feet, and at 918, 920, 922 Seventh street, 40x80 feet, and all the basements beneath these storerooms, and one adjacent, 20x80. The house keeps a traveling agent constantly in the field for the Sacramento house, and his representations will be found reliable at all times. The Sacramento establishment is admirably systemized. All its rare wares, delicate statuary, bronzes, majolica, baccarat wares, etc., are in elegant cases. Its elegant and rich novelties are classified by themselves. A whole section is given up to toys, another to silver-plated ware, another to mantel and toilet sets and ornaments, another to elegant work-boxes, writing-desks, albums, etc., another to cutlery, and so on, and all these sample the unbroken packages, ready for the jobbing trade, and for which a corps of men is constantly employed selecting, packing and shipping.

THE STATE HOUSE,

A Home Hotel, and a Complete Hostelry, H. Eldred, Proprietor.

A REPRESENTATIVE HOTEL OF INTERIOR CALIFORNIA, CORNER TENTH AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

The State House is located at the corner of Tenth and K streets, in this city. It is, by reason of its location, one of the prominent buildings in the capital city, and is the nearest prominent public building to the State Capitol. But while the hotel is in itself a business feature, the personality which attaches to its keeping gives it character, for its landlord, H. Eldred, is one of the most skilled of landlords. Mr. Eldred is a man who, himself fully appreciating the charm of home surroundings, has succeeded in giving to the State House a home character. There are no formalities to chill, no ceremonials to embarrass the guest, but, on the contrary, the effort is successfully made, and yet appears effortless, so complete is its triumph, to make each guest feel that he is one of a well-ordered home household; not a guest in the formal character of that personality, but a welcome friend who finds the house as free and open to him as his own home, and where his bill is but a contributive to the current expenses. There is in this an art, one born with the true landlord, and by no means to be easily acquired. Mr. Eldred, a man full of vigor and in the prime of life, hale, social, cordial, seems in his realm—the State House—rather as the head of a great domestic circle than the proprietor of a great establishment for money-getting. This is the reason that the State House is pre-eminently the "farmers' home," and accounts for the agriculturists making it their headquarters so largely—in fact it is an agricultural and trading exchange. The State House has two fine fronts, one on K and one on Tenth street. Both have broad and handsome balconies. The house has, during the past year, been again improved, enlarged and largely refitted and refurnished, several thousand dollars having been expended upon the hotel. It has a capacity for comfortably accommodating 140 guests. All the rooms are neatly furnished and fitted with every comfort to be found in a home hotel. Mr. Eldred's terms are: Board and lodging, $6 to $12 per week; board, $4 per week; single meals, 25 cents; single rooms, 50 cents; family rooms, $1 to $2 50 per week. Street cars pass the door every six minutes, and a free omnibus conveys guests to and from the house. The kitchen is supplied with experienced cooks, the house service is the best to be had always, and the table is spread with taste, bounteousness and presents the choice exhibits of the market at all times, while the bar is furnished with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS COLLEGE.

E. C. Atkinson, Principal, I Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

This institution, in point of efficiency, ranks first among the business-training schools of the Pacific coast. Its peculiar feature is practical instruction. The student must by actual work put in practice every theory taught. No attention is given to school-book rules; the pupils are taught to develop originality and to acquire habits of self-reliance. Business customs and maxims are adopted, and the student engages in business on his own account. Thus the humdrum of school life is unknown, interest and anxiety promote progress, and the graduate goes out into the world a trained athlete, ready to grasp any problem or proposition. Besides the branches of the business course, all common-school studies are taught. The pupils range from boys of 10 to men of 50 years. The school is open day and evening throughout the year, and pupils are received at any time.

SCOTT & MUIR,

Plumbing and Gasfitting House, 333 J Street.

Scott & Muir are well known gasfitters and plumbers in interior California. Since last year their business has so increased that they have been compelled to greatly enlarge their storerooms and workshops, and increase their force and stock. They bid for the interior trade, and furnish plumbers' supplies and gasfittings at better rates than can be secured in the San Francisco market. They are thoroughly skilled workmen, and the trade can rely, in sending in orders, on the best judgment and taste being exercised by the firm. "Good material, latest styles, fine workmanship," are the mottoes of the firm. No firm more significantly evidences the business advantages of Sacramento. Their progress has been almost phenomenal, and it is due to the situation of the city, the excellence of the work of the firm, the low rates at which they are enabled to do sanitary plumbing, gasfitting, and all the work customary to such a business, and to the rapidity with which they can fill orders and contracts.

FRUIT INTERESTS.

The Great Fruit Shipping House of the Coast—M. T. Brewer & Co.

SOME ACCOUNT OF AN IMMENSE BUSINESS HOUSE IN SACRAMENTO — WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

For several years we have directed attention to the fruit interests of the State as represented in this city, now admittedly the most prominent fruit market of California for shipment to the East and the States and Territories this side of the Mississippi. From the outset we were called upon to give special notice of the most extensive of the fruit-shipping houses, that of M. T. Brewer & Co., a firm consisting of M. T. Brewer and John F. Farnsworth. These gentlemen are the pioneers of fruit shipping. Our reviews have been annual records of their successful management of one of the most precarious of commercial vocations, of the obstacles they have encountered, and the ultimate and final success they have achieved. Indeed it is not in the slightest degree exaggeration to say that no house in the State has done more than this one to advance fruit interests in California and promote the great industry, horticulture. The firm has stood by Sacramento and the fruit shipment trade from the beginning, fully convinced, as the sequel proved, that its natural advantages were such as to develope it into the leading fruit market of the coast—a position it attained all the sooner through the indomitable perseverance and business sagacity of Brewer & Co. Ten years ago the firm entered upon the business of shipping California fruits to Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and the far Eastern markets by the transcontinental railway. Since then the business has gained enormous proportions, and while not a few rivals have entered the field, they have been unable to shake the Sacramento firm or stay a single step of its progressive march. As early as 1878 they had perfected a system rendering the use of ice in fruit shipping wholly unnecessary, and by which California products were forwarded to the East in better condition than ever before. Since then they have availed of, originated and introduced many new elements in packing and transporting fruits, until now the business has very nearly attained the unattainable—perfection. But their trade has not been confined wholly to shipping fruit. Being heavy dealers in grass and farm and garden seeds, honey, tropical products, nuts, dried fruit, etc., they have commanded a large local trade within the borders of the State and throughout Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Utah, and to the trade of these nearer sections they have given especial attention. To give statistics of the business of this house would lead us to speak of hundreds of thousands of dollars paid by it at the railroad freight office for carriage rates, and of millions of dollars which have passed through and been represented by the transactions of the firm in the last few years. In 1878, reviewing the business of Sacramento for 1877, the commercial report of this paper spoke of the fruit and produce-shipping business as "the most active of the city," and that it had so increased in volume and area as to compel this firm, with others, to limit it as to themselves, being satisfied with the then safe returns. In the succeeding year the review of the same paper justly placed M. T. Brewer & Co. at the head of the fruit-shipping business. It was then pointed out that the traffic had grown to vast proportions, and that nearly all prominent fruit-growing sections of the State were contributing to Sacramento's importance. It was shown that Brewer & Co. had been compelled to have one of the firm in the Territories, the Western States and the East every season to make critical examination of the markets, and so arrange that neither the business nor the fruit interests of California should take harm by any missteps. These personal examinations led to the limiting of the shipments to first-class products only, to the most careful selection of goods for shipment, and to their dispatch to Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia in the best manner possible. This led to greater care being exercised by fruit-growers, and very soon the market felt the good results of the new departure; for California products, which had suffered in those markets because of over-anxiety of both shippers and growers to supply a growing demand, soon attained a better standing, and eventually came to be the choice exhibits of the distant markets. The centrality of Sacramento, the ease of handling goods, its nearness by twenty-four hours (in shipping) to the East, its climatic advantages, the lowness of rents, the many radiating lines of transportation, all combine to make this city the best point at which to conduct the fruit-shipping business, and M. T. Brewer & Co. realizing these facts, and finding their efforts to give California fruits a standard position crowned with success, and that the fruit-growers had become convinced of the justness and wisdom of the firm's acts in rigidly rejecting defective products, have stood between the fruit-shipping interests, and what at times has appeared the ruin of fruit interests.

In 1880 the RECORD-UNION, again referring, in its annual review, to the firm of M. T. Brewer & Co., pointed to the remarkable success of the house and the value of its labors to the horticulture of the coast, and added that the house was "an established authority for market quotations of fruits throughout California." It also called attention to the fostering of raisin culture by this firm, and predicted that that industry would grow into vast proportions in the Sacramento valley. This has been demonstrated by the season of 1881, and it may now be set down that raisin culture, especially in the immediate central portion of the State, and near to Sacramento, has entered upon a growth leading to an early and giant maturity. The firm finds it to its advantage to deal also in the tropic growth of this State, and has a system of exchange and purchase by which oranges and lemons, and other tropic and semi-tropic fruits grown in California, and the sea islands, Mexican and Australian growths, are here marketed and then shipped eastward. They deal in all kinds of dried fruits also, and in maple syrups, fruit butters, and other delicacies of the East. Candies and canned goods have been added to their lines of traffic, while their department of garden, field and flower-bed seeds has greatly enlarged, and embraces the best obtainable stocks. The list of goods in which Brewer & Co. are now wholesale dealers—to enter somewhat into detail—embrace: Of green fruits, apples, pears, oranges, lemons, limes and cranberries; of dried fruits, all kinds, including raisins, and French prunes, figs, dates, grapes, etc.; of nuts, almonds, cocoanuts, brazils, filberts, hickory nuts, peanuts (Eastern and California), pecans, walnuts, chestnuts, etc.; of canned goods, table and pie fruits, peaches, plums, pears, cherries, apricots, gooseberries and strawberries; of jams and jellies, currant, raspberry and assorted; of sundry canned goods, boiled dinners, Mayo's mackerel, broiled mackerel, lobsters, codfish balls, pigs' feet, corned beef, tongue, sardines, etc; of canned vegetables, string beans, green peas, tomatoes, green corn, etc.; of catsups, tomato catsup, olives, pepper sauce, etc.; of coffee, Venard and Bernard coffee in 2-lb, 3 lb, 5 lb tins and in 1 lb papers; of tea, in bulk, pounds, half pounds, and 4½ lb boxes. In supplying Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado, and like Western points, the same care is exercised as in shipping to the far East. For the former markets more risk is taken, in the latter the sales are absolute and the market is nearer, so that it is to the interest of the firm to cultivate the Western market and supply it with first-class goods only, to secure careful selection and the most prompt shipment. Recently the firm removed from their old location at Second and J streets to new quarters at 1006, 1008 and 1010 Second street, between J and K. This removal was a natural step in the remarkable progress of the house. Its old quarters had been for years far too confined. By the removal they entered upon quarters prepared under a long lease especially for the firm, and it is safe to say that it now occupies as fine a series of store rooms as are to be found on the coast. The firm has the whole building formerly known as the Arcade Hotel. All the upper portion it sublets for residences. The main floor is the chief store room, and has a frontage of 55 feet and a depth of 160, running back to the alley, and is all in one store room, divided by an arch of 25 foot span into two main sections. The front 83 feet constitutes the sales room, in the center of which is located the elegantly finished and fitted up counting-room, business and private offices, while all to the rear of the arch is set apart as a packing-room. The offices are models in finish and construction, and are furnished with every convenience and office improvement. To the left of the main store room is the sample apartment for dried and canned fruits, adjoining is a hat and coat-room, and next the elevator. Running between this and the lower floor, at the right of the main storeroom, is the canned fruit and seed department and a swinging platform for choice seeds and nuts. The seed department is an admirably neat arrangement of drawers and bins. The packing room is fitted with car tracks and noiseless trucks. The entire basement story is utilized for packing, as also the sidewalk space, giving in all 175 feet of depth. This floor is on a level with the alley, making it very convenient for the receipt and discharge of goods. In the late season the firm employed some 400 men and over $300 worth of boxes a day, and shipped as high as fifty tons per day of green fruit to the East.

WILCOX, POWERS & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

In reviewing the wine and liquor trade of Sacramento we find the firm of Wilcox, Powers & Co., 505 K street, to be among the most prominent houses, not only in Sacramento city, but of the coast. This is no doubt largely due to the untiring energy and broad experience of the gentlemen composing the firm. The house is at present composed of Aaron H. Powers, John Spruance and Samuel L. Stanley, the first named managing the business in Sacramento and the two latter residing in San Francisco. Though these gentlemen, with Mr. Wilcox (whose death last March the whole business community regretted, and caused a loss to the city that was deeply felt), have only been associated as a firm for about three years, each member of the house has been many years in the business, and their long experience, together with the large capital invested in their enterprise, has enabled them to achieve a marked success, the best evidence of which is that their sales have increased many thousands of dollars each successive year they have been in existence. In the last year they have enlarged and embellished their counting-rooms, besides adding largely to their facilities for handling goods. They carry a large and well-selected stock of goods, and pay particular attention to the selection and preservation of their numerous brands of whisky. The most prominent of their brands of whisky, and of which they are sole agents, are: "The Boss," "Hickory Grove," "Hickory Grove Extra," "McTucker's Old Bourbon," "Chicken Cock Miller," "Ashland," and "Gibson's Old Bourbon." They carry a very heavy stock of whiskies in bond, such as "Mattingly," "E. C. Berry," "Nelson Co.," "New Hope," "Rich Grain," "Belmont," "Hermitage Rye," "Horsey Rye" and the "Tea Kettle," all of which can be ordered in five-barrel lots or more direct from the bonded warehouse in Kentucky. It also has the agency of Agner's celebrated brand of California brandy, now in bonded warehouse, together with a stock of their own, also in bond.

LONGTON & MAY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Poultry, Fruits, Fish, Canned Goods, Etc.

Nothing takes the eye of an observer so quickly as the fine display of fruits and produce shown by our city markets. The largest *complete* market—that includes every branch of daily perishable goods owned by one firm, not excepting San Francisco—is the Fulton Market, corner of Fifth and K streets. Last March Mr. Anthony, of the firm of Longton & Anthony, had a severe attack of the Woodriver fever, and Mr. May, a young man from Massachusetts, with an eye to business, bought Mr. Anthony's half interest, and the new firm of Longton & May began its career, which has been singularly successful in the face of a strong opposition. From 3 o'clock A. M. in summer, and 4 in winter, till late at night, their market is always a scene of activity. Their facilities for buying are the very best, the rancher having only to drive to their side door and deliver his load. They own the largest and best equipped poultry-yard in the State, and always keep on hand a select stock of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. All kinds of fresh and salt water fish can be found in their fish department; they import direct every week oysters on ice from the East, and also offer for sale all other kinds of shell fish. A specialty that this enterprising firm have taken up is the sale of canned goods, bought by contract at low figures from the best canners in the State; these goods they offer at exceptionally low rates. Nuts and all kinds of table fruits are always on hand, including strawberries from April to December. A rapidly growing trade which the firm is establishing is represented by their advertisement of "country orders a specialty." They in part supply nearly every town along the line of the railroad as far east as Eureka. They have a large trade in Ogden, and also ship fruits to Silver City, N. M. In their city trade their idea is to buy just enough to have a fresh supply of goods every day, and this is appreciated by their customers, who make ample work for the three delivery teams from morning till night.

P. H. RUSSELL,

Grocer, 719 J Street, between Seventh and Eighth.

The trade of Mr. Russell, an old and well-established one, has extended its limits very much during the past year, and also increased in volume within the city and vicinity. Mr. Russell deals only in goods of a superior quality, and those of inferior goods are not found upon his shelves. His stock is as complete as any to be found upon the coast, and by his methods of dealing and purchasing he affords to his customers and the trade all advantages accruing from the Sacramento market. He draws his supplies from first hands and manufacturers at the East and elsewhere, and by making extensive purchases direct, is enabled to give profitable rates to the trade, from whatever source upon the coast, and by the centrality of this market can furnish goods to the interior and more distant points two or three days in advance of San Francisco.

THE DIAMOND PALACE.

H. Wachhorst, Importer and Dealer in Diamonds, Precious Stones,

WATCHES AND LATEST FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, FINE CLOCKS, ETC., 315 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

If there is any class of goods the citizen desires to be especially careful in the purchase of, it is that which is both for his personal adornment and convenience. The wise man prefers to be without a timepiece than to carry an unreliable one, and neither wise man nor discreet woman wish to lock up money in a paste "jewel," or in buying diamonds and precious stones to squander coin on spurious articles. To be able to deal with an expert in these lines is a decided advantage, and such a one is the wholesale and retail merchant, H. Wachhorst. Wachhorst's is the oldest house of its class in interior California, if not in the State. He located here in 1850, and from the hour of his opening his business has grown, until now he is the rival of the leading houses west of the Mississippi. He is a direct importer, and sells to the trade at rates level and often below those of the San Francisco houses. This has time and again been verified, and his immense stock and vast trade daily evidence it.

HIS HOUSE

Is known all over the interior, and Wachhorst is for central California the recognized expert in precious stones and fine jewels. While his store is elegance refined, a veritable palace of diamonds—the handsomest establishment in Eastern California—it is also one of the most substantial, and represents one of the largest and richest stocks and one of the heaviest trades. While he is in constant receipt direct from manufacturers of fine jewelry and the best brands of silverware, and the richest of French clocks, in alabaster, marble, bronze and French gilt, he makes diamonds, precious stones and fine watches his specialties.

THE DIAMOND STOCK

He imports direct from the great diamond mart of Amsterdam, where the most skilled lapidaries of the world practice their art. In watches he keeps up a constant importation of the best American watches, which, it is safe to say, will very soon completely supersede the European articles, as they are decidedly the best for the money. The Waltham watch and the Elgin he has in all the styles made. He deals also in the watches made by Adolph Lange of Dresden, Jules Jurgensen, James Narden and Patrick Phillips, Switzerland, and other

LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

He is in constant receipt of Gorham silverware, the best known, and of silver-plated goods of other manufacturers, and keeps the fullest assortment of solid silverware, fine jewelry, toilet articles, canes, opera-glasses, etc. He never kept trash, and never will. He deals only in first-class articles, and sells cheaper than any rival can by reason of the local advantages he enjoys, for his expenses are less here, his freight bills are no more and his facilities are equal to those of any. As an importer he is free from the disadvantage middle-men inflict upon trade. It must not be forgotten to add that all the usual lines of American clocks are kept in stock by Wachhorst, and that every novelty in the way of ornamental time-pieces is to be found at his place.

EDWIN MEESE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

This house is located at 725 K street, between Seventh and Eighth, in Sacramento. Edwin Meese was a partner in the firm of Emil Buckow & Co. In April, 1881, Meese & Co. bought out the interest of Mr. Buckow, and since then the business has been conducted under the firm name above given. Mr. Meese, of the firm of Bach, Meese & Co. (wholesale dealers in and importers of wines and liquors, San Francisco, and who have been in trade there since the year 1861), is the father of Mr. Edwin Meese, the proprietor of the Sacramento house under notice. The San Francisco house has the agencies for the most approved and popular leading Eastern distilleries, and buys also direct from the best Eastern markets, and imports fine wines and liquors from Europe also in large quantities. The relation of Edwin Meese & Co., of Sacramento, to the San Francisco house named, gives them advantages in the Sacramento market which other houses here, it claims, cannot boast of, and enables them, by buying in conjunction with the San Francisco house and shipping in carload lots (which of course is the most economical), to save not only in freight and expenses, but to secure its stock at the lowest possible rates. Added to this consideration, is the fact that the Sacramento house conducts business here at a very much reduced outlay for rentals and current expenses, and enjoying the peculiar and well-known advantages that make Sacramento so prominent as a trade center, it is enabled to present to the interior trade price-lists with lower rates marked than most competitive establishments. Whatsoever is saved by the lessened freight charges, low rentals and economic conduct of the business inures to the customers of Meese & Co., for all such margins they enable their patrons to avail of. In addition the patrons themselves enjoy special advantages in buying here, for they have less freight to pay for all points north and east of Sacramento, and can secure the filling of their orders some three days' earlier than if they bought their supplies in the metropolis. Edwin Meese & Co. enjoy a city trade of exceptionally fine character and large extent. They keep travelers in the field also presenting its claims to the country trade, and uniformly such has been the success of these agents that the business of the house has received an indorsement at the hands of the people of the interior of which any house might be proud. The business of the firm extends over Yolo, Solano, Placer, El Dorado, Calaveras, Amador and Yuba counties, mostly, and has found response also in Butte, Tehama, Shasta, Plumas, Nevada, Sierra and all the northern region, and is now steadily gaining foothold in more southern regions. Edwin Meese is a young man full of energy, cautious, discreet, and is possessed of that business tact which indicates the highest success as his aim, and which such qualities will surely command. One consideration remains to be presented, and that is that liquors stored in the dry atmosphere, which is the case at Sacramento, and where the thermometer indicates a mean high temperature, age more rapidly, and are turned out better than those kept in the more humid atmosphere of the coast. Now as Meese & Co. have admirable storage rooms, and can secure for them the very highest climatic temperature, the liquors they keep in stock are constantly improving. These things are well known, however, to all skilled buyers, and are undeniable. To the matter of grocer's, family and travelers' wine and liquor supplies, Meese & Co. give especial attention, and the local trade, which is constantly and rapidly growing, is a verification of the claims of the house in this regard. The firm is agent for Sonoma blackberry wine, made from the Lawton blackberry in Sonoma county, guaranteed to be perfectly pure. It is extensively used for dyspepia and all stomach diseases.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

J. McNasser, Proprietor, Corner Seventh and K Streets, Sacramento.

Since the last annual business review the Golden Eagle Hotel has passed to the proprietorship of J. McNasser, a landlord who has a continental reputation as such. Mr. McNasser, in securing the Golden Eagle Hotel, took the largest and foremost hotel building in the interior of California. He was not content with that, however, but put still other capital into the embellishment of the house interior. He had it refitted throughout and largely refurnished. Changes were made in the parlor, dining, reading and bar and billiard-rooms, and in many of the apartments, adding to their convenience, capacity and beauty. Mr. McNasser brought to the hotel a long experience and the best skill in catering to the public taste. He has the peculiar ability possessed by so few of providing for the entertainment of the traveling public with complete success. His kitchen receives his personal care, as does indeed every department, but his table above all others. The Golden Eagle table, since Mr. McNasser has been in charge, has come to be admitted as among the very best set and most satisfactorily supplied. So, too, with his bar, where he has the best wines and liquors, and where especial care is taken to keep only the most approved brands of beverages. In the fitting up of the hotel he made it a point to provide every possible comfort for guests that can be found in any first-class establishment. The Golden Eagle has come to be in a degree a citizen's exchange, as it is the chief point of assembly for travelers seeking the best accommodations and the most prominent business quarter. The first-class service in the Golden Eagle evidences the disciplinary qualities of the landlord. Hacks and buses are in constant attendance, and he must be dull indeed who can go amiss at steamer landing or railroad depot in immediately securing conveyance to the Golden Eagle.

SCHROER BROTHERS,

Eagle Cracker Bakery, 718 and 720 K Street, Sacramento.

William Schroer, the surviving member of this old and widely-known firm, now conducts the business of the Eagle Cracker Bakery. It is one of the largest of the manufacturing industries of the city, and is a type of the success which the natural advantages of Sacramento guarantee when seconded by skill, business sagacity and untiring industry. The house bid for an extensive and stable wholesale trade, and it has succeeded even beyond its early anticipations. The factory, fitted with the best and most improved machinery for producing the very best class and all the varieties of crackers, has made each year better and better goods, until now its goods are surpassed by none. Schroer is enabled to devote more time and attention to the products of his very large and constantly busy establishment, because in Sacramento he can conduct such a business at less cost than is possible to the San Francisco manufacturer. The lowness of rents, the general economy of labor and living here, etc., all enable the house to give its customers rates that are below those of all competitors. Out of this fact has grown the great wholesale trade it carries on, coupled with the fact that the house ships to its patrons at less freightage and in less time than is possible to a San Francisco manufacturer. Schroer buys his stock direct and in large quantities, his factory is 40 by 160 feet, with a storage-room of like area. He operates Kennedy's patent rotary oven and holds the right for this machine, which is the most economical known, and vastly superior to the old style. He makes these brands of crackers: Assorted, assorted extra, Boston, butter, cream, Graham, picnic, picnic extra, soda, soda extra, Santa Clara, sugar, oyster, water, seed cakes, Jenny Lind cakes, lemon cakes, cocoanut cakes, ginger snaps, ginger nuts, lunch biscuits, excelsior biscuit, La Grande, milk, milk fancy, nicnack, overland, pearl, wafer, wine, fruit, jumbles; also, pilot bread, pilot bread extra, saloon pilot, egg bananas, and imports, as well as makes, all the brands of fancy crackers and cakes peculiar to Eastern make.

WILLIAM BOYNE & CO.

Dealers in and Workers of Marble, Granite, Etc., 712 K Street.

This firm demands that nothing be promised in its name but that it can prove true. It has recently moved into new and handsome quarters in a fine brick structure erected by the firm and owned by it. This gives the house yard room 40 by 100 feet and a wareroom 20 by 60, and storage basement 20 by 60. The firm is one of artistic workers. It does all kinds of fine marble and granite work, either for monumental or house fitting purposes. It does the same grade of work here possible to any of its Sacramento or San Francisco competitors, and by reason of the commercial advantages of Sacramento, can and does compete on a level with the San Francisco marble workers. It buys its stock wherever it can do so to the best advantage, and thus purchases at the San Francisco wholesale or supply yards or imports direct. It works in and keeps the usual variety of American and European marbles, Scotch and home granites, etc.

HOBBY & SMITH,

Dealers in Terra Cotta and Stoneware, 317 J Street.

This house has come rapidly into favor, and report their sales as most encouraging. They are agents for Gladding, McBean & Co. for their full line of sewer pipe, drain tile, chimney pipe, tops, caps and vases, and also for the Sacramento Pottery, whose stoneware now ranks first in the California market.

The terra cotta chimney pipe is growing steadily in favor, and will soon be used exclusively for that purpose. Drain pipe for underground irrigation and drainage is a new branch of business, but one destined to be largely extended as the merits of the article become better known.

They have always aimed to carry a full assortment of goods in their line, and have lately added to their stock a choice assortment of crockery, glassware and majolica, and now claim to have one of the most complete stocks in the city, and an ability to answer all the demands of the interior.

D. WEIMANN,

Dealer in Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, Etc., 914 J Street.

This house deals in the celebrated Medalion range, which is so well known and justly popular. The sales of Mr. Weimann in these and also in the "Northwest" and "Orienda" stoves have been large, and the demand is increasing. He also keeps a large variety of other fine stoves, for parlor, kitchen and for shops, and all kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron ware, which are offered at low prices. A general business of plumbing, tinning and gasfitting is also carried on in the most approved style of workmanship, and a full stock of supplies in these lines is kept always on hand, and all orders are promptly filled.

FRED. GEHRING,

Saddlery and Harness Manufacturer, 912 J Street.

Mr. Gehring has a well-established business in the line of saddlery and harness manufacture, and his facilities are such such that he can successfully compete in the market. He makes all kinds of harness and saddles, of excellent materials and with skilled hands, and keeps a full stock to answer the demands of his large and increasing sales. He can fill promptly all orders from customers and the trade, and guarantees satisfaction. He also carries a large stock of whips, blankets and other goods of that line. Mr. Gehring owns his premises and purchases his stock largely from first hands at the East, and can therefore sell as low as the lowest.

H. D. NASH & CO.,

Manufacturers of the "Improved Nash & Cutts Grain Cleaner," 926 K Street.

A review of the business of this firm will be eagerly looked for by the farming community, for what firm in the State has done the same amount of good for the farmers? It is true there are many business houses in the State whose variety of machinery greatly exceeds theirs, but no other has successfully grappled with the grain-cleaning problem, which is by far the most important question in regard to raising and selling the main product of the Golden State, namely, wheat. The value of California wheat has depreciated in European markets from 30 to 50 per cent., but H. D. Nash & Co. are fast bringing about a different state of affairs by successfully manufacturing and placing upon the market a machine that effectually separates the foreign matter from the grain and puts it in a condition that cannot fail to attract the attention and command the appreciation of grain buyers in this or any other market. This business was started in Sacramento by H. D. Nash and some other gentlemen about eleven years ago, but until the past three years it did not receive the same amount of encouragement that it does at present, for this reason: The wheat was comparatively clean, and these machines were used only for cleaning seed, and so few used them for that purpose even that a large portion of the tillable land has become foul. In fact, when a crop of grain is not harvested and threshed, it is found to contain nearly as much barley oats, cheat burrs and different kinds of seeds, so that in many cases it is difficult to determine what the crop was really intended to be, and to overcome the above calamity, H. D. Nash & Co. have invented, patented and manufacture a cleaner for attaching to threshing machines, which receives the wheat as it comes from the thresher and cleans it in a highly satisfactory manner, putting it into the sacks in No. 1 condition, without any extra expense or additional help. Last season upwards of one hundred of these machines were in operation, and the manufacturers have yet to learn of a single instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. These machines were greatly improved last season by the firm, who introduced their new combination gang, composed of perforated zinc and patent rolled wire, a combination which no other manufacturers on the coast will be allowed to use. Through the combined efforts of the proprietors, Messrs. H. D. Nash and L. G. Thompson, who are men of energy, and experience, they have succeeded in more than doubling the business. Last year they greatly added to their manufacturing capacity by erecting the requisite machinery for manufacturing, and adding to their establishment another large room, and they propose the coming season, if the present flattering prospects for a crop are maintained, to enlarge again to a greater extent than last year. In conclusion, H. D. Nash & Co. wish to state that they are the only legitimate manufacturers of this class of machinery in the State, and that any grain-cleaner marked Nash & Cutts which does not bear this trade-mark: "Trade—The Improved Nash & Cutts Grain-Cleaner—Mark," is not genuine, and the purchasers will find to their sorrow that they have been imposed upon. They make a specialty of extra large cleaners for flouring mills and warehouse purposes. The increasing demand for these machines, and the flourishing business of the firm, place it among the first manufacturing houses in Sacramento.

PHŒNIX FLOURING MILLS,

George Schroth & Co., Proprietors, Corner of Thirteenth and J Streets,

MANUFACTURERS OF NEW PROCESS FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BUCKWHEAT, GRAHAM FLOUR, ETC.

This prominent firm in the milling business of California is composed of George Schroth, Joseph H. Arnold and Ferdinand Kohler, of Sacramento, all of whom are well and favorably known, and as practical and thoroughly experienced in the business in which they are engaged. The present establishment has entire new buildings and machinery, put up during the past season, as successor of the old and well-known Phœnix Mills, the former property having been purchased by George Schroth, and rebuilt at a cost of over $40,000. The new property is one of the finest flouring mills upon the coast. In its construction the most matured and approved plans were used, the best mechanical skill employed, and in its machinery and furnishings for the manufacture of flour and other products, none but the most approved known to the miller's art were used. The mills are situated on the corner of J and Thirteenth streets. The main building is 40 by 75 feet and about 60 feet high, having four full stories. The first floor is used for receiving wheat and grain. All grinding of barley and feed is also done upon this floor, so as to exclude the dust from the portions of the mill where flour and other fine products are made. The second floor is occupied in the manufacture of flour and for packing. Here are located five runs of stone and two sets of Stevens' patent rolls, and with which combined the now celebrated new process or patent flour is being extensively and successfully made by the firm. Upon the third floor are large bolting chests of the latest and most improved class, and bins for wheat. The latter are located upon each side and have capacity for storage of from 250 to 300 tons of loose grain. Here is also one of Hughes & Co.'s new patent bran dusters, which for quality of work entirely discounts the kinds formerly in use. The machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of rye, buckwheat and graham flour and for corn and oat meal, hominy, etc., are upon this floor, and in these productions this firm is placing upon the market articles for food not to be surpassed by any and equaled by but few. Upon the fourth floor is a double set of the most improved patent cleaning works, including one of the latest patent brush machines. Also four set of Smith's patent purifiers for purifying midlings, the best in use. The company have 2½-inch hose connection with the city water, upon each floor, for use in case of fire. The engine-room is at the rear of the building, and 30 by 40 feet in dimensions. A fine Corliss engine is in use. The capacity of the mills is 150 barrels of flour per day, and in addition they manufacture, at the same time, all kinds of lesser products, such as graham, rye and buckwheat flour. Corn and oat meal, and from twenty-five to fifty tons of barley and feed can also be ground at the same time daily. Twelve to fifteen men are employed at the mills, and grains to the amount of from $1,500 to $2,000 in value are consumed daily. Adjoining the mills, on the J-street side, is a fine office, 25 by 30 feet, with private office attached. There is also extending from the mills to J street storage rooms 60 by 100 feet, with capacity for several thousand tons of grain; and upon the other side of the mills is a new brick storage room, 40 by 100 feet and 20 feet high. The firm also has a branch house near Front street, occupying Nos. 120, 122 and 124 J street, where a portion of their manufactured stock is stored, and which is their principal salesroom. They are members of the California Flour Association, which handle only the finest quality of flour and ship to all parts of the world.

E. A. BURR,

Hay, Grain and Feed, Nos. 815 and 817 J Street.

The wholesale and retail business of E. A. Burr as a dealer in hay, grain and feed is one of the largest in the interior, and has greatly increased in volume during the past year. He has a large trade, both with residents of the city and with farmers residing adjacent, and his interior trade with individual customers and to supply the market is very active. His dealings have also extended to remoter parts of the State and to the transmontane regions, where the trade at many points is supplied from his establishment. His prices at buying and selling are at square market rates, and can be strictly depended upon as such.

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THE POSTOFFICE —AT— SAINT'S REST.

[BY KATE HEATH.]

What it must be to be in politics! Oh, politics, politics! What a righteous sham and what an honest pretension you are!

It was Angie Moore's father who ambled up to the very "fancy" bar of the Blackhawk Hotel just before the legislative election of some years back.

"You see, Jim," it had been urged, "you're a family man more'n the rest of us, and it's more fit and proper you should go. Just show him your hand, and tell him the hull population here'll back you, Jim. Speak up and tell him your feelin's, and say if he don't respect 'em Saint's Rest'll be down on him at the polls like h—l."

And Jim Moore had come sixty-five miles of right hard riding from Saint's Rest to Harding's Hill to put in his plea. The ends of his long hair were burned dry and wiry by the sun, and the yellow dust lay in the rim of his hat and upon his broad bent shoulders, and had gathered in every fold and crease of his clothing and every wrinkle of his face. The roads were deep with dust in summer as they were with mire in winter. He had a certain hesitation about him, a little dropping of the lower lip, a wandering, seeking look in his eyes, a flitting of the hand across the mouth occasionally, that bespoke the floating thread of shiftlessness in his nature, the ends of which he was ever urging himself to gather home. Perhaps this was why he had never been able to have stronger influence over his willful daughter Angie, whose eyes and temper flashed together, and who ruled his tumble down house and five wild younger children as they pleased.

"Mark, father," said Angie "speak him fair, but hold on to him like a bulldog. Don't take no for an answer, no matter how he puts it," and then she flashed back into the kitchen, and with the palm of her hand hushed a tumult in its first beginnings, and her father rode away somewhat stunned by the responsibility thrust upon him.

When he entered the barroom at the Blackhawk he was not so much struck with its elegance as he was with his own odd and incongruous presence. He saw his sun-burned hair and skin, the dust on his clothes, his aimless, lounging step, and realized how far he was beyond his accustomed element. There was an air of quiet snap about the room, as though the burst of champagne without its pop permeated the atmosphere. Men with the air of knowing what's what and just when to do it sat round, unbending and relaxing themselves as having but just now finished arduous business; but it was eager relaxation, and like the innocence of lemonade that has a stick in it. A group of three in the center of the place were engaged in suave and smiling conversation, but a subtle sharpness pervaded among them that seemed to the newcomer like the flash of knives.

"It's politics," murmured Jim, and stepping over to the bar he said to the resplendent animal caged behind it, "I want to see a party of the name of Johnson."

"Our candidate!" was the triumphant exclamation in reply. "Brown puts up at the Golden Eagle. Mr. Johnson is proud to receive his constituents. Just in from—"

"Saint's Rest," answered Jim promptly.

"Come to advise Mr. Johnson of your place solid for him, I make no doubt. Here, Jack, I say. Our friend Mr. —— ahem!—just in from Saint's Rest, comes with a pledge to Mr. Johnson. Show him up, why can't you?"

One man out of the group of three advanced, and with quite an air of old acquaintance shook the visitor warmly by the hand, smiled at him from ear to ear, and with great ease of manner and much cordiality introduced the stranger to himself. He made himself so much at home with Jim Moore that the latter warmed all through as having had a swallow of spirits.

"My name is Racket," said the new acquaintance, "and as Mr. Johnson is a friend of mine, he will see you on my introduction. Did you happen to have any little business with him—any business of importance?"

"Yes," was the slow reply, "I came all the way from Saint's Rest over yender since mornin', a purpose to hold business with him. That rayther looks like important business, don't it?" It seemed to him Mr. Racket was making almost too close inquiry.

Mr. Racket smiled a great deal to cover up the rebuke, and grew still more cordial. "Ah! yes, yes; hum, hum," he said. "Fact is, Johnson is very busy; very deep in politics is Johnson; parties coming in by dozens to claim his leisure; immense popularity; no doubt in the world of his election. Obliged, you know to have a friend on the outside or he never could get through the day. Part of his business, you know, must go through me."

It was such a broad hint that even Jim Moore took it, and he said squarely, "See here, Mr. Racket, I came over to see Johnson; but if that's not to be, if you're a friend of his say so plain enough, and I can go home again."

"Oh, now, now, Moore—in fact, I may even call you Jim—of course, if you must see my man, you must; but if you could just give me a little suspicion, now, of your errand, so that I might, as it were, lead him up to it." He clapped his hand upon Moore's dusty shoulder, and held him at arm's length while he looked admiringly into his face.

"No," said Moore, the "mule" in him rising, "I came to talk with Johnson, I must hev no or yes from him, or go back without any answer. It might count him something, and again it might not."

"Oh, certainly, certainly! I'll see you through the interview, and put in a good word for you at the start; but you must handle Johnson carefully. He's easy to hurt."

And so having foiled the "middle man," Jim Moore was allowed to see the principal. It had been agreed at the Rest that Moore had bottom enough to carry the matter through, and, as before said, being a good deal of a family man, he was quite a proper representative. Perhaps Angie Moore had a bit of her strong nature from her uneasy, lounging father, after all.

It was quite a relation that Mr. Racket had to give the group in the Blackhawk bar-room, after Jim Moore had ridden away.

"I'm damned," said Mr. Racket, "if it wasn't a postoffice he was after up to Saint's Rest. What in thunder they want a postoffice on the outside of the world for, the people who live there probably know. Perhaps they get a letter once a year, all told. And if that old duffer didn't say in so many words to Johnson: 'Mr. Johnson, if you'll promise us a postoffice, the Rest'll go for you solid, and there's sixty votes of us, countin' in the ten miles square we'll beat up to find 'em. Otherwise we're agin you, and I hev my instructions to offer the solid Rest to Mr. Brown, the other man.'"

"He wasn't afraid of honest square talk and Johnson couldn't bluff him off nor keep him from saying his say, neither. It was an out and out case of give and take, and Johnson was obliged to come it strong in plain language when he answered. Lord! a Postoffice! Why, for sixty votes they might have had a bank for the asking.] They paid no regard, however, to the delicacy of *my* position," and the speaker smiled grimly as half appreciating the joke of not being recognized. "He fell an easy victim, though, to that stranger and his little game," concluded Mr. Racket.

So it was that a Postoffice was, in time, established at Saint's Rest, for the sixty votes had been duly or Johnson, and that gentleman being elected by a majority of fifty, felt grateful enough to remember his promise and exert himself toward the desired end. It was a slight matter enough, but there was in reality no reason for a Postoffice, Saint's Rest being the heavenly appellation of a cluster of not more than twenty houses on the bank of a river which was sluggish and shallow in summer, but a river indeed in winter, swollen and angry and often dangerous to travel, if travel ever came that way. The little village was an old mining camp, and heavily weighted now with the deadness that settles in time upon all old mining camps. It seemed to sleep and dream in the hollow down by the river bank. The few men made garden or orchard, or wandered off with pick and pan, in dull hope to go through the semblance of prospecting, as if from habit. The fewer women washed clothes, wore their little gossip threadbare, and bore children patiently. There had been talk about keeping a school for the children, but nothing was done about it till the subject was brought near to mind one day by Jim Moore's daughter, Angie.

Angie Moore had in her half-defiant flashing-eyed way called upon the mothers of families and stated her plans. She was 16 years old, and she could read and write. She meant to send for a few books, and pick up a little learning in other things by herself; and she would teach all she knew to the children. She wanted money, though she didn't look for any great sum total. From house to house she went, with nearly the same words on her lips, the same bitterness creeping on her tongue, the same energy driving along her manner, as though the lash had been behind it.

The women advised her, but in spite of it all felt that she, not they, was patron. The matter was talked over busily, and finally two or three men went over to a deserted cabin on the first knoll, made a few repairs, such as putting new leather hinges to the door, and Angie Moore set up her school there. Without a map, or chart, or an improved text book; without much age, and with less knowledge and experience, the "Saint's Rest Institoot," as some one facetiously dubbed it, began its work. The scholars all called the teacher Angie, but in less than a month she was known as Miss Angie, even to her own five brothers. In her unshrinking, defiant way she managed it all somehow, and no one ever guessed the inspiration that lay behind her pluck.

It was one spring day at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the last boy had darted from the schoolhouse and ran with a halloa to be free down the hillside. The little schoolmistress, slender, lithe and dark-complexioned, looked bravely about her, as if to hang her superfluous courage upon the walls, and then without a moment of warning her black eyes gave way, a gray wave seemed to surge across her face, her thin red lips writhed and a long dry sob burst from them, and then she sank down upon the step and hid her face in her arms. The something new and strange that had come into the little woman's life seemed sometimes to expand and burst within her heart with a dull, dull ache, and oh, such a pain. It was the old, old lesson of loving she had learned. Is there ever a woman who has not known its sweet thorn? As Angie knelt there a whole black world shut down upon her eyelids and a weight of care settled on her shoulders. In that one blank moment she felt that she would have liked to toss her life away and rest from fighting the days, and planning her hot brain, in a long, cool oblivion. Her fevered and nerveless fingers drooped upon the rough boards, and a moan that was born of exhaustion, though not of the body, struggled along the line of her dark, slender throat, and died away just beyond her lips.

"Why, Angie, Angie," said a voice in her ear, "I've been waiting a whole minute for you to look up, and yet there you sit, all flung in a heap like a little hint at despair." Before she had time to lift her head, her transformation was a perfect one. "Ah! Van!" she cried, with a low thrill of ecstacy cadencing through her tone. The black world weighting her took wings, rose in air and left her blithe, rippling with sunshine and filled with unheard of tones and harmonies. "I don't care," she flashed to herself daringly; "I shall have this hour of happiness if there is never another one," and then with a pretty nestling motion of her shoulders she said aloud, trying to appear impatient and vexed while her very voice was a carol, "It has been such a long time since you came before."

For answer, the new-comer with one step made her station his own, and the very soul of the girl shone in her eyes as he took her face in his hands and kissed her. "Do you think I staid away, Angie," he asked, "because the rocks and the trees and the old cabin over there were pleasanter to look at than you?" He kissed her as he would have taken a long draught of pure water after travel, returning to the pure crystal of the cup again and again. Her one rarest loveliness, he had told her often, was that her lips were so innocent and new—they were not old with kisses. Anomaly it was, but his attraction to her was his experience and knowledge of good and evil, the air about him of having seen and known. When she told him so, he had laughed a little hard and reckless laugh, and she had felt the strange chill of something rising between them, had shuddered at it and beaten it down, only to have it rise again in its horror some other day. He was the one man she had ever seen with the world's perfume hanging upon his manner, and what was to her that grand beyond of delight, the city, reached out its familiar hands to him and spoke through his mouth. He was like a beautiful, wondrous picture, such as she had never seen, or like a grand and penetrating burst of music, such as she had never heard, Angie said to herself as she thought of him when he was away.

There was something about this girl, blossomed into womanhood before her time, that was like a magnet to the wandering bit of rust off life of man the city had cast away toward the lovely evergreen hills. The moment Van Hall, rascal, card-player, cheat, saw her, his fingers stung as though he had touched her. Now and then a woman will have such an influence. If it happens to be a good woman, praise God; if a bad one, give the victim over to his fate.

Angie's companion sat down by her gently on the step of the school-house, and his glance roved about within the little room.

"Tell me, little one," he said, "why you ever began this business. It was a happy chance, at any rate for me, that brought you so far away from the dwellings down yonder, or I should never have known you. What should I have done off here without you?"

Something in his tone was like an assault upon her pride, and somewhat of the bitterness of the moment before returned to her. "What have I done but help you pass your lonely hours—hours which will, nay which must, soon be gone?" Her voice trembled, half with unshed tears and half with the force that vibrated within her as she answered in trouble and yearning and determination. "It was the only chance I saw before me to be doing something which should set me a little farther ahead. Why was I ever born in my circumstances, or why was I not born content with them? I wish I could answer myself that. Day after day I can't be still and must be up and doing, and by keeping busy to quiet myself. I think I should gnaw my nails to the quick, and fret my soul to fragments, even as I still do, if I could not grasp at something out of reach. Just look about you and see what small things I do, and yet I am driven to them."

"Angie, you are as far above me, I think sometimes, as the serene and shining star I look at through the chink in the old cabin over yonder," was the reply in a deep tone. "I have no such desire as that, and this moment I haven't another thing in this world to wish for than just you and this soft breeze laden with the scent of the pines, as it is." He drew her closer to him as he spoke, and neither saw the pair of startled eyes gazing at them from the flowering buckeye a hundred yards away.

"I have felt a wish to be better, though, for your sake," he continued. "I haven't been a good man, Angie. It has never occurred to me till now that it was worth while to fight against my natural bent of mind, but ever since I first spoke to you in the path that day I've had a sort of an instinct toward something better than I am."

"But you will be a good man, dear?" she said earnestly, scarce understanding, save as a far off shadow, what a vice or a crime might be.

"Yes, I will try," he answered humbly. "Holding your hand, it seems an easy thing, and I feel as if I might succeed. If you were my wife, Angie, as, God willing, some day you shall be, little love, perhaps your influence might so wrap round me that it would be like an armor against temptation. I almost think it would be so. I never dreamed, sweetheart, I could love a woman one-half so much."

A vision sprang before her eyes fair as dawn, of herself as wife; and she saw herself walking down the years in a halo of rose and the glory of her crowned life. There is a path love makes for itself along which the flowers spring, and it leads into a sunset as beauteous as the sunrise from which it walks, spanning between like the one bow of heaven. Upon its way Angie saw herself, and her very heart wept tears of blood for joy. The love we have here, deep, and long, and wide, and true though it be sometimes, is just the shadow cast before of the great hereafter, where alone is the perfect, rounded love of our longing. We can only dream of it here—but Angie was in the heart of that dream.

"But I do not understand," she said, by and by, "what you mean by it all. Why are you worse than I, or than others? How is it you are bad? Nay, dear love, not any is perfect, and you scourge yourself but as the rest of us. I am cross with the boys at home and with the children at school, and with myself most of all. I am filled with the evil spirit of discontent, and a something that seems like unhappy ambition. And so I put the lash upon myself, too, and I will not believe you any otherwise."

"Alas! my little love," he answered half laughing and part in earnest, "my devil is greater far than that. But since you have taken so much on trust—who I am, what I am, and whence I am—for God's sake take the rest on trust, too. It is your faith that makes me well again."

He took her face, grown shy and blushing, in his hands again, and said good-by, for indeed he loved her dearly, and Angie watched him away with eyes shining full to the brim, and then she turned to the rude little school-room and flitted rapidly here and there to bring it into order.

The man, a handsome, careless fellow, and just dare-devil enough to make it an even chance as to whether temptation gets the best of him in a tussle or not, strode up the hill whistling a little love tune gone astray out of an opera. A laugh played like a will-o'-the wisp in his face, and his long white hand caught at a branch above his head when he passed under, which his fingers stripped of leaves as he went.

Suddenly he came upon a pair of staring eyes that met him boldly and steadily. "Don't you do her hurt!" said a voice strained and hoarse, yet high in the throat, as scarce under control through passion "I've watched and watched, week in and week out, and I know every time you've met her. Don't you do her hurt—bad might come of it for you."

"Well, well," was the light and somewhat contemptuous reply, "I'm glad you've shown your hand, my fine fellow. And pray, who may you be?"

"Sep Wright," was the answer, given short and sullen, while the white, set face grew whiter and a blue and livid look circled about the mouth.

"Do you often do this sort of thing?" the other man went on coolly. "I'm afraid at this distance you haven't been able to hear very well, though you've had a very fair view of proceedings."

"I put myself out of earshot a purpose; but I watched," said the high, strained voice. "I'll watch again. I'll see every move you make, every time you meet her. If you should meet her inside one of these mountains I'd be there to see no harm didn't happen to her. I know how you're hiding in Patterson's old cabin yonder, and I ain't quite spelled out the deviltry that sent you here, not yet; but I'm studying on it and I'll get it. Say you'll let Angie Moore alone and keep the promise, and you may hide where you will as long as you will."

The tall strong man laughed, and leaning forward he touched the small weak one tantalizingly on the cheek with the end of the live oak twig he had stripped of its leaves. With a choking sound in his throat, in a moment the weak man had thrown himself against the strong one, battling at him with a strength strange to another moment, striking out with clenched fists and seeming as if he would have torn him with his teeth. The tall man pushed him easily to arm's length. "What, the devil!" he said coolly, yet somewhat angrily, and while rage seemed to blind the other he cut the white face a dozen times across with sharp blows of the live-oak twig, laying on a red welt at every stroke, then shaking his opponent to the ground he went his way over the hill.

In an agony of anger and defeat the eavesdropper writhed on the ground in the lengthening shadow of the buckeye bush. His blue-veined hands clutched the pebbles and red dirt, and for some minutes he made no attempt to rise. After a moment he lay quite still; so still that a lizard came up over a stone and peered at him with darting eyes. By-and-by he dragged himself together and slowly stood, revealing in the effort one useless foot that hung limp and dead upon the ground. The welts upon his face were rapidly turning to blue marks as with a manzanita cane he went down the hill toward the school-house.

The little mistress was gone and a lonesome silence was upon the place, but the cripple went up to the door, pushed it upon its leather hinges and entered. His eyes rested hungrily upon the rude platform at the end of the room, and hastening toward it he fell on his knees before it and rested his hot and smarting face on the spot where the young teacher's imperious feet often stamped in impatience.

"Oh! Angie, Angie!" he murmured, while the tears dropped and he kissed the spot reverently.

That night Angie Moore rounded and turned a little ball of thought, then sent it rolling.

Father Jim was placidly smoking his pipe as he sat from habit in the corner of the chimney, which now was bare and empty, but in winter evenings glowed with heat and light. Young Jim crawled at full length asleep on the hearth, and a warm, faint odor as of sleep and childhood guided the nostril to the open door of an inner room where the children still younger lay in slumber.

The little schoolmistress sat at a small table with her elbows upon it and her head on her hands, apparently studying a slate upon which she had worked out a problem. She eyed a stray number off in a corner by himself with a steady, intent gaze for some minutes, then she sighed a bit to herself, a little tremulous quiver of a sigh that was given for the love she had received and bestowed, and then she turned abruptly in her chair, her mind having traveled miles and miles of thought.

"Father," she said, "can't we have a postoffice here at Saint's Rest?"

"Well, dear," began and ended her father comfortably.

"Because," she continued, "I need one. I want to be writing here, there and everywhere, and I want to get letters. How am I ever to get them when the nearest postoffice is sixty-five miles away over to Harding's Hill?"

"Who'd be writing to you, Angie?" was the calm reply, yet with something argumentative about it.

"Why, father, now; lots of people, to be sure. I'd be glad to write to mother's people if I could. You've said you had a brother somewhere, and perhaps I'd be able to look him up again for you, and ever so many possibilities might cluster round a postoffice." How a woman will turn and twist to gain her point without giving her true object!

"Well, dear," was Jim Moore's closing reply; but for all that Angie had set the ball rolling. She gave it another toss next day.

It seemed as if the long hot afternoon never would draw along to its close. The twin Mulligans wept tears of misery over the page in geography they had begun upon a month ago, the oldest scholar was puzzling over the problem the mistress herself had worked out but the night before, and the youngest had topped over and fairly gone to sleep upon his bench. But the final moment did come at last and Angie was left to herself. They were all alike now, dreary days that were not blissful ones, and urged to do it by the something that forbade her, Angie started up the hill instead of down it, in the very faint but rosy hope that she might meet some one coming.

She came upon a figure lying on the ground with a cane by its side, and after one instant of recoil she saw it was Sep Wright, and that he had been asleep, but that her step, light and slow though it was, had waked him. He came to a sitting posture, and his smile of pleasure died after its first half of existence. He remembered the marks on his face and shamed and flushed at memory of them.

"Why, Sep!" exclaimed Angie, directly, as he knew she would. "What ails your face?"

He struggled to keep his eyes free of hot water, and the man in him shamed again at his own shame. "Come and sit down here, Angie, and I'll tell you the truth about it," he said with hot resolve.

She advanced at once and sat down a little way from him without suspicion. Sep looked at her, and something filled his throat as he thought how she would feel when she knew what he was about to tell her. It was a grievous thing that she should hold dear that strange man, hiding himself like a secret; but would it not be a greater grief to wound her to the heart?

"Oh, Lord! I can't," he said, with a groan, and he turned his striped face away that she might not see the quiver running over it. In that one minute of time he offered himself up for a sacrifice, and determined that he would stand between her and any sorrow that might come.

"Yes, you can tell Sep Wright," she answered quietly, and something like a dart ran through her. "Yes, you will tell. They're marks left by blows from a switch, that I can see; but who made them?" Her words did not hesitate to lay themselves upon the raw; but a woman can see no courage in a man who has been beaten. She loves a hero—but he must be a conquering hero—and she stirs unconsciously at the approach of a whipped fighter. To come off best in a fight is almost better than being a peaceable man.

Then Sep Wright took up his manhood and laid it in the dust before her. He saw how she must despise him, but he would bear that rather than make her suffer.

"I can't tell you, Angie," he said, reluctantly, "and I won't tell you either. I'll have my brawls if I've a mind, and I'll keep 'em to myself if I can."

"And do you mean to say, Sep, that you stood and took a beating, as a dog would from its master? I'd have—"

"My God, Angie," he cried, "I'd have killed him if I could! But what are cripples for in this world? Just to be spit upon and taunted and beaten at will; and in the very nature of things, physical strength must overpower their weakness, though they be willing to die to be victor."

"Poor Sep," she said, her eyes twinkling with tears. "It was cruel of me to press you to this point. Let us say no more, though I'm sure yours was the right side."

"I believe it was," he answered softly, while a smile crept to his lips; then an embarrassing silence fell between them, and the lizard came from under the rock to reconnoiter, and a locust that had been clacking in a shrill monotone stopped, as though his works had run down.

In a moment, feminine wise, Angie [illegible] nged into the pause, shaking herself free [illegible] strange embarrassment in which Sep's poor love was revealed to her.

"There's something I want to get done"—she began, slowly.

"I'll do it, Angie; I'll do it for you," said Sep, eagerly.

"Well, I hope you can; but I don't know about it. You see, here I am trying to get ahead, and I can't get ahead. I don't mind saying to you, Sep, that I've got $50. I made it myself since I started school. Now, I want to buy books with it—yes, books with it all."

"Books with it all!" echoed Sep, in astonishment.

"I'm going to write to lots of people, too, Sep," she continued, gravely. "I was planning it all out with father last night. There's his folks, and mother's folks, and other folks."

"Yes, I follow you; 'specially other folks."

"Why do you say that?" she asked sharply.

"Just to be following you; that's all. But I don't see the end yet."

"Well, then, here 'tis," she said, concluding triumphantly, as with a coup d'etat. "I want a Postoffice here. I want to have papers and send for books, if I want 'em, and letters, too."

"'Specially letters," he echoed again.

A full hour Angie and Sep sat elaborating her plan, and then she left him hurriedly to get supper for father Jim and the boys. He watched her out of sight; then, without warning, he threw his hands over his head with a woful gesture.

"She wants letters from *him*," he said, "and she asks *me* to get her a Postoffice. I don't see how I can do it. It will be like taking his beating again to find means for his letters to reach her."

But when Sep Wright limped away he had "fought the good fight" again, and conquered himself; but oh! it seems a fight wasted when no soul sees the victory!

"Yes, Angie, dear," he whispered to himself humbly, "I'd crawl over the stones from here to yonder to bring you a letter even from him—though I'd rather pizen him—if I thought 'twould please you!"

No one knew exactly who had suggested the idea, but it became generally known that Angie Moore thought Saint's Rest needed a Postoffice. There was a generous enthusiasm about Angie Moore throughout the neighborhood, probably because she was the only inhabitant in whom a spark of energy struck fire, and when it was insinuated, by whom nobody thought to mention, that she felt this step was necessary, arrangements were bungingly completed with tardy haste, and Providence and politics both favoring, the point was made.

Nobody guessed of the final meetings on the step of the little school-house; of the man who gathered the girl teacher in his arms—the man with the stain on him. Nobody knew of the secret kisses, of the sob and the heartbreak that came at the agony of a good-by; nobody thought Angie Moore could soften to a sweetheart.

What! No one at all? Ah! but Sep Wright guessed and knew, and every kiss stung his own mouth, and clung like a curse there, fastened close to his breath. At his post, day after day, he kept watch and ward over Angie, while his heart gnawed and fretted his passion like teeth tearing at a finger-nail—bleeding into the quick.

"To keep her from harm! To keep my dear from harm!" he said to himself restlessly, day after day, though he scarce confessed the thought to his own conscience. And when that last parting came, he was pale and ill; so nervous and worn that, as he watched the two people below him, he could have screamed and shouted, now with laughter and now with execration, like a madman.

When Jim Moore returned from his successful journey to Harding's Hill he hung his head in shame before his daughter Angie.

"Oh, yes, father; but the books, the books!" she said impatiently, a half dozen times.

"Well, dear," he finally answered, trying to look under her gaze. "I scarce know how it's happened, myself, for I've not the books you wanted bought over yonder; but the money went in the twinkling of an eye, as I may say." He was ashamed as any man may be before the woman he has wronged, and that woman his own daughter.

"Oh, father!" she said entreatingly, and growing pale as she realized her loss.

"You see, Angie," he continued, trying to make the way of it plain, "it was a game so simple and easy like, that I was sure I saw through the trick. The feller was a stranger to 'em all, and I'd a fit him, Angie, but they all said the thing had beat me fair and square, and I couldn't stand against 'em all. It's my first and last wrastle with tricks, dear."

"But it's my money that has paid for your experience," she said bitterly, "and I can never get so much as that together again. I earned it, too, with such hard work, and it took me half a year." She disappeared into her own little room, there to look her disappointment in the face and stare it down. When supper time came she was still in retirement; and afraid to disturb her, the father, who had made such a dire lapse, set what cold victuals he could find before his five ravenous male younglings, and having herded them to their repose, sat down, his conscience yet on the rack.

It was a long hour of quiet till Angie came forth, without a look toward her father, and, putting her candle down on the table, took up her arithmetic, slate and pencil, in preparation for her accustomed study.

Her father cleared his throat, and to his own ears the sound was so loud it seemed as though the mountain must have fallen in half. "Well, dear?" he said, timidly.

"Say no more, father," she answered, and each understood without further words that grace was asked and given.

The subject of the postal delivery was a mighty one, and a public meeting was called of at least twenty men to deliberate upon it. Sep Wright was there, and as he came limping in with his crutch, each man acknowledged, without forming the thought, that Sep had had something to do about this matter. There was but one manner in which to bring the mail from Harding's Mill, and that was by horse. One man and another declined the honor, for it was to be a weekly trip—up one day, down the next, and hard riding both ways. By common consent and quite as a matter of course, the name of Angie Moore had received confirmation as Postmistress by the awful powers that be in high places, and she had taken the new position as her due, without a thought of thanks; but it seemed, when near the close of the public meeting, as though no man could be found to make the trips.

It was at the last extremity that a voice, rather thin and slight, like the body it owned, made itself heard, and Sep Wright arose, white yet with the fight that was continually waging within him. It was a great struggle, and himself had been forced on his knees by the thing he strove with. He was standing, with the help of his crutch, when all eyes looked toward him.

"I'll carry the mail if no one else will," he said. One dissuaded him kindly with, "No, boy; you're not strong enough," and another and another told him so in other words, but he kept to his offer firmly, and there being none other, the thankless task was finally given him.

It is strange how, beaten again and again in a fair conflict, the inward enemy will rise as though, like Antæus, he had gathered new strength from his fall. As Sep Wright week after week rode at a gallop over the hills carrying the mail, the bitterness of his love rode with him. But he took into confidence the pine forest sloping down the mountains; the pure, clear, cold stream shining and gurgling in sympathy; the clouds that enfolded him in mist upon the mountain top; the swaying grass that swept aside to let him pass—and the bond with Nature is one she never fails on her side to keep.

Over and over there was a temptation, but every week the sanctity of the United States mail was still preserved. Every week, as he shook his bag, the carrier heard a lonely letter shake within it like the kernel in a nut, and for the sake of that letter and its answer he made the sixty-five miles each way. The hand of the little Postmistress thrust the knife through him. It trembled with such an eagerness when he returned, it could scarce get the key of the bag in its lock; it searched about within the emptiness for the enveloped treasure with such degrees of hope and despair; and then that little hand caressed the precious letter as though with lips that dripped with kisses. Every week Sep said silently he never could bring her another letter, yet every week he brought her one, and for three months as red as a rose was she for the letter that came.

Then she became troubled, and by and by grave and scared, and after that so pale and large-eyed, Sep groaned over her till his soul beat within him like wings. He would have made it all straight for her if he could; he would have added her sorrow to his own had it been possible; as it was he would ride every week for her like life and death, and bring the letters he hated, though the mountains clustered about his path as many as the stones in number.

Once there was no letter. My God! what a white face she turned toward the carrier when he said, cheerily, to prepare her for disappointment, "An empty bag to-day, Angie. The mail has been delayed somewhere." She blanched to her very lips and struck her hand against her breast several times, and the long, still breath she drew reached down as if to hush a wild grief far below the depth of tears. "I've got folks, Angie," he said, trying to turn her thoughts away. Between every word he was whispering, "My darling! my darling!" and he scarce knew, but the words escaped him. "I've got folks, and since there's a United States mail on purpose for letters, why mightn't I write to 'em? I do believe I will just to keep the mail business lively."

He failed to interest her, however, for she motioned him hastily away with her back toward him. He could see she was shaking with suppressed sobs, and he hung his head and rode his tired horse away to stable. She never gave a thought to him, he said, nor cared that he underwent such toil and hardship for her. But he was wrong; she did, and she hung her head in shame at the advantage she took of his love.

"I don't know as [illegible] try any writing after all," he murmured. "Probably 'taint no use anyhow, but I'd most thought I would. However, if Angie don't care, I don't know as I do."

Meantime the little school on the hill was thriving. The mothers said it was wonderful how their children learned, and with some awe they whispered that Angie Moore, somehow, seemed to make brains to order for her scholars. The truth was that the little schoolmistress was fevered and restless, and longed for a fatigue that would benumb her. If she could only stop remembering for a day she hoped she might have calmer blood, and with strong determination she nerved herself to be the diamond drill which should finally make a way through this mountain of rock.

"Not only must I never receive another letter," she cried out passionately to herself, "but I must get to the point of never wishing for one!"

Yet every mail day she saw Sep ride away, and she would have hung his horse's neck with garlands of her tears if that would have made a letter lie in waiting at Harding's Hill. And when she saw him riding home, she put her hand on her leaping heart to hold it down. She saw the pale face of the young rider grow paler, as the long rides told on him, and she would have given everything but her hope to bid him stay, but for the life of her she could not.

"Just one more time, Sep," she whispered silently each day. "Just one more, and I surely can give it up. But perhaps there's one to-day, and if there is I must have it or die." So, week after week, she saw him go and she saw him come, and said, under her breath, she was killing him. But when she heard the little murmur through Saint's Rest that the Postoffice was no use to anybody, she broke it like a thread, while in spirit she beat her breast to hush her own resistance.

Once as Sep started with his empty bag—he carried his bag empty as well as returned with it so—she looked up into his face humbly, then dropped her eyes, and carried his hand to her lips.

"Don't you be afraid, Angie," he said, huskily; "I'll keep it up till you make sign to stop. It's a better death to die in your service than ever I expected," and then he dashed away upon his fruitless errand.

"Shall I tell her? Great God! shall I tell her?" he asked, in a wild whisper, as he rode off at a gallop. Yet it seemed to him he shouted, and though the days were shrinking and shivering out of the dawn with cold, he took off his hat to wipe the drops from his forehead. Visions of stalking giants rode by his side now always, and swift shadows with oak switches lurked and sprung, even at noon, from out the cold and shining air. The year was growing old, and the icicles were gathering in the sky, but, for all the lone rider knew, it was the month of June. "If ever there comes a time," he seemed to think, among the whirls of his dizzying brain, "when I can tell her what I know, and make her sure it's not told for my own sake, then I will tell her. Oh! my darling!" and on he rode, while the mountains seemed to lean toward each other and whisper and shiver. It was all for the heart of a girl, but nobles feel pangs and delights of the same love.

One night commenced the great thaw. The heads of mountains, like ghosts in white veils, had lifted above other heads, snow-crowned and snow-covered, and now they wept in rivers of tears. Streams as cold as a dead heart swept off their cheeks and gathered the waters as they went. As if with a hundred hands, they tore the rocks, and dirt, and young trees, and branches, and leaped as they went, shouting away, and finally opening into the canyon with a boom and a reverberation as steady as the echoes that dog a conscience. Where they met a broader and deeper current they shot their muddy waters and detritus far within its hurrying bosom, and then there were eddies, and whirls, and spasms of water which loudly hinted at danger to whoever walked abroad.

The little river that floated, as pretty as a ribbon in the wind, by Saint's Rest, fed now by a hundred shouting mouths, was wide and deep and thunderous. It rolled and ground great rocks upon its bed, and floated drift wood and the debris of the mountains, and about it there hung the allurement and horror of a great power. It had become a thing to shun and shudder at, though it was a fascination to the gaze. It began to rain then in pitiless, beating dashes of storm, like winding-sheets. Oh! it was a time to say one's prayers, and stay in doors to keep the very skin from soaking. The steep sides of the high slopes seemed to quiver and moan, and then far up a great rush was heard, and a wide streak, barren and dark red, lay like a scar upon the face of the lofty land where the earth had slipped away. Slighter gashes were cut here and there, and Saint's Rest seemed to huddle and gather itself together in fear of the dangers that compassed it.

A large dead tree came lumbering down the swollen river, rolling and bumping and turning and catching and floating again, battering into the shore here, and sweeping slowly with the current as it was drawn toward the centre. But the bed being broader and shallower at the ford just by the town, the strength of the current was weakened in accordance with its width, and the fallen tree lurched hither and thither, thrown now to this side, now to that, finally butting into the landing, its dead arms catching and holding to the clump of low brush, the bank and the river bed below. Here it lay, uprearing its broken and rotten roots toward the stream, like twisted and fantastic arms of a devil-fish, a hundred ripples breaking away from it, and faint, insufficient eddies sucking it without avail. Now and then it lurched, as if striving again toward the central force of the current, but just by a little force it lacked of success; and so, like a backed and conquered monster, the land held it by an insecure hold.

In spite of the cold Sep Wright was hot and clammy. He was dull of brain and of eye as well, but he seemed to have a duality of sense. He could see a familiar scene before he reached it, and the real sound came like an echo after the first that yet was clear as a bell. His fingers had so delicate a touch they shrank from any roughness, and yet when he grasped one hand with the other each had a dead numb feeling crawling along it. He wondered in a dull way at it all, yet did not care to trouble in trying to explain matters to himself. He must get back, get back, he told himself constantly; yet still at Harding's Hill held away from his horse two nights and a day, gazing vacantly at the storm.

"Yes," he said, and his own voice sounded far away, "I know there's a letter."

The post clerk stared; there certainly at last was another letter to Saint's Rest after this long interval, but how should Sep Wright know before he was told?

The year had grown to Christmas day, and early in its sad morning Sep was away into the danger with a light head and a heavy heart. He refused to listen any longer to urgent advice and cast it behind him, letting his horse away into a galop as the storm struck him. Harding's Hill gave last good-by of him, and returned to its store-keeping, its gaming and tavern-keeping and stagnation of teams.

Mid-day found Sep warily keeping his way along what had been his path, and night closed its eye upon him wandering yet upon the track. Midnight scarce knew where to look for him, for he knew not himself where he was, but he was muttering and muttering some few words over and over. By and by he laughed and set himself to find their meaning: "I'm bound. I'm going to tell now. I'm going to Angie if it's through fire and water all the way. 'Twas *him* did 'em both. The villain, the villain! Oh, my darling!"

So long was that last cry it held itself till morning broke, and to his great amaze he stood with it upon his lips, close to the bank of a wide river to cross.

He blindly struck his cruel spurs into the trembling flanks of the horse that had faithfully borne him past many dangers, but with a snort of fear the animal started back from the flood. The news ran from house to house through Saint's Rest that Sep Wright was on the opposite bank coming home with the mail bag, and pale and frightened the people rushed forth to warn him from his death. The women and children cried and waved their hands, and some went on their knees and said a prayer as the wearied horse went up and down the bank urged still to make the effort by his rider. "He's mad! Sep is mad" said one of the men hoarsely, and then a woman screamed as the horse, desperate under his command, plunged into the swollen water from a point in full view of the river.

A silence that seemed louder than wind and rain and rushing river fell upon the cluster of people, and every eye was forced to turn toward man and horse, worn and weary before the battle, fighting with the waters. It was a struggle for life, and the horse bravely held his own, but when the current seized him in its might it tossed him, helpless, from his feet and swept him down the stream. His rider had dropped the rein and, fallen forward, lay grasping the neck with both arms, whether dead or alive no man could tell.

It was then, as it was seen all in a flash of time how fast they were sweeping down the stream, a girl with eyes opened to their shining full, set her firm lips together, and before a hand could be stretched toward her, put foot fearlessly upon the dead tree longing to be afloat and away, and ran along its slippery and rotten trunk. It was a deed so daring, and so wrapped about with death, that no one could have done it carefully and lived. The old tree danced up and down and half rolled, and the river dragged it a little harder, but kept by all the gods at once it held. Thank the one great God, it held!

Hunting rapidly among the old roots, the girl's hand finally found a stout one, and, trusting to it, she fixed a secure footing and watched the horse's head. Now it escaped a rock lodged almost in its way; now some drift from the mountains seemed to turn it from its course, and on it came, given over to the clutch of the current, sweeping on to death and destruction. The girl's luminous eye never wavered, and just as horse and man came abreast of her she leaned out over the turbid seethe and called in a shrill, womanish treble that pierced the sullen roar of water, "Come up, Jack; get up, sir; holloa, Jack; now, Jack!"

Almost exhausted, the horse gathered all his strength at the sound of a human voice, and put forth one mighty effort to free himself from his icy bonds. 'Tis a wonderful tale to tell, but he cut the current in twain and swept in toward land under shelter of the old tree, which turned the rush and gave him still water to swim in. Turning weaker and weaker, they would yet have been lost, but the girl ran again along the toppling log encouraging the faint animal with the sound of her voice, and when shallower water was reached she boldly sprang into it, and seizing the drooping rein led the way to land. Quick to respond to the force of her spring, the great trunk sunk lower for a moment, then uplifted by the water, slowly heaved like a breath, its dead branches unclenched their hands, and silently it drifted away with the current that caught it in an instant's time.

More wondrous still the tale I tell, horse and rider lived—*lived*, I say, spite of the thousand dangers that had beset them. Oh! they were willing hands that ministered to both, and soft hearts that made men weep over the task, but never had any before seen such a face as Angie Moore's. It was fair and calm, yet shining and joyful as the face of an angel.

"My sins are all washed away," she said, smiling, to one of the women.

"Sure, sure, you never had any sins," answered the woman, falling back a little, as from something too grand and noble for her to approach.

Sep Wright had a long season of illness and prostration. He was delicate, boy and man, by nature, and a cripple beside; and it was one of the accidents of Providence that he survived what would have killed a strong man.

His wandering wits were slowly finding their way back again, when he began to puzzle at seeing Angie wherever he looked. He called her to him finally and looked her over.

"I don't know," he said slowly, "but you're just a shape formed out of a tree or a rock. Over there on the mountains *he* stepped from every bush I met, and walked along with me, striking me across the face with his switch again, and mocking."

Her face reddened, for in his wanderings he had told the insult of the oaken switch, but she replied, softly and happily, "I am really Angie Moore, Sep. I'm taking care of you—father and the boys and me; and you're at our house, and this is my room. School's let out."

He turned his face away from her, and moved his head uneasily on his pillow. "It seems to me I remember, there was a letter—I s'pose I must have lost it."

"No," she answered, "it was saved, but it was wet through, and I dried it carefully by the fire."

"I must tell you; I ought to, and it's what I lived through everything to tell. You can't think it's selfishness now makes me tell it, when I put myself at stake to bring you that letter, can you? I don't think anything now of how he beat me in his cowardly strength; it seems a small thing beside the great things that have happened. But I couldn't bear to trust you with one who was so cruel. Beside that, Angie, with his promise to you yet warm on his lips, he set up a swindling trick on his way to the city, and as it happened drew your own father into the game. He left Harding's Hill with your six months' earnings in his pocket, and ah! Angie, *that's* what became of the $50 you meant to buy books with!"

"I knew it," she answered quietly, "I knew it three months ago. Father and I had our talk out about it, and when he gave me the whole history of it and the look of the man who robbed him I knew very well. I wrote a letter begging for no answer if my suspicion was true, but praying for immediate reply if we were wrong. No answer came, Sep; and I—I would have given so much for one." Her eyes were filled with tears at recollection of the desolate, burning, longing emptiness that had crowded so many weeks.

"Well, Angie," Sep said, "I don't count that last trip made in vain when I've brought you a letter at last. But don't marry him, Angie; he's a cold, cruel man in his heart."

"If you'd just let me tell you about it, Sep. I've never had anyone to be confidential with in all my life," she said, pleadingly. "When he went away he was to be a new man. He was here for having been a bad man, but I can't realize what a bad man is exactly; and oh! Sep, he was just as apt to win a girl's love as if he had been a good man. He wrote me that he had gone wrong just once, for one five minutes, since he left me, and that was at the place where he first took stage from here. He said he did not know what devil possessed him then, but the thing was so easy he couldn't help it. The old man," and she blushed red as crimson, "was so simple-minded and so easy to be cheated, he couldn't resist him. Then father told me his story, and behold! it was my father that had been cheated, and my money that had been stolen. A cold horror filled me when the fact was plain. Cheat my father? take my money? and I marry him? Oh, never! His past life had been forgiven by his friends; his family had recognized him again; he was honestly a better man; he had resisted a hundred temptations, but even he was stunned into silence, and never dared write me again, when he knew that one sin was done against me and mine. But love does not die at will, and I hungered and thirsted for just another line from him, and I put you, Sep, the best friend I ever had, in the balance against that one line."

The tears were dropping silently over her cheeks as she flamed almost into a passion of fierceness, and added, "But I would never have written him a letter in answer, and somehow when I stood a month ago on that old log, with the river dizzying and leaping around me, and I leaning out over that hurrying, dreadful water, the love went I know not where, and I said to myself in that moment of danger I was free as a bird and happier than if I had wings."

"Angie," said the sick man, and his voice trembled as a man's will at such a moment, "I'm a cripple and I never was anybody, but I could make you happier, dear, than that other man."

"Oh! Sep, don't!" she exclaimed, as he drew the hand on his pillow down to his lips.

"You and me were boy and girl together, Angie; and ever since mother died, and you were so good to her and to me, I've loved you so well, and I'd never have grudged that man his happiness if he could have made yours, too, dear," he urged.

"It's too soon," she objected, "and a woman can't jump from one love to the next as from one stepping-stone to the other." But for all that, an air that was half of mourning, half of coquetry disturbed the poise of her head.

"You can't jump too soon, when I've waited and waited with all that longing shut within me you felt when you pined away as Postmistress of Saint's Rest."

"Wait half a year," she objected, shrinking into a pretty shyness.

"I will not wait five minutes," he replied, his earnestness making him master, and then as he took the sacred lip touch from her, he whispered, "Oh! my darling!"

"You'll never read the letter I brought, dear," he said anxiously, a moment later.

"Not unless you give me leave," she answered lightly, "Because 'tis for you."

"For me? for me? An answer to the inquiry I sent at hazard so long ago?" he asked in amaze. "Then it's good news, good news," and breaking the letter's seal, he gave a joyous and hearty hurrah. "it's from mother's folks," he said by-and-by "answering my question as to her share of the money her bachelor uncle was to have left her when he died. It's mine now, Angie, it's mine!"

"It's ours!" she echoed, taking immediate possession as a woman will. "It's ours; and I will hire a teacher for my little school, and I will have books and every nice thing I have longed for, and—and—travel, Sep; and I will always take care of Father Jim and the boys, Sep."

"Yes, dear," he replied contentedly and resignedly, as a man will sometimes before marriage. And so ended the history, with all the action that clung about it, of the Postoffice at Saint's Rest, for it died that Christmas Day when Sep Wright carried his last mail.

The ambition that had made Angie's life a misery was afterward swallowed up in domestic bliss, and the yearning energy that had proved her above her surroundings was satisfied in new scenes among Sep's "folks." Not every ambition ends so happily; not every hungry energy finds food to take the sharp edge from its appetite!

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Mr. Davis occupies the corner building of the Spreckles block, on the corner of Market and Front, and has a large and varied stock of agricultural implements now well known throughout the coast country. His connections are with the very best Eastern houses, and his machinery is made especially for the work on this coast—all fully warranted by both Mr. Davis and the maker. On account of the increasing demand for these implements, his premises have been recently enlarged and improved, elegant and convenient offices fitted up, additional storage arranged, and the stock largely increased by recent arrivals of latest patterns. In farm wagons and carriages the stock is made up from the celebrated Fish Brothers' manufacture, and consists of heavy and light wagons, open and top spring wagons with extension top, four springs or side bar, patent or plain wheels, patent equalizer, Holmes' patent self-oiling thimble skein, and all the very latest improvements, made especially for coast trade. In plows, the "Garden City Clipper" line is fully represented, including the "California Scotch Clipper," "Chilled" plows, several sizes, sulky, gang and single plows, with "brake" arrangement for lifting the plow out of the ground by horse-power, and an attachment known as the "Tule Plow Bottom," an excellent thing for work in "raw" lands.

Special attention is called to the "Furst & Bradley" chilled iron bottoms, which can be attached to the "Garden City Gang Plows." The change can be made with no trouble or waste of time; all that is necessary is to loosen two bolts, take off the steel bottom, and use the chilled bottom in the place of it. A gang plow can be obtained with either steel or chilled bottom, or both, as farmers may desire.

In horse rakes, the "Furst & Bradley" hand and self-dump, strong, durable and simple, easily operated, cast-steel spring, tempered teeth, dumps by friction bands, has twenty double coil teeth, each independent of the other. In cultivators there are combined riding and walking cultivators, double and single shovel, suitable for summer fallow, corn, vineyard or garden work, adjustable for all widths and every desirable depth of cut. In harrows the "Friedeman" and "Scotch" and others, besides the celebrated "La Dow" jointed pulverizing harrow, three sizes—two, three, and four horses; cuts, six, ten and fifteen feet wide. It is extensively used on the coast, and the demand constantly increases. It must be seen to be appreciated.

In the harvesting machinery, the "Deering Twine Binder" takes the lead. The sale of these machines during the past season has proven that they are a success, cutting and binding the grain with twine and giving no trouble in the field.

The "Weyrich Header" is also in stock, and so well known that we need not mention its good qualities. It has a very large sale, and gives entire satisfaction. The "Wheeler & Melick" line of threshers are represented, including "Wheeler's improved vibrator, thresher and cleaner," which was first made in 1851, and has been improved and perfected.

This line of railway threshers and powers is worthy of consideration, especially by the owners of small or medium-sized farms, who need to be economical in handling their crops.

These small machines are in use all over the world among the farmers with small or medium-sized tracts, and are popular for their great saving qualities.

Mr. Davis represents six of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements in the United States. He is by far the largest importer upon the Pacific coast in his line of goods. By actual inspection of his freight account we learn that he obtained 116 car loads of wagons, plows, headers, harrows, etc., last year, between January 1st and December 1st. We do not suppose there is any one house which begins to compare with him in this large receipt of his specialties. He may not make so many pretensions, or as glaring a show as some other houses, but when one comes to figure up his annual sales, it is found that he is in reality the principal wholesaler of agricultural implements in San Francisco. He makes a specialty of ordering in car-load lots to the interior merchants, and, as he acts as agent for the manufacturers he represents, he is able to offer them as low figures as other importers pay for the same class of goods. The manufacturers, through him, give the dealers the difference in price which other agricultural implement importers add as their profit. Such being the fact, farmers and ranchers will find it making considerable difference in their favor to buy of those interior merchants who thus obtain their implements, rather than of those who only purchase in small quantities from other San Francisco merchants, and thus save this double tax, or dealer's profit, as well as the additional freight and drayage charges.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

A NEW IDEA.

A Short Chapter on a Very Interesting Matter, Especially to Ladies.

HOW TO OBTAIN CERTAIN INFORMATION WHICH THE GREAT MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DESIRE TO HAVE.

It is undoubtedly true that the clothing of the human form with taste, comfort and grace is one of the higher arts. To its development nearly all the arts of the world have contributed. The mechanic arts have produced for it from the coarsest to the finest of materials; from meanest to richest fabrics; from the substantial cotton to the most delicate silks of the Orient and the softest velvets of France. So, too, poetry has paid its tribute, and the intellect of man has given of its richest store, all to the end that the human form divine may be robed as befits it best. The costuming of the people of the world has come to be

AN INDEX TO THEIR CIVILIZATION.

Where human progress has been most marked, there has the art of dress been the most advanced. We speak very often of fashion as the synonym for frivolity. While it is true that in fashion extremes have been reached, and are too largely indulged in, it is no more so than in most other paths of human progress. Art itself has become extravagant; the world of books has given evidence of frivolity in literature; the great commercial circles bear the scars of the folly of speculation; religion has its fanatics as well as its devotees, and in every walk of life there is the selvage and fringe of extremes, extravagance and folly. Fashion is extreme only when it lacks in grace, beauty and appropriateness. When costly goods are made up into ill-fitting garments; when there is a violation in their use of the proprieties and harmony of color; when they lack adaptability to the form and complexion of the wearer, then is fashion art abused, and the sense of beauty, harmony, grace and adaptability outraged. But when there is a proper combination of color, complexion, form, texture of goods and fit, there is a completeness which results in pleasure to the cultured taste, and even the uncultivated recognize the harmonious effect. Fashion, then, is one of the civilizing arts. But it is said that

FASHION DICTATES

The strangest styles, and in oddest and most whimsical freaks often puts upon us with many a sudden change the most singular of apparel. Styles are the result of individual taste. It may be that they appear whimsical and odd, and it may be that they now and then offend good taste. That only argues the fallibility of human intelligence. If a Parisian or Vienna lady of fashion chooses to wear a hat of a new and perhaps original and preposterous design, it is her own affair, and the faithful chronicles of fashion's history records it by a reproduction of the model, and thus the new idea is launched upon the world for what it is worth. But we venture the suggestion that in the vast majority of cases, the fashion which is obnoxious to good taste is seldom long-lived, and that in fact fashion has advanced in worth and excellence at an even pace with all the other arts. If fashion in dress has its eccentricities and indulges in mad follies for brief seasons, so has the art of house decoration, the art of painting, architecture, music, literature, the drama, and nearly all other things which contribute to our well-being, pleasure and our advancement.

SO THEN WE COME

To consider fashion as it is—accept it as it exists, receive, criticise or reject its mandates. But how shall these mandates be best known? They emanate from two great centers—the European and the American. The latter modifies while it reflects the former. It, then, is the standard of our people, and New York is the great storehouse from which the best and the latest information is to be drawn. Here are first displayed the newest fabrics and latest designs; here it is first announced what fashion decrees men, women and children shall wear, and how it shall be worn. So potent are these decrees that the mercantile world must constantly reflect them. All that fashion delares to be seasonable, must be found in season in the storeroom of the true merchant. How shall he keep pace with these decrees and adapt his stock to them? Simply by being in constant correspondence with the court from whence the decrees issue. This he now does, but if he is an observant and thoughtful merchant he has found that the public must have information of these decrees also. Under the present system it gains this first by seeing the goods and styles on the merchant's shelf or counter, or perhaps it gains it by reading the fashion journals which announce in advance these coming decrees. But in this last case it finds to its sorrow that many of these mandates are ill-suited to the habits of this people and the climate of this region. It must, therefore, from

THE WILDERNESS

Of the great fashion record concerning fabrics and styles for regions of bitter cold and sweeping storms, or those of torrid heat and scorching sun, such as may be best adapted to the equable climate in which Californians have their favored being. Now this is not an easy task, for the Eastern fashion-writer considers us at our exact value. We are but 870,000 in 50,000,000 of people, and we receive the consideration of fashion in just that proportion. However vast qualities of fashions in styles and goods are happily adapted to our uses, without being specially prepared for us, for our summers are, in all their length, like the very best of their brief famed seasons. We have the climates of all the best of the world, and most fortunately can choose from the fabrics and styles of all civilized nations, without the necessity that rigorous regions enforce elsewhere. Out of these facts has been evolved

A NEW IDEA.

It shall be explained simply, briefly. It is proposed immediately to engage a person by reputation known all over the land for literary culture, for skill in judging of fabrics, for taste in fashions, for correctness of judgment and integrity of character, to send to this coast regular fashion letters. This person will have the entre to the leading cloth, flower, lace, clothing, millinery, dry goods, jewelry, glove, hat and cap, boot and shoe and hosiery manufacturing and importing houses of the East, and inspection of all fashion bazars days in advance of the openings. This person shall, in these letters, state from whence the information communicated is drawn, and thus the authorities will be made known to the public, and these will be leading houses known throughout the land. The letters will be submitted to the Eastern buyers of the parties proposing the new idea, and they will at once order for the Sacramento house the goods referred to in the letters. These letters, immediately on receipt, will be given to the public in full, and be supplemented by announcement of the date the expected arrival of the goods. The writer of the letters will be required to give the closest attention to the business in hand, to

OMIT MENTION

Of no novelty, of no new design or quality of fabric suitable to the Pacific coast and every part of it; to tell us what is the latest advance and novelty in dress-goods, in bonnets, in artificial flowers, in children's suits, in men's suits, in ladies' wraps, in women's and men's underwear, in hats, gloves, shoes, slippers and boots; what is the latest and newest for the opera, the ball-room, house, street, office, reception or car; what is the latest and newest for the bridal or the grave, the cradle or the tomb, for maid, wife or widow, for boy, youth, bachelor or benedict. It is needless to go further. The exemplification of the new idea will prove its worth. The plan is to be inaugurated, and will be carried out by Weinstock & Lubin, of the Mechanics' Store, Sacramento, and to perfect all the necessary details, Mr. Lubin leaves for New York in a few days.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, ONE PRICE!

Some Considerations

Are presented in this ANNUAL REVIEW of a new and peculiar nature. We believe the public will be interested in them.

They are of a Character to Attract the Attention of the Thoughtful!

Probably there is not a man or woman in Sacramento who has not had these questions presented to their minds:

"How is it that the business of the MECHANICS' STORE has spread into and occupied such a broad field?"

"Why is it that the House deals in so many and varied lines?"

To answer these questions in detail would be too extended a task for these columns. Let us be brief and simplify the matter. The inquiries might be concisely replied to with one word:

"SUCCESS!"

SUCCESS has warranted, indeed made necessary these things, and that is proof positive of public indorsement.

In the first place, let it be remembered that because this House advanced from its original undertaking into so many lines, and the sale of so many varieties of goods, it has no whit abated its stock, capital and energy as regards the staples. More than ever the staple articles are dealt in; more than ever does the store advantage the purchaser of heavy goods—of all the cheap and enduring lines of

Clothing,

Dry Goods,

House and

Personal Supplies;

More rapidly than ever is the MANUFACTURING BUSINESS of the firm extending; just as ever it is the place for the purchase of necessities by the poor and the people of limited means; more than ever is it a Cosmopolitan Bazar, where the people with long or short purses meet upon a common level, and receive like attention. Thus much for preface.

MECHANICS' STORE PAGE.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, ONE PRICE!

NOW, THERE ARE BUT FEW ESTABLISHMENTS LIKE THIS IN THE UNITED STATES!

The great Houses of this character may be numbered, almost, on one's fingers, and they are, aside from the

MECHANICS' STORE,

All located at the East. For instance, while there are of WHOLESALE GROCERY, DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE, SILK HOUSES, etc., that do a greater business, yet, when it comes to a retail establishment of mixed departments—ONE NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE LINE OF BUSINESS—

THIS HOUSE IS THE PEER OF ANY

At the East, and the superior of many. It is, in short, the CONTEMPORARY and COMPETITOR of a few similar Houses in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. With these, WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, of Sacramento, are thrown into direct competition, and the results are the prices are given to the buying public, because by catalogues these rivals address themselves to all the people, and by the SMALL PACKAGE SYSTEM answer all demands. "Then, as they are nearer the great marts of supply, they can undersell this Sacramento House?" No, for while the California House must pay freight for a long haul to the Pacific coast, it has advantages that equalize the matter. These, once understood by the reader, he will immediately see the position WEINSTOCK & LUBIN occupy. By reason of their distance from the Atlantic markets, they are of necessity obliged to make PACKAGE ORDERS—i. e., BY FULL CASES! Now, large orders mean large trade discounts on the orders. The Eastern Houses, on the contrary, keep up their supplies by daily replenishment, and in twenty-four hours' time are enabled to fill their lists, and all such orders are of necessity small—less than package orders, and the discount allowed is, on such, merely nominal. But this Sacramento House is enabled to supply its Pacific coast buyers at LOWER RATES than are offered by their Eastern competitors. That they do so, their vast and growing trade substantiates. In the first place, the Sacramento House enjoys the advantage of LOW RENTALS and LESSENED EXPENSES. The cost of conducting the business here is far less in all respects. Such an establishment at the East, occupying the ground area that this does, would have to pay rentals, or fix capital in property to an extent that would prove absolutely prohibitive of a business conducted as is that of this firm; or else so increase its rates that the buyers would be compelled to pay much higher prices. Secondly, as has been shown the large orders by the Sacramento House enable it to secure very large discounts on its bills of purchase. As the business system of WEINSTOCK & LUBIN began to be appreciated, and as the business grew, there came with it an almost phenomenal demand for varying lines, for purchasers desired to fill their orders, and buy their supplies as far as possible, in one place and of one house. It became necessary to meet this demand, and thus one new element and then another and another was introduced, until now the character of the business is unprecedentedly varied, so much so as to be beyond the possibilities of any brief recital. Hence, it is that

MECHANICS' STORE PAGE.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, ONE PRICE!

The Mechanics' Store

Alone on the Pacific coast has

GROWN TO BE A COSMOPOLITAN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT!

A confederation of various businesses, UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT. Hence, also, it is that it carries vast quantities of goods; hence, it is, too, that the people of this coast formerly sent great numbers of their orders to the East to be filled under the Small Package System; few now leave here, and the greater part of all such orders find their way to the MECHANICS' STORE; and, lastly, these are the reasons why the variety of the stock of this House extends from the COMMON OVERALL and the STOGA BOOT; all the way up to the

Richest Dress Suits,

The Costliest Silks,

The Finest Fabrics,

The Choicest Millinery,

The Novelties of Paris and Vienna; the New, Strange, Rich, Choice Ornamental and Useful Inventions and Designs of our own and of European countries.

The Eastern Visitor to Sacramento is astonished when he steps into the Mechanics' Store; for he finds its system, away off here on the Pacific coast, to be one with which he is familiar. At once he recognizes the Departmental Method, and while he is amazed at the magnitude of the business, he understands immediately all its ramifications, and, with a home-like air, at once passes from Department to Department, ordering what he wishes according to a system with which he is entirely familiar, and which has stood the test elsewhere.

It is No Mixture,

No Mere Variety Store;

—BUT A—

VAST MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT

Dealing in almost numberless lines of goods; but, in each as clearly, distinctly and separately from all the others, as if in one alone. In other words, every Department is as fully stocked, and as varied in stock, as if it were a separate establishment, upon which alone its proprietors were dependent for support. In this State such an establishment is an especial accommodation to the people. In no local store can they supply their wants so fully as in this; in no other House can they fill so many items of their purchase list before passing from the doors. The people of Sacramento appreciate this, and the trade of the House is the best evidence of its truth.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

[For the New Year's Record-Union.]

ANNALS OF AGRICULTURE

AS PRACTICED PREVIOUS TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Chronological History of the Development of Husbandry—Some Interesting Details.

[By M. H. Durst.]

The history of agriculture may be considered chronologically, politically, geographically or pyhsically. Chronologically, as practiced by the different nations which existed during different periods of the world; politically, as influenced by the different forms of government in vogue during those periods; geographically, as affected by the different climates; and physically, as affected by the different kinds of soil. We will confine ourselves to the review of some interesting details most intimately connected with the chronological history of the development of agriculture. Inasmuch as the development of agriculture has occupied the time of four epochs, we may say that its history is divided into four parts. First we have the antiquarian agriculture, or that which was practiced from the time of the deluge to the establishment of the Roman Empire, about two centuries B. C. Secondly, we have the agriculture of the Romans from the second century B. C. to the fifth century of our era. Third, is the history of agriculture as practiced during the middle ages, or from the fifth century of this era to the seventeenth. Fourth, we have the practices of the agriculturists of the modern time, from the seventeenth century to the present time.

THE WORLD KNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS

Consisted only of about one-half of Asia and small portions of Africa and Europe. Tradition has it that during the deluge a small remnant of man and other animals were saved in the ark, which grounded on Mount Ararat, near the Caspian sea. After the subsidence of the waters they descended into the plains of Assyria. Here they lived and multiplied until, the population becoming somewhat dense, it is presumed that they had an extensive family quarrel (which bad habit has been handed down to posterity), and separated, forming various nations. The principal of these were the Assyrian Empire, which consisted of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Medes and Persians; the Jews and Egyptians, who were mostly in Afrisa; and the Greeks of Europe. Of these nations probably the least is known of those races comprising the Asyrian Empire. Of the Jews, more is known of their methods of gardening and domestic economy than of their field culture. The Egyptians are undoubtedly the parent nation of the arts and civilization, and if they were not the first to practice agriculture they at least excelled in it. It is for this reason that we will consider first the practices of the agriculturists of the Nile.

The practice of agriculture is supposed to have originated from natural circumstances. In the rudest state man probably lived on roots and fruits. As his needs increased, and he became aware of other palatable things to be had for the getting, he naturally took to hunting and fishing. As he became better acquainted with his surroundings, recognized his dominion over the beasts of the earth, and became aware of the wants which might be supplied by them, he began the domestication and

ACCUMULATION OF CATTLE;

And here, though in an indirect way, we find him gaining his sustenance by pasturage; by gradual stages he found out the value of grains, and the necessity of laying up a store of food for a winter supply. Here originated the gathering of crops.

The tillage of the soil is supposed to have originated from the observations of the efforts of nature in producing plant life, and more especially in connection with the effects produced by sedimentary deposits from rivers. Although all rivers, to a greater or less extent, deposit sediment during overflow, the Nile exceeded all others both in the amount and quality of this deposit, and in the regularity of its overflows. Every year for about three months, from the 1st of August to the 1st of November, the valley of the Nile, which was about seven or eight miles wide and about two hundred long, was covered by the waters of the Nile. It is without doubt solely owing to this deposit left by the Nile that the land maintained its fertility for so long a time. With this yearly fertilization by the river, and the almost tropical climate of Egypt, it is no wonder that the land of the Pharoahs became the granaries of the East.

It was in Upper Egypt that the cultivation of the soil is supposed to have been invented, and in time to have proceeded down toward the mouth of the Nile. Upper Egypt consisted of a valley a few leagues wide, bounded on each side by a chain of mountains, and sloping gently toward the river which runs through it. This inclination of the land facilitated the running off of the water, after the river began to recede, so that in a very short time after the subsiding of the river the land was dry and in a fit condition to receive seeds, and was enriched by a deposit of sediment, which would fully compensate the soil for the loss of the nutritive substances taken from it by the yearly crops. From the

SPONTANEOUS GROWTH OF PLANTS

After the receding of the Nile, it must have been noticed by the natives that it was only necessary to scatter seeds and to cover them by stirring the soil, in order for them to vegetate. They must soon, too, have found that the crop was increased by keeping the land clear of weeds. At this time Lower Egypt was a marsh formed by the depositions from the river, but in a few centuries it supplanted the upper country in fertility; for there, in the course of time, the yearly inundations of the Nile failed to water sufficiently the upper regions, and the people were compelled to have recourse to artificial irrigation. The inhabitants of Egypt were in advance of their contemporaries in their methods of agriculture. Embanking, irrigation and drainage were practiced to a very considerable extent. History tells of the extensive repairs done to the canals and waterways during the time of Sesostris, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries before Christ. During the wet season all surplus water was impounded in natural and artificial reservoirs, and by means of extensive systems of canals it was used to irrigate the ground during the summer. Use was made of wheels turned by oxen to elevate water, and by this means plateaus, and even hillsides, were thoroughly irrigated. Almost every inland town had its own water works, in which was stored a supply of water for domestic purposes. The area of cultivatable soil has been greatly decreased by the encroachment of the sand from the desert. High embankments were built to protect the land from these sand-storms, but most of them have succumbed, and are now entirely buried under the sand. The mass of the Egyptians were

TILLERS OF THE SOIL;

And until the eighteenth century B. C. the farmer was the virtual owner of the land he cultivated, but about that time the greater part of the land was transferred to the Government, and from then on, until as late as the time of Moses, an annual rental of about one-fifth was exacted by the king from the husbandman. Little is known of the animal and vegetable products of Egyptian agriculture of this time. The ox seems to have been the animal of burden. Rice was the principal grain cultivated, and the cultivation of Egyptian corn was carried to greater perfection in Egypt than elsewhere. In early times there was a race prejudice against wheat, beans and other economic products, but these gradually disappeared after years of intercourse with other nations. It is probable, as agriculture was first brought into notice in Egypt, that the contemporary nations and even the Greeks began by imitating the practices of the Egyptians; however, little is distinctly known of the origin of agriculture among these nations. Of the agriculture of the Jews the Old Testament gives a pretty good idea. The land appears to have been divided among the different tribes, to be partitioned out by lot among the heads of the families, whose it became; and it was retained in the family by inheritance. This land naturally became a security or pledge for debts; and in the book of Nehemiah, in the Bible, we find evidence of the Jews selling their children into slavery in order to be able to redeem mortgaged lands. Every family had originally the same amount of land, but as it became customary to borrow money with the land as security; and as some families were naturally indolent and refused to work, while others became totally extinct owing to their being no issue, the land was gradually accumulated by the more thrifty families. This accumulation of land gave rise to

THE LANDED ESTATES

Of later time, as well as to the forming of two castes of people—land-owners and non-land-owners. Some lands near the towns were inclosed, but the greater part were in commons, used as sort of community grazing lands. Both oxen and asses were used in the cultivation of the soil, but Moses forbade the yoking of an ox with an ass, for reasons probably best known to himself. Camels were then, as now, the beasts of burden and long journeys, while the horse was used solely for luxury and war.

The agricultural productions of the Jews were the same as those of the Egyptians, except that they raised no swine. Figs were in abundant and general use; grapes grew of great size, both of bunch and fruit, and melons and gourds were indispensible articles, especially the latter, as many of the domestic articles were made of gourds. Corn, as a general thing, yielded good crops, but as no provisions were made during the years of plenty for the keeping of a supply for the years of famine, the people often suffered from a dearth of food. The Bible often speaks of the plow and the flail; of thrashing floors and of the winnowing of corn. After being winnowed, it was sifted and ground in rude mills for consumption. In the Biblical story of the reapers, where Ruth and Boaz figured so conspicuously, we see the wiles of the fair sex practiced in a manner not differing very essentially from the methods of their sisters of the more modern times; for can there be a doubt that, while Ruth was diligently gleaning after the reapers, she was knowingly entangling the susceptible Boaz in the mazes of love's web?

The original inhabitants of Greece were civilized by colonies from Egypt, and received from them the art of agriculture, as well as other arts and sciences in which they excelled. Immediately preceding the present era the Greeks furnished a great number of agricultural writers; as many as fifty authorities on the subject, all but a few of whom were Greeks, might have been consulted at that time. The productions of some of these writers were of unusual merit, when consideration is taken of the meager development of science at the time in which they were written. Theophrastus, a disciple of Aristotle, wrote a treatise on natural history of unusual merit, and which contains some curious observations

ON SOILS AND MANURES

Not generally attributed to the agriculturists of his time. Most of the details in regard to Grecian agriculture have been derived from the writings of Hesiod, who flourished in the tenth century B. C. Property among the Greeks was absolute in the owner, and on his death was divided in equal portions among his sons. There was a law forbidding the unlimited purchase of land. Lands with natural springs and wells were highly valued; and laws were enacted regulating the depths and distance from each other of wells, and providing for the settlement of all questions, in case no water was found, in such a manner as to prevent contentions about water. The reign of Solon seems to have been prolific in wise regulations enacted for the welfare and government of the people in all matters relating to the occupancy and tillage of the soil. The operations of agriculture were generally adapted to the seasons; summer-fallowing was in vogue and the land was often plowed three times. The invention of manures was ascribed by Pliny to the Grecian King Augeas; and Homer speaks of having found an old King "manuring his fields with his own hands." The practices of agriculture among the Greeks were essentially the same as those of their contemporaries, the Jews and the Egyptians. Their implements of husbandry were, however, somewhat better than and in advance of those of the other nations. The beasts of labor mentioned by Hesiod are the mule and the ox; these last were yoked by the horns. Shelter and food were provided for the stock during the severe weather. Hay is supposed to have been derived from the natural grasses of the meadows and commons; among which were the mistletoe, lucern and other clovers. The products of agriculture were the vine, olive, apple, date and other fruits; the live stock consisted of sheep, goats, cattle, mules, asses and horses.

THE OLIVE AND FIGS

Were not only a staple product of food, but were the principal sources of oil among the Greeks. Almost every citizen was a husbandman, and had a portion of land which he cultivated with the help of his family and a few slaves. The productions of the farm were mostly manufactured at home into food and clothing for its occupants. Hesiod, speaking of the qualifications of a good plowman, says: "The most desirable age for a plowman is forty. He must be well fed, go naked in the summer time, rise and go to work very early, and have a sort of annual feast, good food, and clothing consisting of coats of kid's skins, worsted socks and half-boots of ox hides in winter. He must not let his eyes wander about while at the plow, but cut a straight furrow; nor be absent in mind while sowing the seed, lest he sow the same furrow twice." This shows a much greater consideration for the needs and welfare of the farm hand than is shown by many of our enlightened and well-to-do farmers of the present time.

Of the agriculture of other antiquarian nations little of definiteness is known, but it is probable that the practices among them, though less perfect, resemble those of the nations of which we have spoken.

We will now glance at the agriculture of the Romans, who were the furthest advanced in civilization of any of the nations of the second epoch of which we spoke, viz., from the second century B. C. to the fifth century of this era. Agriculture was considered by the Romans as an honorable profession. This is demonstrated by the fact that some of their greatest men devoted themselves to the study and practice of it, and that their most renowned warriors, during the interim of war, devoted their time to the cultivation of the soil, even after they had carried their arms into Europe. Numerous Roman authors wrote

TREATISES ON AGRICULTURE,

And some of these, as the works of Cato, Varro, Virgil, Columella, Pliny and Palladius, have been transmitted down to the present time. These authors wrote mostly in the two centuries preceding the present Christian era. The Roman nation originated from a company of runaway slaves; under the leadership of Romulus a small portion of Italy was conquered and divided out among the troops. No restrictions were placed upon the acquisitions of large estates until about four hundred years B. C. The lands were held by the owner independent of any superior power, and if not disposed of by him, at his death passed by the common law to the nearest living relative. During the first years of the commonwealth the lands were occupied and cultivated by the proprietors themselves; this probably accounts for the pre-eminence of the agriculture of the Romans, for they being a warfaring nation and of more or less systematic methods of life, and the maintenance of the families being dependent on the products of the soil, the agricultural practices were carried on by them with more exactness and system, and hence with better success, than by other nations. After Rome had extended her conquests and acquired larger territory, large estates were accumulated, the cultivation of which, in many instances, fell from the hands of the proprietor to those of overseers or bailiffs. There were three classes of laborers employed by these bailiffs: farmers, and free and slave servants. The owners of some of these estates were what we would call practical agriculturists, and who maintained a direct supervision over their estates, leaving the overseers to carry out their commands; others went to reside in the cities, leaving the lands rented to the bailiff. To the tenant generally belonged all of the live stock and implements, and he paid a fixed rent for the use of the lands. The bailiff was generally a person of some education and who could read and write, so that he should be able to execute the commands of his master and keep a correct account of his operations.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES

Varied from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars, and the market value of slaves regulated the wages paid for servants, which were from thirty-five to fifty dollars per year, besides his food and clothes. Columella is quite explicit in the injunctions he gave the land-owner as to the manner in which he shall feed and clothe his servants. Cato recommends that a coat and gown, three and one-half feet long, should be given once in two years, but advises the giver to get the old one back before giving a new one; he also recommends that shoes be given once in two years. It is quite evident that the laborers did not lack advice from, and intercessions for, on the part of philanthropic individuals, but it is not to be supposed that they acquired any more substantial benefit from these philanthropists than does the laborer from those of the present time. The men were fed on bread, wine and salt-fish, with a sparing allowance of olive oil, vinegar and salt, and such fruits as were to be had.

The ox was the principal beast of labor used by the Romans. Sometimes the ass was used, but not often. The mule was the beast of burden, and the horse was reared almost exclusively for the saddle, the chase, or war. Next to the horse, the ox was held in the highest repute, and it was a criminal offense to kill one of these useful animals. The Roman authors spent a great amount of space in treating of the manner in which oxen should be bred, broke, fed and worked; the explicit manner in which some of them treated the subject reminds one very strongly of the theorizing of some of our modern writers. Much care was taken in the working and feeding of the ox, and particular pains were taken to have them well matched, both as regards size and general appearance. It was not allowable to work oxen without turning them very frequently, and for this reason the land was generally divided up into plots of 120 feet in length. After turning it was customary to let them stand a bit, and for the driver to push their yoke forward so as to let their necks cool. Columella says: "The plowman, when he has unyoked his oxen, must rub them after they are tied up, press their backs with his hand, pull up their hides and not suffer them to stick to their bodies; for this is a disease that is very destructive to working cattle. * * * No food must be given them until they have ceased from sweating and high breathing, and then by degrees, in portions as eaten; and afterwards they are to be led to water and encouraged by whistling."

THE ROMAN FARMERS

Made use of dogs to help them in herding their sheep, to hunt and to watch their premises, just as we do in the present time. The shepherd dogs were reared in the house on bread and milk and cooked meats, but were never allowed any raw flesh for fear that they would take to killing the sheep. They were provided with a collar, from which protruded sharp spikes. This collar was a valuable accessory to the dog when attacked by wolves or other dogs. The agricultural implements of the Romans were rude, yet they were in advance of their contemporaries in this respect. Pliny, speaking of plows, mentions those with single and double mold-boards, with shares, coulters and wheels. From this it is evident that the plows, at least, had the essential elements of success about them, and that they could not have been much inferior to plows used in some parts of Europe at the present time.

They made use of harrows, cultivators, rollers, rakes, hoes and other simple implements, not so perfect to be sure as ours, but perfect in comparison to the tools of the antiquarians. After the Roman population had become somewhat dense, the agricultural operations were of necessity conducted more economically than had previously been the case. When no manure was to be had the ground was often fallowed alternate years, and plowed at least three times between each planting. They not only stirred the soil, but turned it under, thus covering the weeds and keeping the ground clear with comparatively little labor. The relative value of different manures was to a certain extent recognized; crops of pulse were turned under, stubble was burned in a receptacle provided for the purpose, and the ashes spread over the ground; lime was also used to some extent as

A FERTILIZER.

Provisions were made for saving all the excrements, both solid and liquid, and receptacles were built for collecting them, and shaded from the sun so as to prevent evaporation. Many of the Romans had extensive apiaries, and were very particular to gather the guano, which was held in very high esteem as a fertilizer, and was used to spread over sickly crops. Marl was known to the early Roman authors, but seems not to have been used in Italy. Pliny says of it: "It is a certain richness of earth, like the kernels in animal bodies, that are increased in fat." Although not using the marl themselves, the Romans must have been aware of its use, for Varro says: "When I marched an army to the Rhine in trans-Alpine Gaul, I passed through some countries where I saw the fields manured with white fossil clay." Speaking of gathering corn, this same author mentions three methods practiced: Cutting close to the ground with hooks, a handful at a time; cutting off the ears with a curved stick with a saw attached; and cutting the stalks in the middle, leaving the lower part of the stubble to be cut later. When the corn was cut by this last method, Columella says that it was dried in the field and then thrashed; but if only the ears were pulled off, the corn was hauled to the granaries and thrashed during the winter. Pliny speaks of pulling the corn up by the roots and using the stalks, after the corn had been thrashed, for thatching the roofs. The Romans had a rude sort of a reaper which they used in harvesting the small grain. This was a square box pushed by an ox, with a row of long teeth, similar to the guards of a mower, in front. The driver walked behind the box and by the side of the ox, and it is supposed that as fast as the grain caught in these teeth that he lopped it off with a sharp hoe which he held in his hand, letting it fall into the box. That the implement was very rude will be seen when it is said that it took a day and a half to reap a jugerum (a little less than an acre) of wheat, one day to reap the same amount of barley or clover, and three days to cut a jugerum of flax.

THRASHING

Was generally done on the thrashing floor, a smooth clear space of from forty to sixty feet in diameter. On this floor it was beaten out by driving horses or cattle over it, or mashed out with a huge wooden roller. The Romans used an imperfect form of scythe with which to cut their hay. Columella says that a good mower will cut a *jugerum* of meadow, and will bind twelve hundred bundles in a day. A second crop of hay was cut off of these meadows, but it was considered of an inferior quality, and this, with hay made from leafy twigs of poplar, elm and oak trees, were stored up as fodder for the sheep. Weeding and stirring the soil was done quite systematically with hoes, and horse cultivators were used to some extent for the same purpose. Pliny ascribes the invention of cultivation by means of horse cultivators to the following: The Labassi ravaging the land under the Alps, tried to destroy the crop of panic and millet, which was just out of the ground, by plowing it under, but the crop instead of being less was doubled, and the observation of this led the Romans to plow "among the corn." Irrigation was carried on to a considerable extent, both on the pasture and arable lands. Columella gives the Romans a good deal of advice both on the draining and irrigation of lands. Of irrigation he says: "Land that is naturally rich and of good heart does not need to have water set over it, because the hay produced in a juicy soil is better than that produced by water; when the poverty of the soil requires it, however, the water may be set over it." Sod and turf land was systematically broken up in much the same way as it is done at the present time. They were planted in corn for the first three years, and if for pastures, were sown the third year with vetch and grass seed.

FENCING

Was practiced, though not to a very considerable extent; the bounderies were defined by rows of trees, and the parks, meadows and orchards were surrounded with hedges of thorny shrubs.

The Roman farmers were an industrious, quiet people, opposed to ostentation and profuse culture, and as a general thing kept and treated their slaves and servants well. They were, as a class, intelligent, and had a pretty good idea of the adaptability of the different seasons to different crops. Varro advised them to experiment in agricultural matters and not to be content to always imitate their predecessors. Agriculture among the Romans began to decline in the time of Varro. The civil wars toward the end of the second century, the tyrannical Emperors of the third, and the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople in the middle of the fourth century, prepared the way for the entrance of the Gauls in the early part of the fifth century. The conquest by the Gauls completed the downfall of agriculture and other peaceful pursuits. Another reason for the decline of agriculture among the Romans was that many of the great men in Rome depended for their support on their income from the provinces, almost wholly neglecting the cultivation of their lands in Italy. Others, from their luxurious mode of living, were compelled to raise enormous sums on credit, or by mortgages on their lands; and in order to pay the interest on these sums they raised the rents of their tenants to such a figure that farmers could gain nothing but a sustenance. The farmer, having been deprived of his rightful earnings, was broken down in spirits, and either became dishonest and rapacious, or else became idle and ceased to exert himself.

DURING THE AGES OF ANARCHY AND BARBARISM

Which succeeded the fall of the Romans the practices of agriculture were almost abandoned, and pasturage was resorted to. In troublesome times pasturage is always preferred to tillage, for the flocks and herds can be driven away on the approach of an enemy. What little is known of the agriculture of the fifth century was gained from the remains of letters and works of art, which have been found in the ruins of churches and other religious houses. The barbarian seemed to have some reveration for the church, or at least superstition prevented them from invading the sanctity of such places. Many of these religious institutions acquired much property from grants by successful warriors; built costly mansions and chapels; and the inmates lived in ease and plenty. The lands were cultivated by servants under the direction of the priests, who got their information from the writings of the old Roman agriculturists. Agriculture was carried on under these circumstances for about ten centuries, when by the efforts of the lay proprietors it began to revive throughout Europe. The revival and developments of the tillage of the soil from the fifth century of our era to the seventeenth century constitutes the agriculture of the middle ages. We shall notice the progress and practices of agriculture in Italy, Germany, France and England, they being the most highly civilized countries in Europe at that time. What little is known of agriculture in Italy before the thirteenth century was mostly gained from the writings of Crescenzio, a Senator of Bologna. These works were written at that time, but were not published until 1478. Crescenzio's writings on agriculture were quickly followed by numerous other works on the same subject; and it was not long before the Italians had numerous authorities on agricultural practices.

IRRIGATION

Was carried on extensively in Italy, it is thought, even previously to the year 1037. The Monks of Chiarevalle had formed extensive water works, and by so doing gained such notoriety that they were employed as hydraulic engineers. Silkworms were imported into Sicily from Greece in about the year 1146; but they did not extend to the continental states for many years. Up to the middle of the fourteenth century the Italians were ignorant of the proper cultivation of the grape; they had just begun to wear shirts; and no trading was done with England except by the Florentines.

The work of Crescenzio, which I spoke of, was mainly a compilation from Roman writings; but an edition was published in 1548, which was illustrated with figures and drawings, and which gives a good idea of the tools and practices in use during the latter part of the middle ages. Plows are described which were drawn with one, two or four oxen. Drivers were employed, as well as plowmen, from which it appears that the plowmen were not so expert as those of the Romans, who employed no drivers. Wagons are described with wooden axles and with wheels; sometimes of one piece and again made of four. Descriptions are given of knives, scythes, grafting tools, etc., with the methods of use. Grain was sowed by hand, just as was done by the Romans, and as is done yet by many people. Carvers' hand tools, and in fact most of the implements treated of by Pliny as among the Romans, were described by Crescenzio. Until early in the sixteenth century the Italians were "sunk in sloth, overrun with pride and poverty, and lost to every sense of civil duty;" but in 1584 Pope Sixtus forced his subjects to work, in order to pay the heavy taxes which he had imposed upon them. By this interposition on the part of the Pope they were raised from the lowest depths of poverty and shiftlessness to plenty and regularity.

THE BEST LANDS

Were in Sicily, and here it was the practice to crop with corn every two years and to fallow the intervening ones; even then the returns seemed not to have exceeded ten fold. This state of things is much the same in Sicily at the present time. The greatest improvements in agriculture in Italy during the middle ages took place in Lombardy and Tuscany.

In Tuscany the culture of the vine and olive was carried to higher perfection than in any other country in Europe. Lombardy was famed for corn and cattle, and her butter, cheese and beef were esteemed the best in Italy.

The pastures of Lombardy were very rich in soil, and the climate was so temperate that the grass grew all winter. There was also an abundant supply of water for irrigation. These natural conditions easily account for the fabled productions of the pastures of Lombardy. Irrigation in Lombardy was begun by the Romans, and was increased and extended by the religious establishments, and later on by the kings of Lombardy. Crescenzio gives a picture of a farm-house of Lombardy, which differs from the best modern ones in Italy only in having a thatched roof.

France was conquered in the fifth century by the Goths, Vandals and Franks. The first two of these nations claimed two-thirds of the land. The claim of the Franks is uncertain. What is known of the agriculture of these nations and of France up to the ninth century has been derived from the study of the laws of the Franks. The Goths, Vandals and Franks were all favorable to the cultivation of the soil; but the Franks treated the conquered people with more consideration than did either of the other two nations. In these old laws which we spoke of, horses were mentioned, and a distinction was made between the farm and the war horse. The forests and commons formed sort of

COMMUNITY PASTURE GROUNDS

For horses, cattle and sheep. Bells were tied around the necks of some of the animals in each herd so as to facilitate the finding of them. Charlemagne in the ninth century paid considerable attention to, and encouraged the cultivation of, vines and orchards. He planted much of the crown lands in different parts of the country in vines, and issued particular directions as to the care they should receive. France was greatly harassed during the ninth and tenth centuries by civil wars, and as a consequence agriculture declined during that time. This loss was more than regained during the two following centuries. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries the church took a good part of the land under its supervision, and published several canons for the protection of agriculture. Windmills for grinding corn were introduced in the thirteenth century. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries France suffered greatly from the invasions of the English. These wars again greatly weakened agriculture, and to make matters still worse, it was further hampered by political regulations in regard to the exportation and market price of corn. The first agricultural work published in France made its appearance at about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was written by a potter who had written considerable on other subjects. It was made up of remarks on economic farming and husbandry. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, during the reign of Henry IV., considerable enterprise was displayed. Many canals were projected and one begun; and according to Sully, the French Minister, "France in his time abounded with corn, grain, pulse, wine, cider, flax, hemp, salt, wool, oil, dyeing drugs, cattle, great and small, and everything else, whether necessary or convenient for life, both for home consumption and for exportation." Up to the eleventh century the nations north of the Danube and Rhine were almost continually engaged in making war on their southern neighbors, and at the same time were also almost continually at war with one another. Under such circumstances

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE

Could not have been increased for the better, and it is not surprising that in some cases it retrograded. There are exceptional cases in which agriculture increased somewhat, but as a general thing it differed so little from that of the previous epoch as to need no notice here.

The first German treatise on agriculture was published soon after the year 1576. It is a compilation from most of the agricultural works preceding it, and contains but little information in regard to the practices of the farmers of its own time. About the middle of the sixteenth century the Elector of Saxony, August II., encouraged agriculture and introduced the vine into Saxony. Some of the Elector's implements are still preserved in the Arsenal at Dresden. These seem to have been more adapted to gardening than to farming. After the evacuation of Britain by the Romans it was invaded by the Saxons, an ignorant and ferocious nation, who neglected agriculture and all civilized arts. The Saxons were in possession of the island until the eleventh century. It was then conquered by the Normans, a more civilized nation, who introduced many improvements. The occupation of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons and by the Normans forms two epochs in the history of agriculture in that country. When conquered by the Anglo-Saxons Britain abounded in flocks and herds. These were quickly appropriated by the conquerers for their own use. Pasturage was one of the chief means of subsistence of the Saxons after their settlement in Britain. Many laws were made regulating the prices and kinds of cattle, in regard to their pasturage, and for preserving them from

THIEVES AND WILD BEASTS.

The Welsh were still more dependent on their herds for their subsistence, and their laws in regard to cattle were even more numerous and strict than in Brittainy proper. There was a law providing for the pasturage of all cattle on the commons, under one man's care, who was responsible for them, and who, his oath being decisive, settled all disputes about the cattle. Plowing was prohibited with horses, mares, and cows; and was restricted to oxen. The plows were very weak and poor affairs; probably for the reason that no man was allowed to guide a plow who was not able to make one; and the plowman was even expected to make the rope of twisted willows by which it was drawn. It was customary for six or eight farmers to join together to make and equip one of these plows and minute and curious laws were made for the government of such societies. Privileges were allowed all persons who manured their land or who cut down timber. The Anglo-Saxon land owners deemed the cultivation of the soil as too ignoble and laborious an occupation for them to practice, and hence the farming depended almost solely on slaves. They depended mainly on their herds for a living, and even took the trouble to enact laws calculated to prevent themselves and descendants from acquiring a liking for agricultural pursuits.

The practice of dividing lands into inlands and outlands originated with the Anglo-Saxons. The inlands lay adjacent to the mansion of the proprietor, and were kept under his immediate supervision. These lands were cultivated by slaves under a bailiff or overseer. The outlands lay at a greater distance from the mansion, and were rented to small farmers at moderate rents. The rate of rent was established by law and not by the owners of the land. The greater part of the crown lands were let to these farmers or ceorls, who were generally soldiers and freemen. Little is known of the

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of the Anglo-Saxons. The laborers were slaves, and the beast of draught the ox. The lands belonging to the monasteries were much the best cultivated, for many of the secular canons, to some extent, cultivated their lands themselves. The conquest of England by the Normans in the fifth century contributed greatly to the improvement of English agriculture. After the Norman conquest England was settled to a great extent by husbandmen from Flanders, France and Norway. These immigrants introduced into England the practices to which they had become accustomed in their own country, which being much superior to the practices of the Anglo-Saxons, immediately tended to the improvement of English agriculture. Many of the Norman nobility took much care and interest in the improvement of their estates. The clergy, and particularly the monks, were still greater improvers than the nobility. The monks of each monastery kept the cultivation of the contiguous lands under their own personal supervision, and sometimes worked in the fields themselves. It was the custom, especially in harvest and seeding time, for the monks, and sometimes even the priests and bishops, to assist in the fields. Canons were passed by the Church granting perfect immunity to all persons while engaged in the pursuit of agriculture; and punishing by excommunication those persons who molested the farmers, providing they did not desist when requested so to do by the monks.

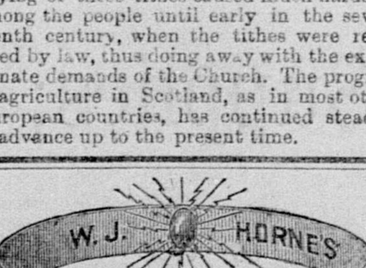
The implements of husbandry were the same as, though less perfect than, those of the present day. There seems to be no very detailed account of the methods of use of the farm instruments to be had. It is pretty certain that lands were only plowed once, except for wheat, when fallowing was resorted to. Especially in Wales was this the practice. The seed was sown broadcast by hand, and was harrowed in in much the same manner as it is done in the present time. Manuring was a common practice; after stable manure, marl was the next highest esteemed. Farmers who were possessed of cattle were obliged by law to begin plowing at a certain date, which was fixed by the King. Those people who had no cattle were forced to "delve as much with hand as foot as would produce a sufficient quantity of corn to supply themselves and families." The

EXTINCTION OF PERNICIOUS WEEDS

Was made obligatory by statutes. Agriculture was carried on with vigor during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In a law book called "Fleta," which is supposed to have been written by some lawyers who were prisoners on the fleet about 1340, some very minute and particular directions were given in relation to many of the principal agricultural practices. During the greater part of the fifteenth century England was engaged in civil wars, and agriculture again declined. At one time laborers became so scarce as to make it almost impossible to get them at any price. This dearth of farm hands obliged the lords to inclose immense tracts of land for pasturage. This inclosing of land was taken for the cause instead of the effect of the dearth of laborers by an ignorant Parliament, and a law forbidding the inclosing of large tracts of land was passed in the latter part of the fourteenth century. England enjoyed almost unbroken peace from the year 1485 until the middle of the seventeenth century, but it took almost a century to remove the effects of former wars upon agriculture. The culture of hops was revived at about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and that of flax attempted, but it failed. Considerable attention was also paid to the rearing of horses. Parliament passed ordinances prohibiting animals under a certain size from being used for breeding purposes. James IV. of Scotland improved upon this method by importing horses from foreign countries, in order to improve the degenerate breed of his own. Cattle were not plentiful in England even as late as the reign of Elizabeth. During her time, in the year of 1563, a law was passed prohibiting the use of meats on Fridays and Wednesdays, under a penalty of fifteen dollars; however, in case of sickness, or by a special license, the use of meats, except beef and veal, was allowed on these days. Below we give an extract from Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandry, published prior to the year 1539. This is taken from the "prologue to the wive's occupation," but it is not expected, or even wished, that it should form a basis for the actions of the thrifty wives of the present time. However, we give it as

A CURIOSITY.

She is to "make herself and husbande some clothes....She may have the lockes of the shepe, either to make blankettes and coverlettes, or both.....It is a wive's occupation to winowe all manner of cornes, to make malte, to wash and wrynge, to make heye, to sheve corne, and in time of nede to help her husbande to fill the muckewane or doungecart, drive the ploughe, to load heye, corn, and such other. And to go or ride to the market, to sel butter, chese, mylke, egges, chikyns, capons, hennes, pygges, gese, and all manner of cornes." This is quite a round and variety of duties, and that the wife could be asked to do it all is proof in itself that women must have been, to say the least, more tractable during those times than are their sisters of the present century. From the time of Henry VII. to the present time agriculture continued steadily to improve. Buckwheat, hops, hemp and flax were in general cultivation during the fifteenth century. In the seventeenth century clover and turnips were introduced into England. They were both used quite extensively as sheep feed. Potatoes, introduced in 1505, also began to attract attention as being "a pleasant food, boiled or roasted and eaten with butter and sugar." Restrictions were laid on the exportation of corn, but the importation was never restrained. In Scotland during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries agriculture languished except on the ecclesiastical estates. The profession of war was held in higher estimation by the mass of the people than that of farming. During the sixteenth century it became customary for the church to levy tithes on all lands for its support. The paying of these tithes caused much hardship among the people until early in the seventeenth century, when the tithes were regulated by law, thus doing away with the extortionate demands of the Church. The progress of agriculture in Scotland, as in most other European countries, has continued steadily to advance up to the present time.



Patent, Nov. 11, 1879, Patent, Nov. 9, 1880.

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May be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world. The juice expressed from fruits can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation—hence, the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. CIDER can be held perfectly sweet for any length of time.

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Can be kept for an indefinite period in their natural condition, retaining their odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

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After being treated by this process, will not become rancid.

Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition for weeks, without puncturing the skin or mutilating the body in any way. Hence, the great value of OZONE to Undertakers.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved, and no trace of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

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Awaits any Man who Secures Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared $2,000 in two months. Two Dollars for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made $6,000 on eggs purchased in August and sold November 1st. Two Dollars for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing $2,000 a month in handling and selling OZONE. Two Dollars for a test package was his first investment.

D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan, has cleared $1,000 a month since August. Two Dollars for a test package was his first investment.

J. B. Gaylord, No. 80 La Salle street, Chicago, is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1½ cents per dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 dozen eggs per day, and on his business is making $3,000 a month clear. Two Dollars for a test package was his first investment.

The Cincinnati Feed Co., No. 498 West Seventh street, is making $5,000 a month in handling Brewers' Malt, preserving and shipping it as feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in twenty-four hours. Preserved by OZONE it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which we have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, WE PROPOSE TO PLACE IN YOUR HANDS THE MEANS OF PROVING FOR YOURSELF THAT WE HAVE NOT CLAIMED HALF ENOUGH. To any person who doubts any of these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH

Ozone!

A test package of OZONE, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other articles in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of $2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of OZONE as a Preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to sell the article to others, or to confine it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality.

The man who secures control of OZONE for any special territory, will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a TEST PACKAGE, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores every mail—many by telegraph. "First come, first served" is our rule.

If you do not care to send money in advance for the Test Package, we will send it C. O. D., but this will put you to the expense of charges for return of money. Our correspondence is very large; we have all we can do to attend to the shipping of orders and giving attention to our working agents. Therefore, we cannot give any attention to letters which do not order OZONE. If you think of any article that you are doubtful about OZONE preserving, remember WE GUARANTEE THAT IT WILL PRESERVE IT, NO MATTER WHAT IT IS.

REFERENCES.

We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or firm based on anything but the soundest business success and highest commercial merit could secure.

We refer, by permission, as to our integrity and to the value of the PRENTISS PRESERVATIVE, to the following gentlemen: Edward C. Boyce, Member Board of Public Works; E. O. Eshelby, City Comptroller; Amor Smith, Jr., Collector Internal Revenue; Wulsin & Worthington, Attorneys; Martin H. Harrell and B. F. Hopkins, County Commissioners; W. S. Cappeller, County Auditor; all of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio. These gentlemen are each familiar with the merits of our Preservative, and know from actual observation that we have without question THE MOST VALUABLE ARTICLE IN THE WORLD. The $2 you invest in a test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from $2,000 to $10,000 a year.

Give your full address in every letter, and send your letter to

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO (Limited),

Southeast Corner Ninth and Race streets, Cincinnati, O.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts., Sacramento.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

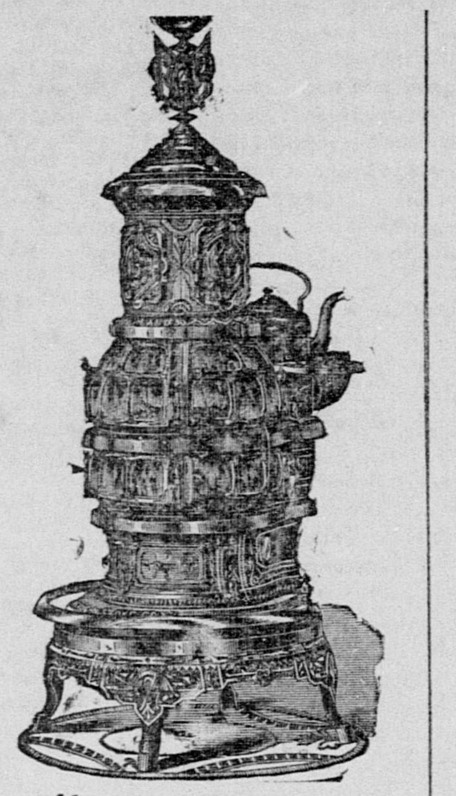
L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, House-finishing Hardware, Etc.

NOS. 502 AND 504 J STREET, AND 1009 FIFTH STREET.

The establishment of L. L. Lewis & Co. can, with the greatest propriety, lay claim to being a pioneer in the stove and house-furnishing business. One of the first vessels that came to the Pacific coast in 1849 brought with it a cargo of stoves and general house furnishing goods, and came by ocean craft to Sacramento, and here landed its stock, which was placed upon sale by the house, which is now carried on by the firm under notice. It can, therefore, well claim to be pioneer, and as it was among the earliest established houses upon the coast in point of time, it has also acquired a position in the wholesale and retail business, from long experience and study of the wants of the trade, which is in the very front rank among its competitors, and leading in its line upon the western slope of the continent. Among the fine business blocks in this city there is none more prominent and attractive than that of L. L. Lewis & Co., having its fronts upon J and Fifth streets, and their display of the latest designs, as exhibited in their elegant large show-windows, is a marked feature of the street, attracting general attention and eliciting complimentary expressions and admiration. Their method of occupying their extensive show-windows in displaying the latest designs of ranges and stoves by transforming the window apartment into a most exquisite and complete kitchen scene, with an attractive "Garland" range or other cooking favorite set up at one side as if in full work, with full set of cooking utensils in place, or displayed upon their appropriate hooks, and with door ajar into a dining-room having a full-set table, presents a scene so cozy and home-like as to exhibit at the best advantage the excellencies of goods, and inclines the unmarried who look upon the inviting scene, to become matrimonially serious, and order an outfit for the purpose of commencing a new departure in life.

In early times the premises occupied by this establishment were 20x80 feet in dimensions, and so continued for many years. Subsequently their trade, by constantly increasing at home with the growth of the city and extending throughout the interior by enlarging their business to that of filling wholesale orders, became too large for their quarters, and purchase was made of adjoining premises of equal size, which were added to the previous storeroom, with a basement for storage of stock under the entire area. The business space thus acquired exceeded, it was thought at the time, any possible demand for room which would ever be made by the increase of trade, but these calculations have long since proved incorrect, and again, by doubly increased sales, and over a far wider extent of territory, it became necessary to add still other adjoining property over which to spread their stock and transact their rapidly-growing business. Answering to these demands, the firm during the past season not only again enlarged, but also remodeled their entire premises, making one of the finest and most attractive business blocks in any portion of the city. It has a frontage of 40 feet upon J street, and a depth of 100 feet, with a large three-story and basement annex, fronting on Fifth street, with an area of 20 by 80 feet. The two buildings are so connected that the main floors of both are thrown into one, and form an immense store and general salesroom, with the convenience of a fine frontage upon both streets, and with unexcelled display windows and open fronts, by which the whole area is attractively lighted for the examination and sale of goods. The main floor is used for this purpose, and the basement of the entire building is closely occupied and packed with stock for wholesale trade. The firm purchases its stock exclusively from the manufacturers, and pays cash for every article. It is well known that payment in thirty days to Eastern manufacturers in this line is regarded as "cash," and discounts are given for such payments. This firm not only takes advantage of this discount, but obtains a still greater reduction from jobbing "cash" rates by paying the money down at the time of purchase, or, in other words, obtains a reduction below the wholesale discount price. The firm also ships its stock by carloads only, and thus obtains the lowest freight rates. Added to these advantages the facts that the firm owns its business property and pays no rent; transacts its business upon an economical basis, and also has no wharfage charges, etc., to pay, as have dealers in San Francisco, the far lower rates given by L. L. Lewis & Co. over the best offered by San Francisco dealers, will be accounted for and understood. With the extensive trade they have built up and enjoy, not only throughout this State, but extending to Arizona and Mexico upon the south, and including Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory, at the east and north, they are satisfied with but small profits upon their goods, and small profits upon the low rates paid by them, and the limited expenses incurred in the transaction of their business, affords the best of goods to be found in the market in every line carried by them, at lowest possible rates, both in single or small purchases, and to the trade. The extent of stock carried by the firm enables them to fill all orders to the trade, however large, immediately upon receipt, and they can be implicitly relied upon for fair dealing, while all their goods are also warranted to be strictly as represented. Following are the announcements of the firm in relation to specialties:



"GARLAND."

PARLOR STOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY AND FINISH, FROM $3 to $100.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

No. 7 "HARVEST" COOK STOVE, For $10.

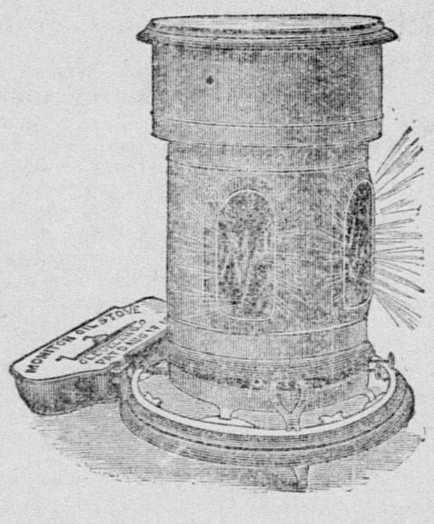
L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

"BOSS" COFFEE POT.

SAVES HALF YOUR COFFEE, and MAKES A MUCH BETTER ARTICLE.

☞ Call and get one and use it a week, and if not perfectly satisfactory, fetch it back and get your money.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.



OIL STOVES!

FOR HEATING OR COOKING.

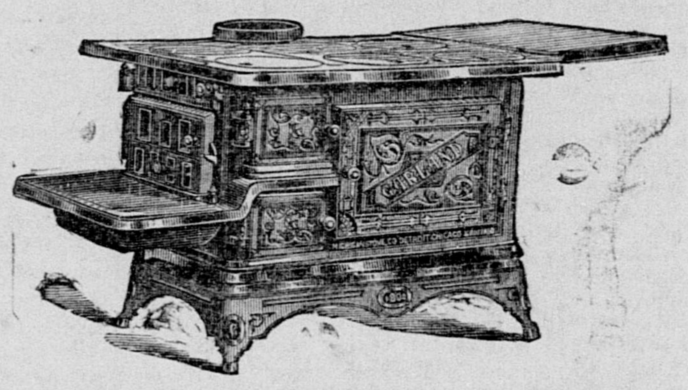
Prices from $2 Upwards, ACCORDING TO SIZE.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

HARDWARE.

Hatchets, each	50c
Hammers, each	50c
Tack Hammers, each	25c
Chopping Knives, each	25c
Egg Beaters, each	40c
Pie Lifters, each	25c
Waffle Irons, each	$1 00
Stove Shovels, each	20c
Coffee Mills, each	65c
Can Openers, each	25c
A No. 1 Ax for	$1 40
Corkscrews, each	25c
Smoothing Irons, per pound	7c
Scales, each	25c
Bird Cage Hooks, each	20c
Nails, per pound	6c
Stovepipe Shelves, each	$1 50
Pair Tongs for	25c
Pokers, each	20c
good Meat Saw for	85c
Knife Sharpener for	30c
Diamond Glass-cutter for	25c

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.



"GARLAND" RANGE,

Over 100 Varieties and Sizes.

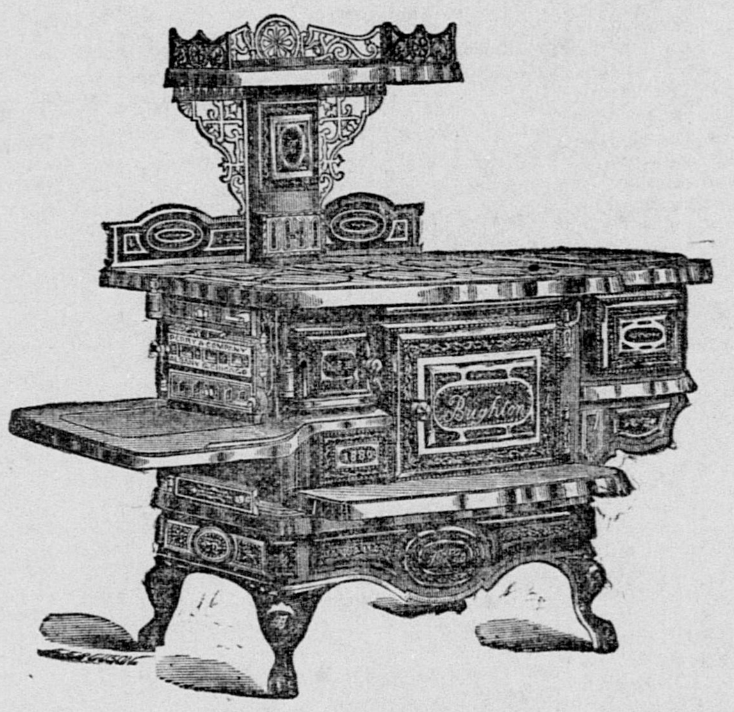
☞ THE "GARLAND" HAS NO EQUAL. The true test of a STOVE or RANGE is in actual use. Ask any one of the Hundreds in and around Sacramento that have the "GARLAND," and be convinced. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

Agents wanted in every place on the coast, and prices quoted on application. Trade supplied from our Warehouse here, or by car or ship-load from our manufactory.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts., Sacramento, Cal.,

AGENTS FOR PACIFIC COAST



THE "BRIGHTON" RANGE,

Is a Beauty! Price Low!

L. L. LEWIS & CO., AGENTS,

Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth streets, Sacramento,

"Garland" Range!

SINGLE OVEN, SQUARE, FANCY BASE.

For Hard or Soft Coal, Coke or Wood.

The Finest Medium Price Range ever made; Full Nickel Trimmed; modern in design, and all latest improvements. Has Large, Well-ventilated Oven; Broiling Attachment; Automatic Oven Shelf. Every way reliable.

We also have in stock

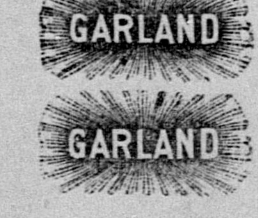
MANY OTHER RANGES AND STOVES,

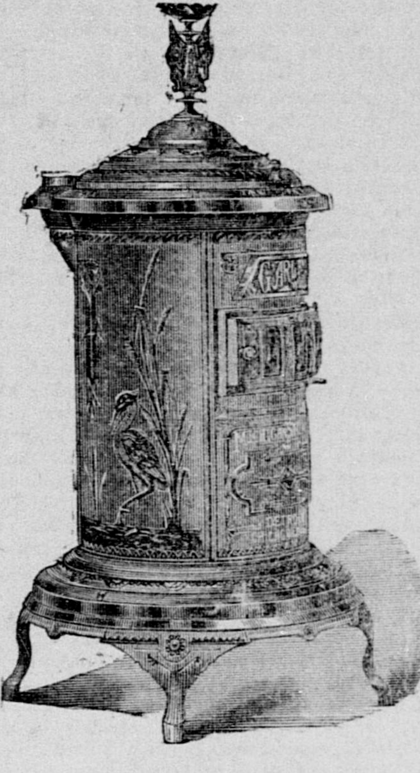
—SUCH AS:—

The "Richmond Range,"	"Remington" Stove,
The "Medallion" Range,	"Crowning Glory" Stove,
"Mills" Range,	"Fenella" Stove,
"Queen Esther" Range,	"Brick Patent" Stove,
"Albion" Range,	"Empire City" Stove,
"Quincy" Range,	"Stewart" Stove,
"Ruby" Range,	"Goldemar" Stove,
"Doric" Range,	"Trelar" Stove,
"Olive" Range,	"Atlantic Hotel" Stove,
"Palace" Range,	"Superior" Stove,
Etc., Etc., Etc.	"Buckeye" Stove, Etc.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth streets, Sacramento, Cal.





"GARLAND"

Office and Schoolhouse Stoves Take Large Chunks of Wood,

AND RETAIN THE HEAT AND ARE BEAUTIES.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

"Perfection" Teapot!

WHITE METAL, NICKEL OR SILVER TRIMMINGS.

Granite Ironware

IN ALL ITS NOVELTIES,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

FOR GAS OR OIL!

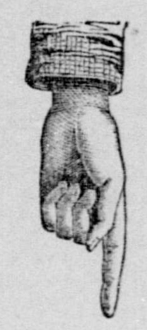
THE BEST REFLECTOR FOR LIGHTING HALLS OR CHURCHES EVER MADE.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.

WOODENWARE.

Rolling Pins, each	25c
Potato Mashers, each	20c
Clothes Pins, per dozen	5c
Washboards, each	35c
Mouse Traps, each	15c
2,500 Toothpicks for	10c
Brooms, each	35c
Washtubs, each	$1 50
Lemon Squeezers, each	25c
Wisp Brooms, each	20c
Mustard Spoons, each	5c
Four papers Stove Blacking for	25c
Three boxes Shoe Blacking for	25c
Clothes Lines, each	35c
Towel Rollers, each	25c
Clothes Baskets, each	$1 00
Mincing Bowls, each	50c

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
Nos. 502 and 504 J, and No. 1009 Fifth sts.,
SACRAMENTO.



Price List

Of a Few Articles Kept by

L. L. Lewis & Co

CROCKERY.

Dinner Plates, per dozen	$1 00
Soup Plates, per dozen	1 00
Earthen Teapots, each	45c
Soup Bowls, each	10c
Meat Platters, each	25c
Washbowls and Pitchers, per set	$1 00
Bakers, or Meat Dishes, each	20c
A set of Cups and Saucers for	50c
Pickle Dishes, each	20c
Cream Pitchers, each	20c
Sugar Bowls, each	30c
Butter Dishes, each	35c
Covered Dishes, each	70c
A set of Sauce Plates for	35c
Water Pitchers, each	45c
Soap Dishes, each	20c
Brush Dishes, each	35c
Yellow Pie Plates, each	15c
A good Chamber for	60c
Sauce Boats, each	35c
Gravy Boats, each	50c
China Nest Eggs, each	5c
Syrup Pitchers, each	25c

GLASSWARE.

Saltcellars, each	5c
Glass sets of four pieces for	50c
Table Tumblers, per set	49c
Table Goblets, per set	50c
Glass Fruit Stand for	45c
Medium Lamp Chimneys, each	5c
Large Lamp Chimneys, each	10c
Hand Lamps, small, each	40c
Parlor Lamps, large, each	$1 50
Lamp Burners, each	20c
Seven-inch Porcelain Shades, each	25c
Syrup Pitchers, each	25c

PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per set	$1 10
" " Table Spoons, per set	1 50
" " Forks, per set	1 50
" " Butter Dishes, each	1 50
" " Butter Knives, each	50c
" " 5-bottle Casters, each	$2 75
" " Knives, per set	2 00
" " Sugar Spoons, each	50c
" " Child's Knife and Fork	$1 00

CUTLERY.

Boys' Pocket Knives, each	25c
Men's Pocket Knives, each	50c
A set of good Knives and Forks for	90c
A good Butcher Knife	35c
A set of Steel Tea Spoons for	20c
A set of Steel Table Spoons for	40c
A good Razor for	90c
Scissors, each	25c
A set of Bone-handle Knives for	$1 50
Potato Knives, each	25c

TINWARE.

Nutmeg Graters, each	5c
Three Pie Plates for	25c
A two-quart Dipper for	20c
Dust Pans, each	25c
Baby Rattles, each	5c
Three Jelly Tins for	25c
Tin Candlesticks, each	10c
Flour Sieves, each	25c
Pepper Boxes, each	5c
Match Boxes, each	10c
Four-quart Milk Pans, each	20c
A two-quart Covered Pail for	25c
Joints of 5 inch Pipe, each	30c
Machine Oilers, each	15c
Two-quart Tin Teapot for	35c
Tin Cups, all sizes, each	10c
Fourteen-quart Water Pail for	70c
A No. 7 Tin Tea Kettle for	$1 00
A good Lantern for	75c
Tin Spittoons, each	45c
Corn Poppers, each	20c
Tea Strainers, each	20c
Muffin Rings, per dozen	50c
Quart Measures, each	25c
Tin Wash Dishes, each	25c

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BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

MOHR & YOERK,
Wholesale Butchers, Pork-Packers, Etc., Sacramento.

NATIONAL MARKET, 1024 AND 1026 J STREET.

This well-known firm has one of the most prominent and successful establishments upon the Pacific coast. In the business of pork-packing there is no firm in the interior that can compare with it in the extent of trade or the volume of business transacted. Their unrivaled success has compelled the remodeling and extension of their works during the past season, and while thus acquiring additional space they also have made valuable improvements in the methods of their works by which economy is gained and increased superiority of products effected. They now have an establishment which is the model of neatness. By their new process they render all their lard by steam, and with the same agency they run their machinery and do all their work. They have introduced the very latest improvements, and the place is now most complete and well worthy a visit and inspection at any time. Pork-packing is a specialty with the firm, and the lard produced by them is superior to any from the East, as it is fresher and produced with better facilities. Their smoked meats are not to be excelled from any quarter, as they have had twenty-two years' experience and avail themselves of the best methods known and the results of their own extended experiments. In sweetness and brightness of color, their sugar-cured hams and bacon have acquired an enviable reputation. Their dealings with the trade, which has been large for many years past, has greatly increased during the last season, reaching not only to all portions of the coast and Territories, but also to the trans-Pacific. In fresh meats they are extensive dealers. They have fine refrigerator apartments by which meats are kept fresh in the hottest weather for a long length of time. The best article of sausage is a large item in their trade, which is very popular and is shipped to all sections. The firm are members of the wholesale grocery house of Hall, Luhrs & Co., the latter being also the proprietors of the celebrated "Our Taste" hams.

J. B. KLUNE,
Jeweler, Silverware, Diamonds and Watches, 226 J Street.

J. B. Klune is a prominent jeweler of Sacramento. Having commenced his business life in Sacramento as a workman at the shelf, he has risen to the proprietorship of one of the finest establishments in his line in the city. During the past year his business has materially increased and he has greatly enriched his stock, especially in the line of diamond goods, fine watches, clocks, etc., besides a fine addition in silverware, both solid and the best plated stock. Mr. Klune imports direct from the manufacturers, and deals only in first-class goods. Persons residing in the interior or elsewhere, desiring ornamental or plain clocks, rich table service, choice diamonds or precious stones, the most improved in style and of best quality, or fine watches, etc., can order direct from this house, with full confidence of perfectly fair dealing and good selections. Mr. Klune purchases at lowest jobbing rates, and can therefore sell as low as the lowest. Special attention is given to watch and other repairing under J. P. Floberg, who remains with the establishment.

A. C. TUFTS,
Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of J and Tenth streets.

A. C. Tufts keeps a general and full line of drugs, medicines, chemicals, dye stuffs, sponges, chamois skins, and in the line of perfumeries and toilet articles of all kinds his showcases are very attractive and worthy of attention. He also has the general agency for this coast of the specific medicines (eclectic) of Thorp & Lloyd Bros., of Cincinnati. These are known to differ from ordinary fluid extracts in that they are made from fresh, instead of dried plants, roots, etc. He is also agent for Kendall's sprain cure, the well known and celebrated horse medicine, of which he has a large sale. In addition, he manufactures the genuine Meadow's magic liniment. This house makes a specialty of putting up orders from the country, large or small, and a single article ordered receives as prompt and careful attention as one from the trade. This method of dealing, and always giving fair prices, has secured a very extensive business in this line. The greatest attention is also paid to putting up physicians' prescriptions or family medicines at all hours of the day or night, and in doing which none but the choicest drugs and ingredients are used, and the compounding is always done with the utmost care and with thorough knowledge and practiced skill. Mr. Tufts buys his stock from first hands and in very large quantities, paying cash, and therefore taking the fullest advantage of the lowest jobbing prices, and is enabled to sell as low as the very lowest. He offers to the trade of the interior the benefit of all these advantages, and can fill all orders promptly for shipment, by mail, express or otherwise. The proprietor has been in business in this city for upwards of twelve years, and has, in addition to his fine local trade, established quite an extensive wholesale business, which has greatly increased during the past year, and is still rapidly extending.

BELL & CO.,
Auction and Commission House, No. 908 J Street, between Ninth and Tenth.

The firm of Bell & Co., auctioneers, has been long and favorably known in this city, and a large business has been constantly transacted by them, which has been steadily maintained and is constantly increasing. The house has been doing business here for upward of twelve years, and their success in the past, and the highly satisfactory manner to their customers and the public in which their auction and commission business has been conducted, is their ample indorsement and guaranty for satisfaction in the future upon all business intrusted to their hands. A large number of ranches have been sold by them at auction during the past year, and a large list of houses, lots, etc., in the city and country towns. General sales of horses, carriages, wagons, saddles and harness are held by them each week, besides regular and special sales of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, and all classes of goods. Special attention is given to selling city property, also to selling the furniture complete from private residences for parties removing from the city.

M. KUEHNEL,
General Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 824 J Street.

Coming to this city in 1879, Mr. Kuehnel started a small custom shoe shop, and by persevering industry, excellent work and honest dealing with all soon found it necessary to seek larger quarters, and moved to his present location. Here he has grown into quite an extensive trade. Finding the popular demand was for cheaper goods than custom-made, he turned to retail, and has now a full line of Eastern and California goods of best quality. He buys for cash only, and from his long experience, small expenses, and honest dealing, is enabled to sell at remarkably low figures. Mr. Kuehnel is public-spirited and enterprising. He seeks to see the trade of Sacramento built up, and believes that if all the dealers in the city do their part as nature has here done for us, this will become a great trade center.

CHARLES ZEITLER,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware House, 502 J Street.

Mr. Zeitler, the proprietor of this establishment, is a hardware pioneer in this city and upon the coast. He embarked in the hardware business in this city in 1852, and continued, under the name of Charles Zeitler & Co., until 1861—the year of the so-called great flood, the misfortunes of which forced him, like many other, until then, prosperous and solid men, to give up his store key to the man known by the euphoneous name of Sheriff. He was subsequently a salesman in the old and well-known house of C. G. Hooker & Co., and during the first thirteen years, prior to starting again in business for himself, was a salesman in the hardware establishment of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. in this city. In March last he reopened business for himself at the above place, and having devoted twenty-nine years to selling hardware, both at wholesale and retail, thoroughly understands the wants of his customers and the trade. His present store, a fire-proof brick, 20 by 100 feet, is thoroughly stocked, and contains a general assortment both of heavy and shelf-hardware. He carries a full line of housebuilders' material, mechanics' tools, "Wostenholmes," "Joseph Rodgers & Sons," and also a line of American pocket and table cutlery, best quality of leather belting, rubber hose, cordage and twines of all descriptions, wood and willowware. Also shotguns, pistols, powder, shot, cartridges, caps, etc. In addition to the main store, he has a warehouse, 20x60, in which are stored blacksmith's coal, iron and steel, horseshoes, plows, harrows and other coarse goods. In short, any one in want of hardware can purchase their goods at as low a figure as the state of the market will permit. All goods are warranted as represented, and delivered, free of charge, in any party of the city, or placed on the cars, if outside orders. Mr. Zeitler not only understands the handware business, but has facilities for purchasing which enable him to lay down his stock in this city from first hands at a very low figure.

W. D. COMSTOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealer, Corner Fifth and K Streets.

W. D. Comstock's large and completely-filled establishment is one of the best known in the city. Mr. Comstock is a direct importer of every style of household, office, hotel and other furniture. He imports by the carload at the lowest rates possible and from the best manufacturers, and brings out especially the popular goods of the Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago makers. This wholesale and retail establishment, one of the largest in the State, was opened in 1868. It has been forced in later years beyond the walls of its main storehouses and compelled to occupy spacious apartments elsewhere. Mr. Comstock ships goods to all points in the interior and to the trans-Sierra region. He keeps in large stock for the trade or for retail the latest styles of furniture and all the most improved furniture articles, and all the heavier and plainer kinds in great quantities. In cabinet and upholstery work he fills any order, and turns out work of the very best order known to the trade, the result of the art of the best workers and of long experience.

GUS LAVENSON,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Corner of J and Sixth Streets.

The house of Mr. Lavenson is one of the foremost and handsomest boot and shoe establishments in the interor, and has an extended reputation for the fine quality of stock carried, and the advantages offered to its customers and the trade. Mr. Lavenson keeps constantly on hand an unlimited stock of ladies', misses', men's, youths' and children's wear in all lines, and also makes a specialty of importing French shoes for ladies, misses, children and infants. For gentlemen and boys he keeps a fine stock of all kinds and styles of boots, gaiters and shoes, and gives especial attention to furnishing such widths, lengths and styles as to produce the most comfort and at the same time give the most graceful effect. The attention of interior merchants is especially called to the advantages which Mr. Lavenson is prepared to offer them in the jobbing trade and his low rates generally. He fills promptly all orders received, and guarantees all goods to be strictly as represented. For fine quality of stock there is not a house upon the coast that has a better standing than Mr. Lavenson's.

J. F. DAVIS & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Open and Top Buggies, 1013 and 1015 J Street.

The firm of J. F. Davis & Son requires no introduction to the public, and its present extent of business may well be referred to as an example of what fine quality of goods, fair dealing and equitable rates will accomplish in building up an enviable trade. This firm opened business in this city only three years ago, then located at 322 J street, but soon outgrew their place of business, and removed to their present commodious quarters. Their business which had reached to immense proportions one year ago, has acquired an increase in volume of about 100 per cent. during the year 1881, with full prospect of increasing during the coming year. They deal wholesale and retail in open and top buggies, barouches, sporting wagons, carriages, phaetons, etc. They import direct from the best Eastern manufacturers, shipping all their material in the rough (thus saving in cost of transportation), and employ the best skilled workmen here in getting them up and finishing. Their trade not only extends over the entire coast, but also to the Hawaiian Islands and other distant points. A few years ago it was deemed a luxury to own a carriage. Men with moderate incomes could not afford to take $500 out of their business, or rainy day fund, and invest it in a buggy, and even to-day from $200 to $400 is a common price for a good top buggy, and so men have jolted along through life in a lumber wagon, wearing out themselves and their horseflesh with their springless, comfortless vehicles; but to-day a carriage can be purchased from this firm for $100,—a sum within the reach of all well-to-do tradesmen or farmers. The carriages put up and sold by them, which are of the best quality of material and workmanship, range in prices from $100 to $150, and are models of grace and neatness in outline and finish. In reaching these desirable qualities, however, that of strength and durability are in no wise sacrificed, as the numerous certificates in the hands of Davis & Son, received from prominent parties in this city and elsewhere who have purchased and given extensive trial of their buggies and vehicles of all kinds, will abundantly show.

LEONARD KELLOGG,
Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Etc., 819 and 821 J Street.

At this establishment can be purchased any article desired, from a needle to an anchor, pulpits excepted. Mr. Kellogg is a manufacturer of and dealer in plain, stamped, japanned and planished tinware, all kinds of stoves, hardware, farmers' and miners' tools, pumps, lead and gas pipe, sheet iron and copper ware, furniture, lamps, locks, block lead, crockery, glassware, gas hangings, clocks, axle grease, britanniaware, silverware, carpets, etc. He has a very extensive stock and is a large importer. He sells at low rates, giving his customers the full advantage to be derived from the Sacramento market and his methods of dealing.

N. BEARNSEN,
Stoves, Furniture, Crockery, Etc., 829 J Street.

This is an establishment in which a family can satisfactorily procure an entire outfit for house furnishing, and at very reasonable rates. Mr. Bearnsen keeps a large stock of stoves, crockery, glassware, chinaware, tinware, and housekeeping goods in general. Also, second-hand stoves and furniture are bought and sold by him and upholstering done to order. Bearnsen is ready at all times to respond promptly to all orders.

GEO. W. CHESLEY,
Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars and Groceries, Front Street, bet. J and K.

Mr. Chesley is one of the pioneer wholesale merchants of the interior. He opened a house as such in Sacramento in 1855. His business is importing of and jobbing in groceries, tobaccos, cigars, wines and liquors. He occupies exceedingly spacious storerooms on Front street, almost opposite the railroad freight house and the river landings, a situation that enables him to dispatch goods with great promptness and in the briefest possible time subsequent to the receipt of orders. It is rare that an order for supplies is not filled and started on its journey on the same day of receipt. Mr. Chesley has been so long a merchant here, and his business knowledge of the California trade is so extended, that it peculiarly qualifies him for the position he occupies in the trade of California, and the success with which he has met, the steady extension of his business in the interior and the regions adjacent to northern and central California proves it. Mr. Chesley imports his stock directly, and with the confessedly superior advantages of Sacramento as a trade center, is enabled to job at rates that command the attention of the trade of the interior, and secures to his house a large share of the custom flowing in here. His groceries are complete for stocking interior establishments, and are full in variety and choice in character. He pays especial attention to the importation of fine French wines, brandies, old port, etc. So too, in other liquors, his stock represents approved products familiar to all the trade. In whiskies he has the best brands from the leading distilleries of the country. As to tobacco and cigars he gives special attention, and in these lines has a stock which is constantly freshened, and is made first-class by the keeping of grades which are not surpassed. This house brings its liquors mainly by sea, to secure the improvement of age such a voyage gives. The house is widely known as the introducer of the popular, and now standard remedial agent and beverage, Rock and Rye. In the grocery department, it must not be forgotten to mention, the house makes a specialty of Whittaker's standard hams, bacon and shoulders, and adds to its stock the very best varieties in the provision line.

GRANGERS' ASSOCIATION.
Grangers' Co-operative Business Association, F. P. Lowell, Manager.

This business association, which is one of the most active, has its stores at Tenth and K streets, where the hum of industry is constant. It is the headquarters for agriculturists. The title of the combination is the Grangers' Co-operative Business Association of the Sacramento Valley. The stock embraces a general variety of staple groceries, produce, kitchen and farm supplies, agricultural implements and general merchandise. The Association buys and sells wool, hops, all kinds of farm and dairy produce and all general market supplies. This is a very great advantage, as it is at once a market for the farmer, where he can dispose of his products as well as supply himself with necessaries. The stockholders are all farmers. Sufficient profit is added to the cost of goods only to pay the running expenses and furnish sufficient to keep up the stock. The dealings are all for cash, both ways. The Association is a fine example of co-operative effort. The manager is F. P. Lowell, who gives to the business his constant personal attention.

H. H. PAULK,
Family Grocer, 814 K Street, Between Eighth and Ninth.

This business house has grown with phenomenal rapidity. Mr. Paulk conducts it on a cash basis, sells for the lowest living margin, and by business tact makes his sales so rapid that his stock is constantly being freshened. There is scarcely an article in the grocery line for family, hotel or restaurant consumption in which he does not deal. Paulk's is a representative business house, and its success is another example of the advantages of the Sacramento market. Those in the interior desiring orders filled should avail themselves of the advantages this house affords buyers. It is a house especially useful to Sacramento, as it is a direct produce-buying house.

WILSON & MITCHELL,
Proprietors of the Golden Eagle Carriages, Seventh & K Streets.

By the carriage service of a city it may be quite correctly judged. Its character is very likely to be reflected in its streets, and especially by its hack service. Wilson & Mitchell, who own the Golden Eagle carriages, and run four or five hacks and two coupes, present turnouts that will stand beside those of the most favored city in elegance of vehicles, excellence of stock, and promptitude of service. The firm established the line five years ago, and enjoy a public patronage of the highest character, and surpassed by none. To this service Mr. Mitchell gives his personal and undivided attention, and is to be found at the stand of the firm at the Golden Eagle Hotel constantly. His carriages are to be found there at all hours, and relays attend at the depots on the arrival of all trains. By connection with the city telephone lines, and the American District Telegraph service, the carriages of the firm can be summoned at any hour.

FRED KOLLIKER,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Etc., Corner of Sixth and J Streets.

This is one of the oldest and best-established drug stores in the city, and has an immense patronage. Its success is perhaps in a measure due to the centrality of the location, but Mr. Kolliker, who is now the sole proprietor, and successor of Bell & Kolliker, has an established reputation as a pharmacist, and does an extensive business in putting up family medicines and filling physicians' prescriptions. He keeps only the choicest drugs and articles, and compounds with great care and skill. He keeps a very fine and choice variety of toilet articles, such as perfumeries, brushes of all kinds, combs, pastes, etc. These are selected with great care, and the most fastidious purchasers can find in his stock the most satisfactory selections. Mr. Kolliker imports his supplies in large quantities, deals with cash, maintains entirely fresh supplies, and by his methods of dealings and the usual advantages of this market, sells at low figures. All orders from outside the city receive the most prompt attention.

J. W. WILLEM,
Central Market, 410 K Street, Between Fourth and Fifth.

Mr. Willem has conducted this market for a number of years, and no place for family food supply is any more generally or favorably known. In furnishing meats there are required to complete success a broad knowledge of the business, long experience and a peculiar skill. These requisites Mr. Willem and the several cutters in his employment are fully possessed of, and as a result the supplies sent out from the Central Market are of a character that gives the market's name a business value that is steadily enhancing, and a trade that is constant, select and increasing. Mr. Willem gives his whole time to the busines of the market, the selection of the best supplies, their proper preparation for the household, hotel and restaurant. Delivery is made by his own messengers throughout and in every part of the city, and at any desired point beyond the city limits. Buyers should constantly bear this market in mind.

COOPERAGE.
C. Schafer, 89 (old number) Front Street.

Mr. Schafer has been in this business here about a quarter of a century, and is thoroughly competent to answer all demands in his line. He brings from the East the best Wisconsin white oak and all the other woods needed here. He makes for the trade tanks of any capacity, wine and beer casks, barrels of all kinds, firkins, kits, etc. The interior buyer will consult his interest by buying of Schafer.

PAINTS, OILS, DOORS,
Windows, Paper Hangings, Artists' Supplies, Moldings, Etc.

THE "PAINT AND OIL HOUSE" OF WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., ORLEANS BUILDING, SECOND STREET, BETWEEN J AND K.

The "Paint and Oil House" of Whittier, Fuller & Co. is now well known to all business firms of the Pacific coast. It was established first in 1849 by men having a prior experience in the business. It has been continually under the one management, actuated by the one grand idea constantly in view—the establishment and building up of a first-class business, and the placing of it in as independent position as possible by the introduction of home manufacturing, thereby freeing it from Eastern influences and embargoes. The rapid increase of this industry, and its permanent and successful establishment by thoroughly legitimate business, labor and progression, has thus become the great work of men who have "never let up." The proud results are now as gratifying to themselves and friends as it is marvelous to the managers of Eastern enterprises of like character who have reaped the benefits of a field five times as large and during an entire century of time. The first check to importation was made by them in the successful silvering of large and common mirrors; then following with the manufacturing and canning of paints, then "mixed paints"—their last important success being the corroding and grinding in large quantities (some 300 tons per month) of

PIONEER LEAD,

The purest, finest-ground and best white lead that any market of the world can produce. Their stock of plate and window-glass is ample, as is also that of varnishes, brushes and the various kinds of oils and spirits belonging to their line. One very important branch of their business is that of DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, weights, sash, cord, etc., which they make, sell and job in large quantities. Great attention is now being paid by them to their COAL OIL DEPARTMENT. Aside from vessel shipments, this house has very extensive receipts by rail, and are establishing their oil depots at the principal centers of trade in the interior, and for the future propose to make it a special feature of their business. The branch of business most benefited by their recent removal to their present ample business quarters is the PICTURE, MOLDING and FRAME department. Artists' material and the novelties of that department are as nicely arranged and cared for here as they are varied and interesting. The last, but not the least, we note is the

WALL PAPER DECORATIONS.

Special arrangements have been made for, and skilled men have recently been assigned to, this branch of their business. Their selections of decorations have been tastefully and skillfully made; great care, a determination to please, and to merit public attention and patronage are the chief aims of the managers. They feel confident that they can please and suit those of the finest taste, supplying them on a living basis, free of "fancy prices." Generally speaking, this being the moderately expensive point for doing business—the difference of freight, and of time it takes to fill orders, the favorable time for the arrival of the mails, and the recent increased facilities of the firm given them for shipping oils, etc., oftener, assure them of their advantageous business position and superior ability to answer all demands, and consequent future success.

C. E. ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hay, Grain and Feed, 727 J Street.

The feed store of C. E. Adams has been established several years, and is well known to the trade through the interior and to more distant points, to which supplies are regularly furnished from his storerooms. He is a large buyer and seller of hay, grain and all kinds of feed, and pays ready money at all time to producers, affording them the well-known benefits derived from making their purchases with cash. He gives personal and undivided attention to his business, and all orders from whatever point will be met with prompt shipments, and with rates and method of dealing which will induce continued patronage.

C. A. SAWTELLE,
Dealer in Stationery, School Books, Etc., 514 J Street.

The news depot and stationery and book establishment of C. A. Sawtelle has grown in three years to be one of the finest in the city, and enjoys a very extensive and rapidly-increasing trade. A full line of stationery of all kinds, and put up in plain and in fancy cases, is kept, and a large stock of miscellaneous and school books, writing-desks, photograph and autograph albums in great variety and from lower-priced ones to the most elegant. Also a full line of printers' supplies, cutlery, fancy goods and school supplies of all kinds. His rates are very low. He keeps all the latest periodicals on hand, and delivers the same at residences free of charge.

GIBSON, SAGER & MOHLER,
Blacksmithing, Carriage-making and Plows, 1228 J Street.

This firm commenced business at their present location but a few months since, but its members are well-known and experienced mechanics, having been prominently engaged in their lines in this city for the past twenty years. They do a general blacksmithing business, and make a specialty of horse-shoeing, in which they have a standard reputation. In the manufacture of carriages and all kinds of wagons they use only the best materials. They will make a specialty also of plow manufacturing and repairing. One of the members was foreman in the Iron King factory of Ready & Clark, is an expert in this line, and will guarantee entire satisfaction.

W. B. MILLER,
Jeweler, and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Etc., 628 J Street.

Mr. Miller commenced business for himself only three years ago, and now has a fine establishment and carries a large stock of fine jewelry, watches, clocks, silver and platedware, etc. His showcase goods and articles of personal adornment are extensive and specially attractive. He buys his goods at most advantageous jobbing rates, and offers inducements in prices. Mr. Miller pays special attention to repairing fine watches, clocks and jewelry, and is one of the most experienced and skillful workmen at the bench. He has customers in this line from all parts of the State, and also throughout Nevada and Arizona, which are constantly increasing.

H. McCANN,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier, 728 J Street.

Mr. McCann is one of the pioneer merchant tailors in the city, having been in business here, in this line, for over twenty-six years, and has had a long and successful experience in the manufacture of suits to order. He has a wide business acquaintance, and his work is in demand throughout the interior and northern part of the State. He makes suits for persons at a distance, in response to orders, from samples furnished by him. He warrants perfect satisfaction in work and quality of goods. His prices are low, and his trade, both at home and abroad, is constantly increasing.

J. M. WIEDMANN,
Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Confectioner, 419 K Street.

Mr. Wiedmann is successor to the old and widely-known firm of Wiedmann & Hromada. Mr. Wiedmann is himself a skilled confectioner, and thus is greatly advantaged in superintending the details of the production of his factory. He has been seventeen years in business in Sacramento, and in that time has not only witnessed the advance of the business of the city, but has seen his own business grow from a small beginning into exceeding large proportions. The year 1881 was to him a prosperous one. More widely and generally than ever has the trade recognized the fact that confectionery can be and is turned out by this house of better quality and at lower rates than is possible at other points. The reason for this is found in Sacramento's commercial advantages, and especially in the peculiar adaptability of this climate for the manufacture of candies of all grades. The wholesale business engages now almost the exclusive attention of Mr. Wiedmann. He ships goods as far north as Oregon, to the entire territorial region, and as far south as San Francisco manufacturers reach in their competitive efforts, and is now sending in bulk into Arizona, his southern trade having had almost phenomenal growth. From the outset he has made a special feature of competition with the San Francisco and Eastern markets. He imports his own stock on a par with any San Francisco confectioners, and manufactures with equal skill all classes of goods known to the business. In imported candies and confections the house keeps a full stock, constantly freshened by weekly arrivals. It manufactures all kinds of French candies and bon-bons. This house is the only manufacturer of the celebrated "Sugar of Lemon," with which it supplies all the chief wholesale houses of the city and the trade of the State. A feature of the business is the preparation of small packages of confections of the finest quality. Interior dealers will find on inquiry every representation made in this review strictly correct, and that with Wiedmann in Sacramento there is no need to purchase elsewhere.

SMITH & GOEPEL,
Ranges, Stoves, Plumbing and Gasfitting, 826 J Street.

This firm keeps an extensive line of ranges of the most approved pattern, and a full line of stoves, including parlor stoves of all kinds, heaters, cook stoves, large and small, laundry heaters, etc. They also carry a full supply of stove hardware and tinware, and manufacture to order. Gasfitting and plumbing of all kinds is done by them upon reasonable terms and in the best quality of workmanship. The firm has the sole agency for Sacramento of the celebrated Winthrop range, which is acknowledged to be in the very front rank of the best in the market. They are also agents for the wonderful invention, the Columbia gas machine and refrigerator, by which, with a single small machine, the best of gas is manufacturer for fuel and lighting purposes, and a most perfect and effective refrigerator procured. It is a wonder in economy, and should be examined by all.

TELEGRAPH PLANING MILL,
Pearson, Amsden & Burnett, Proprietors, Corner of Twelfth and J Streets.

This establishment is one of the largest of its class in the interior of the State, and has acquired a reputation for superior quality of work, which has commanded extensive orders from distant points. The members of the firm are skilled workmen, give personal attention to every department of their establishment, and employ none but the best mechanics. They fill promptly all orders for house-finishings, such as cornice-brackets, frames, sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc., and do turning and planing to order. They use none but the best materials; their prices are always with the lowest for like quality of work, and for integrity the firm requires no commendation from the press.

JACOB KNAUTH,
Dealer in Wines, Brandies, Etc., No. 811 J Street.

Mr. Knauth is a pioneer at grape-growing, and has had many valuable years of experience also in the business of wine-making. He brings the benefit of this experience into his present business, and solicits only the choicest brands for his stock. Those dealing with him will receive only the best and choicest of matured wines and brandies. His stock is extensive, and he has gained a large trade, which reaches out to far distant points, and is constantly increasing in area and volume. His prices will be found to be especially advantageous to the trade, and all orders are promptly and satisfactorily filled.

TERRY McMORRY,
Druggist, Family Medicines and Toilet Articles, 720 J Street.

Mr. McMorry has one of the most centrally located establishments in the city and is well known. He pays especial attention to putting up family medicines and filling physicians' prescriptions, which he does at all hours and in the most careful and skillful manner, having had long experience. He also makes a specialty of filling orders, however small, for the interior trade, which is done with utmost promptness and at wholesale rates. He imports his stock direct from first hands and gives his customers the benefit of this advantage. There is to be found in his establishment a full supply of all standard drugs and medicines, trusses, supporters, etc., also a full line of toilet articles and usual fancy goods of that description, including all the latest notions and styles. Mr. McMorry has a thoroughly established business, which stands as one of the leading in its line, and his trade in the city and from the interior keeps pace in its increase with the advantages which he offers to the public.

HENRY GERBER,
Plaza Meat Market, Southwest Corner of Tenth and J Streets.

Mr. Gerber is the popular successor of the former firm of Lorenz & Gerber, proprietors of the Plaza Market, long a prominent business landmark in the city, and which has always had the reputation of furnishing only the finest and choicest meats known to the most exacting epicurean tastes. Mr. Gerber has the most improved refrigerators for the preservation and improvement of meat, and enjoys an extensive patronage. Notwithstanding he sells only the choicest meats, his facilities for obtaining supplies are such that he sells at low rates, and with full weight gives full satisfaction.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
Blessing & Guthrie, Proprietors, Seventh and K Streets.

No hotel in the interior is more widely known than this. It has been under its present landlords ten years, and in all that time has been growing in popularity. The past year the house has been refitted and repainted. It is a conspicuous three-story brick, with two substantial fronts. Its rooms are excellently furnished, and the table is recognized as supplied with taste and abundance. Prices have been so arranged that guests can secure a choice of accommodations at from $2 to $3 per day for rooms and board. As a family resort, or home, the Capital is deservedly popular; and it is hardly less known as a political center. The bar is supplied with the best of wines and liquors. It is essentially a home hotel, a quiet resort, and house of entertainment where thoroughly good service and the comfort, convenience and well-being of the guests are the considerations and the prime motives. The Capital is recognized throughout the State as one of its leading and best hotels.

HALL, LUHRS & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Corner of Third and K Streets, Sacramento.

In referring to the mercantile industries of Sacramento, it would be impossible for the firm of Hall, Luhrs & Co., wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, corner Third and K streets, to escape the reviewer's notice. Of course, in mentioning this firm no pretension is made to add anything to its widespread and thoroughly established reputation, nor to inform the trade of what they must already know; but the review would be incomplete without it, and it would be doing Sacramento an injustice to fail to enumerate one of the principal factors in its wholesale department. Their trade during the past few years has extensively increased, and the great volume of business transacted during the departed year is a practical demonstration of the advantages of Sacramento as a shipping point and business center; and if its future can be identified in any way with this illustration, it may be unhesitatingly predicted to be a bright one. The excellent qualifications of the acting members of the firm—Thomas B. Hall and Charles A. Luhrs—and their long experience as grocers, coupled with their activity, energy, enterprise and perseverance, readily account for the unparalleled success attending their efforts to establish their house, now so widely and favorably known throughout Northern California. Importing as they do direct from first hands, and in quantities sufficiently large to secure for them the lowest possible rates, and their judicious selection of the most marketable quality of goods, places them in a position to cater for and meet every demand of their extensive patronage. A prominent feature in the management of the business is the adoption of special brands, such as

Pride of the West Soap,	Excellent or Teacup Tea,
Our Taste Oysters,	Purity Whisky,
Bacon,	Pride of the West Whisky,
Pride of the West Candles,	Snow Flake Whisky,
Our Taste Mackerel,	Old Honesty Whisky,
Pride of the West Coal Oil,	Imperial Crown Whisky,
H. L. & Co. Yamashiro Tea	Our Taste Hams, Etc.
H. L. & Co. Garden Tea,	

The above brands are prepared exclusively for this firm, and great care is exercised in keeping them up to the standard, and consequently they afford satisfaction to the consumer in every particular. A specialty in table luxuries is also characteristic of this house, and a complete stock of eatables and drinkables of every class and description is ever present in their spacious storerooms. Taking into consideration the many excellent facilities possessed by this house, and the courteous and pleasing demeanor of both employers and employes, it is but justice to pronounce it one of the principal sources of supply for Northern California, and to confidently assume for it a continued and prosperous career.

E. C. PARSONS & CO.,
The "Pavilion," Corner of Seventh and J Streets.

All the first-class and latest goods, in full lines, are kept at this establishment, and this fact has now become well and popularly known. "Purchased at Parsons'" is a household phrase among shoppers, and their trade, both in the city and from the interior, is constantly and rapidly increasing. They purchase their entire stock from Eastern and European houses and manufacturers, and have all the advantages in buying at the lowest rates to be obtained in dealing for cash, in large lots, and from first hands, and the results of these advantages are shared by their patrons of the interior trade and their city customers. The members comprising the firm are dry goods merchants of long and practical experience, and are specially skilled in the selection of stock to suit the most exacting tastes, and the varied wants and fancies of their numerous customers, who depend upon them to provide the latest and best of succeeding seasons. They carry a full line of ladies' cloaks, dolmans, shawls, and other similar goods.

C. J. NOACK,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc., 614 J Street.

There has been recently added to this well-known establishment a very fine assortment of solid and plated silverware, containing the latest and finest styles and patterns. Mr. Noack makes a specialty of manufacturing and repairing. He has the exclusive agency for Wenzel's pneumatic clock, which is now quite generally used in public buildings. It has gained a great popularity, and is rapidly gaining public favor wherever given a trial. The showcase goods of Mr. Noack are very attractive, and present a fine array of the beautiful, which are sold at popular prices, and all goods are warranted as represented.

WM. P. COLEMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 325 J Street.

The real estate and insurance agency of Wm. P. Coleman is one of the most extensive in the interior of California. It is an old establishment, and has been long and favorably known with the business public. Its business embraces agencies for the Fireman's Fund and for the London and Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Companies, the latter being the largest insurance company in the world. Mr. Coleman loans money upon real estate, makes collections, and does a general agency business, and also pays special and prompt attention to real estate interests of parties resident or from abroad. Insurance throughout the interior promptly attended to.

THEODORE W. SCHWAMB,
Importer and Maker of Picture Frames, etc., No. 804 J Street.

The business of importing and manufacture of frames and moldings, done by Mr. Schwamb, is large and constantly increasing. He also carries an extensive stock of fine chromos, paintings, engravings, lithographs, etc., which are selected with a knowledge of the wants and tastes of his customers and the trade. He makes a specialty of promptly furnishing frames and moldings to order, and he has built up a large trade throughout the interior. He also has the agency of the St. John's sewing machine, which runs either forward or backward, without breaking the thread or changing the direction of the work.

PALM BROS.,
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers, J Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.

This firm has recently established in business, but has already a good trade. They use none but the best materials and employ none but thoroughly experienced workmen in any line of their establishment. The members of the firm are natives of this city, and are well and favorably known for their ability in workmanship, integrity and general uprightness. The neatness and superior quality of their manufactures were conspicuous at the last State Fair, where they received the first premium upon their fine spring market wagons, which was well merited. The firm has also received other marked evidences of acceptance of their work, and by fair prices, honest dealing, and efforts to please in the utmost detail their many customers, are fast gaining and building up a substantial business. Their facilities are such that they can promptly attend to all orders received, and in point of time and quality of work, satisfy the most exacting demands of their customers. The establishment is centrally located, and holds forth strong bidding for increased public favor.

A. S. LINDLEY,
Dealer in Wood and Charcoal, J Street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Mr. Lindley started in business here about two years ago, when he sold from the car only. He afterwards located at the corner of Tenth and H streets, but owing to the inconvenience of these yards, he removed to the north side of J street, between Tenth and and Eleventh, where he is now located. He deals in all kinds of four-foot wood, stove wood and charcoal, in large and small quantities, at lowest rates. He buys only in the best localities in the mountains, and keeps the choicest qualities. He will soon extend his facilities by building sheds and carrying a full line of hard and soft coal.

CONTINENTAL OIL
And Transportation Company of California, 67 and 69 (old) Front Street.

About eight years ago the Continental Oil and Transportation Company of California began business on this coast. Unknown and unheralded this company came, promising to its patrons such advantages in commerce, of which petroleum with its product is such an universal and important factor, that soon the attention of all merchants in this staple was engaged. The ensuing years of prosperity afford to the public abundant proof of the fulfillment of this promise. From San Francisco, as a center, its influence has radiated throughout all the States and Territories west of the one-hundredth meridian; to Mexico, Central America, and the islands of the Pacific, until now it numbers among its many depots of supplies and points of distribution, Portland, Or.; San Jose, Los Angeles, Oakland, Stockton and Marysville, Cal.; Reno, Battle Mountain, Elko and Virginia City, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Denver, Col.; Tucson, A. T.; El Paso, Texas, and Sacramento City. While drawing its supplies from the great oil regions of Pennsylvania, it has continually and persistently encouraged the production of California petroleum, until our own oil regions have grown from a few small flowing springs to the rich and rapidly advancing districts of San Buenaventura, Los Angeles and Santa Clara. To-day, as the exponent of all that is worthy in this important branch of commerce, this company points proudly to the fact that the demand for California petroleum, from the crude state, through the rich and heavy lubricants, the gasolines and napthas, to the spring-water white kerosene from the Newhall and Alameda refineries, far exceeds the daily increasing supplies.

The system, peculiar to this company alone, of importing Eastern oils in its own patent combination cars, wherein all classes of merchandise, together with petroleum, can be transported at once, without injury to either, has placed it in possession of facilities that have enabled it to outstrip all competitors and gain a permanent control of the best trade on the coast. The abandonment of the old oak barrels, still used in the East, and the adoption and manufacture of a patent barrel lined with steel plate, and furnished with combination bung and faucet, has resulted in absolute saving of leakage, perfect security in shipping, and consequent favored rates of transportation and reduction of prices. The increasing sales of these packages, accompanied with a new jacket-can (now being introduced to the trade at case prices), attest their rapid growth in favor, and bespeak for this enterprising company the rewards returning from the introduction of a new and profitable feature in the petroleum market of this coast. The business of the Sacramento branch alone during the past year has increased over 25 per cent. The commodious store and warerooms at Nos. 67 and 69 Front street, having a capacity of 200,000 gallons, have been taxed to their utmost this winter.

The managers of the company confidently claim that, aside from the many superior facilities they possess, they owe to the adoption of that oft-adopted and as oft-abandoned policy of selling at whosesale their present success, and by selling at wholesale, they mean selling only to those who sell again.

E. GREER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 812 K Street, "Beehive Store."

This house, formerly located at the corner of Ninth and K streets, is one of the oldest and most favorably known grocery and produce houses of the interior. It is now conducted only and strictly on the cash basis. As a result there is no loss by bad debts, no book-keepers and collectors to pay, and no risk taken. This all inures to the benefit of the "Beehive Store" purchasers, for they secure their goods at the lowest possible rates, and the cost of the credit system is not "made up" in increase of prices, as is customary where accounts are run. Greer & Co. buy and sell largely of produce, ship to all points, have a rapidly growing and steady interior trade, and keep in stock every variety and every worthy brand of groceries and family supplies. The stock is constantly purchased and kept full. Choice wines and liquors for family consumption are to be had of Greer & Co., bearing their own trade-mark and guarantee.

CAPITAL ALE VAULTS,
John E. Longabaugh, Proprietor, 302 J and 1005 Third Street.

Mr. Longabaugh is one of the best and most widely-known public caterers in the interior of California. The Ale Vaults have a wide reputation for excellent liquors and courteous attendance. Mr. Longabaugh imports his own wines and liquors, and makes a specialty of putting up supplies for private cabinets, for travelers and for the household. As a place of resort for business men the Ale Vaults at luncheon-hour has no superior in the city; in fact, is almost a business exchange.

F. BAUMLE,
Dealer in Sausages, Cheese, Etc., No. 426 J Street.

Mr. Baumle has been engaged in business at the above place about eight years, and has established a fine trade, which is constantly increasing. He keeps the best make in sausages, of fresh and smoked; also, tongue sausage, Vienna sausage, Bologna and other varieties. In cheese he sells the Swiss, Limburger, Oregon cream, Eastern cream, French cream, sapsage cheese, and other makes. He furnishes the city, and also sells at wholesale at low rates. All orders are promptly filled, and goods warranted as represented. He also deals in butter and other eatables at the lowest market figures.

H. G. HAYS,
Tinsmith, Plumber and Gasfitter, No. 1116 J Street.

The business of H. G. Hays, in plumbing, gasfitting and general tin work, has fully doubled during the past year, and his work has become well and favorably known. Many of the best houses built in this city during the past season give evidence of the skillful handiwork of his establishment, all of which receives the personal supervision and attention of Mr. Hays himself. He also owns the property covered by his shops, therefore pays no rents; obtains his supplies on a cash basis, and can successfully compete in prices as well as quality of workmanship. A full line of plumbing, gasfitting and tin goods is kept by him on hand.

JAMES PARSONS,
Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 603 K Street.

The boot and shoe establishment of Mr. Parsons is one of the landmarks of Sacramento, and enjoys a reputation for fine goods in every line, and fair dealing with all, which is at once an honor to its proprietor and a source of attraction for increase of trade. Mr. Parsons purchases his stock from the manufacturers in large lots, and only the best known to the market. He purchases for cash and sells at low rates. He has a limited manufacturing department, from which first-class work is furnished to order. The show window of this house is specially attractive, having some very fine goods on exhibition.

GEO. D. ALLMOND,
Dealer in Sewing Machines, Notions, Etc., 836 J Street.

The sewing machine agency of Mr. Allmond is well known, and machines from his establishment are to be found in households far and near. He deals extensively in the celebrated White machine, which he claims, for ease of operation, beauty of construction and finish, and adaptability to all grades of material, has no equal in the great list of sewing machines in the market. He is also agent for several other favorite and standard machines which can be seen at his rooms. At this place will also be found a large stock of glasses, vases, jewelry, notions, etc., at favorable prices and which all are invited to examine.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

H. M. BERNARD,
Eureka Carriage Factory, Corner Sixth and L Streets.

FINE CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, LIGHT WAGONS, TROTTING VEHICLES, ETC.

H. M. Bernard is the pioneer carriage builder of the coast. More than that, he is the leader among carriage builders. His work has almost a continental reputation. But for the excellence of his work he could not command the trade he does, for it is widespread and extends now even beyond Ogden and far north, up and down the coast. Reputation, grounded on superior work, has given him

THE LEADERSHIP

In California, Nevada, Oregon, Montana and all the mountainous territorial regions. He is even now engaged in building to order, and to nearly the full capacity of his large force, vehicles for distant sections outside the State. A few remarks may be interesting, right here, as to the reasons for the assertions already made.

First—Bernard has had a long and severe experience and is master of his trade in every branch, and takes greater pride in his work than in the profits from it.

Second—He uses only the very best seasoned second-growth hickory and ash in the construction of vehicles, and these he brings from North Carolina and New Jersey.

Third—His "bodies" are made up and stored for a long period before being finished. All his stock is stored and thoroughly seasoned and adapted to the varied climates of this coast.

Fourth—He puts up no work carelessly; thoroughness and perfection is his aim.

Fifth—His workmen are the most skilled to be found, and his trimmers and finishers do work that eclipses Eastern models; and this is no mere boast, but can be verified by a visit to his factory at any time.

Sixth—He has all the best and latest machinery.

Seventh—This dry climate is better than any other adapted to turning out superior products of the carriage-makers' art.

THE PEOPLE

Know the value of Bernard's work, as is evidenced by their orders for it in Sacramento and in all important sections, and as a result he claims and offers proof that he does more work to order than all the other manufacturers in his line in the city, and that his buggies, carriages and phaetons are in greater demand than are those of any other or of Eastern manufacturers, such as Brewster of New York and others. Bernard's work, unlike Eastern work, stands this climate. As an evidence that this is well appreciated, he finds that not one Brewster buggy is shipped to this market now where there used to be ten. Every square inch of work turned out of the Eureka factory is from first to last under Bernard's personal supervision.

AS A RESULT

He has beaten every prominent carriage maker on the coast at the different fairs, and his work invariably takes the gold medal over all others. Up to this date he has received eight gold medals, eight silver medals and forty eight first class premiums. This is a splendid record, and sets all competitors in the shade. His regular advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, and should be read by the interested. During the year 1880 his business increased over ten per cent. in volume and value. He now works the largest number of hands employed in any interior carriage factory, and as they are all the very best class of workmen, he pays the very best wages. It would be interesting to go on and specify some of his specialties, such as his side-bar buck-boards, his cutters and sleighs for snowy regions, his fine road and family vehicles, etc., but space forbids.

N. L. DREW & CO.,
Dealers in all Kinds of Building Lumber, Corner M and Second Streets.

N. L. Drew & Co. is the oldest lumber firm in Sacramento without change of the firm title, and their yards are among the most extensive in the State. Their lumber is nearly all kept under cover. They have buildings and sheds 150 feet on M street by 85 feet on Second, with a hight in the clear of 30 feet. At Second and Q streets they have a depot 45x160 feet, and on L street, between Fourth and Fifth, another 60x160 feet in size. The two last spaces have been added during the past year, the growth of the business rendering it necessary. The yards are fully stocked with the very finest selected and fullest variety of lumber. Drew & Co. have made it a specialty to have all their invoices made up of the choicest lumber, and the result is that their immense stock is unsurpassed for quality. The molding racks in the yards are the neatest to be seen anywhere, and contain every imaginable style. Mr. Drew is one of the pioneers of California, and a pioneer business man of Sacramento, and understands the lumber business in all its ramifications. In addition to the extensive local and interior trade, Drew & Co. are dealers largely in Arizona, Nevada and Utah. They are represented at Tucson by the Arizona and California Lumber Company, J. N. Mason, manager, and besides the heavy shipments sent on to that house, have in the past year sent independent shipments direct into that Territory. The house of Drew & Co. is a representative one and its transactions form a heavy item in the commercial statistics of the city of Sacramento.

LIPMAN & CO.,
Importers of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Corner Fifth and J Streets.

The dry goods establishment of Lipman & Co. is one of the largest and finest upon the Pacific slope. The firm import all their goods from Eastern and European manufacturers, and deal only in the best, latest and choicest stock. The firm has a fixed price upon each article and strictly adheres to it. They sell both wholesale and retail, and their business transactions are very extensive. Their facilities for filling country orders and supplying the trade are unexcelled, and their trade in this line is rapidly increasing. They send samples upon application, and orders of all kinds are filled promptly. This house is sole agent for Foster's kid gloves of French stock, to which special attention is invited. Instead of buttons they lace upon delicate hooks, producing the most perfect fit in all cases. They are also agents for the Bazar glove-fitting patterns, which are very popular. A choice assortment of ladies' cloaks are always kept on hand; also full lines of Eastern and California blankets, which they offer at mill prices.

MRS. P. A. CALLIHAN,
Fashionable Milliner, 613 J street, between Sixth and Seventh.

During the year 1881 the business of the establishment conducted by this lady so enlarged that she was compelled to secure additional room for its transaction, and made fine improvements to her store. She has one of the most attractive millinery establishments in the city. She deals in all kinds of millinery goods and milliners' supplies. She imports direct, procures most approved goods for her customers, and gives especial attention to orders from abroad. She has constantly on hand a full stock of hats, bonnets, ribbons, feathers, artificial flowers, and children's school hats. She makes a specialty of pressing hats of all kinds in any shape desired. Orders from the interior she will give especial, prompt and careful attention to, and is able to supply any demand of the trade.

A South End man recently smashed a very ripe tomato on a yellow canvas, and set it up in an artist's studio, and three-fourths of the critics who called pronounced it a most esthetic and delightful piece of color-work, in fact a chef d'œuvre, and he sold it to a rich man for $500. Money goes to the inventive genius.—[Boston Post.

Guiteau seems to have written political speeches as a kind of intellectual recreation, but the steady and persistent and somewhat successful work which really taxed his powers was borrowing money.

S. J. NATHAN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Clothiers, Sacramento, New York and San Francisco, Nos. 301, 303 and 305 K Street, Sacramento.

The house above entitled was established twenty-eight years ago by one of the energetic and enterprising young men of that period, familiarly known as "Jack Nathan." The house has been continuously in existence ever since. The firm for the Sacramento house consists of L. Phillips and S. J. Nathan; for the San Francisco house, 29 Battery street, and for the New York house, 78 Reade street, of Nathan, Pulverman & Co. After the house was founded in Sacramento, Mr. Nathan entered into the wholesale business in San Francisco and New York, and the firm as now constituted in those places took on the title given. Mr. Nathan now devotes his whole time in New York, at the Reade-street factory, to supplying the Sacramento and the San Francisco establishments. The firm, by prompt and constant attention to the business, and by studying the wants of the California trade, has never failed to please it, and has thus enlarged and popularized the house until it is known throughout the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, while the methods of the firm are familiar with all as being the very perfection of fair dealing, promptitude, and the strictest adherence to representations made. The house in Sacramento keeps the fullest possible lines, for retail and for jobbing, of men's, youths' and boys' clothing, furnishing goods, trunks, hats, caps, etc. It is the largest clothing house in Sacramento or the interior and the most completely stocked. It is under the permanent and constant management of Mr. Phillips, whose skill and experience in the business stands second to none. The advantages of the Sacramento market, and the facilities of the firm as manufacturers and jobbers, enable the manager to sell lower than is possible for San Francisco houses, or those who are compelled to rely on outside manufacturers. The house is the leading one in interior California for fine ready-made clothing, hats, caps, trunks, umbrellas, showcase clothiers' goods, etc.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists—Perfumery, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles.

416 J STREET.

This is the largest wholesale and retail drug store in the interior of California. The business is conducted by Joseph Hahn, managing partner, and is in a most prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the large business of the house in 1880, it has enjoyed a large increase in the volume of its trade during the past year, giving conclusive evidence that the trade of the interior and transmontane sections are drawing their supplies from this market instead of from the Bay, as was done largely in former years. It has now been fully demonstrated that the advantages of the Sacramento market as a trade center are so great over those of the Bay, from lower rents, absence of charges for wharfage and drayage, and less costs for freight by reason of shorter distance, that orders for supplies in all lines naturally flow to the wholesale houses of this city, where they are promptly and most satisfactorily filled. This firm receives and fills orders on the same day, as against three days consumed by San Francisco. It is an extensive and direct importer and obtains its goods at as low a rate as any house in San Francisco, besides the far less expense of transacting its business here as above mentioned. The firm are agents for all the leading family and proprietary medicines, and keeps every article usually found in the most extensive wholesale houses in the large cities of the East. It keeps also a good supply of dental goods, and a most comprehensive stock of the finest toilet articles. The celebrated "Von Hoyter's Cough Specific," "Steele's Medical Wonder," and "Kirk's Condition Powder," are put up by this house. They are agents for Ayer's and Radway's popular standard medicines, John Wythe & Co.'s preparations, Humphrey's and other homeopathic specifics. The house also carries a full line of crutches, trusses, supporters, artificial eyes and surgical instruments.

NICHOLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Tubs, Buckets, Etc., Corner of Second and Q Streets.

Nichols & Co. operate the largest establishment on the coast for the manufacture of tubs, kits, pails, washboards, buckets, etc. During the past year it turned out some sixty thousand packages or nests. (A nest is of three tubs, one dozen pails, six washboards, etc.) The advantages of Sacramento for this kind of work are unequaled, the dryness of the climate, economy in local expenses, and proximity to fine lumber regions, making it an especially desirable center for this class of manufacture. The house turns out also yearly great numbers of boxes for fruit and berry shipping. The business of the firm extends to Mexico, British Columbia, the Hawaiian Islands, Oregon and Australia, and into all the States and Territories on this coast. In Utah, during the past year, the trade of the house has been especially good. Leading business houses in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, San Jose, Victoria, Virginia City and Los Angeles are agents for Nichols & Co.

CAPITAL BREWERY,
Kerth & Nicolaus, Proprietors, Northeast Corner Twelfth and I Streets.

The business of this firm has very largely increased during the past year, and its products have found a very wide market. The firm ships throughout a large area of country, and manufacture a popular and approved quality of beer. They buy largely of produce suitable for working up at their establishment. Their advantages for the manufacture of beer and shipping it to all points of the State, and to adjoining territory, to which their sales now extend, are unsurpassed by those of any other competitor in business, and enable them to offer inducements to the trade that can be given by no other market center. This establishment began business in 1868, and has continued ever since without interruption. The main buildings occupied are a two-story brick, 80 by 160, and store-room, 80 by 80, and the fixtures and furnishings for manufacture are of the best to be found in any establishment. Added to this the proprietors are thoroughly experienced, and use none but the best materials, the results of which are a fine quality of beer and a constantly increasing demand for it.

T. H. COOK,
Family Grocer, Northeast Corner Eighth and J Streets.

The family groceries kept at this establishment are well known as always among the choicest and best to be found in the market. Mr. Cook has a large and increasing city trade, and also makes it a specialty to supply job lots in small packages, an accommodation interior residents realize fully, and in this line is developing a large package business to fill special orders. He keeps a full line of groceries and provisions, and deals extensively in produce, grain and feed, buying and selling. All orders received are promptly filled, and precisely the same as if the purchasers were present.

THOMAS BOYD,
Manufacturing Confectioner, 821 J Street, between Eighth and Ninth.

The confections manufactured by Mr. Boyd have gained a very high reputation in the city for their absolute purity, and for the choice varieties made and kept on sale at his store on J street. He manufactures for the local trade exclusively, but fills orders from abroad when accompanied with cash. The demand at home for his goods is such that he has no need to seek an outside market. He sells the best at the lowest prices, and keeps pace with all the latest goods in his line.

We are not all unlike Curran in the following anecdote: By the way, some one says that to be in one's dotage is bad enough, but to be in one's anecdotage is much worse. Curran, after a heated debate, put his hand on his heart and declared that he was the trusty guardian of his own honor. Upon this Sir Boyle Roche congratulated his friend on the snug little sinecure which he had found for himself.

CONSTIPATION is the worst foe of health. Kidney-Wort overcomes it on rational principles. Try it.

J. FRANK CLARK,
Undertakers' Supplies in Jobbing Lots—General Undertaking House.

FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K.

Mr. Clark is at the head of the oldest established house of this kind in the Sacramento valley. While he is a leader in his business, so far as the local patronage is concerned, he is in the enjoyment of an

UNEQUALED COUNTRY TRADE.

He sends out undertakers' supplies, received direct from the manufacturers, over a wide area, and nothing new, novel or improved appears in the way of coffins, shrouds, caskets, plates, robes, trimmings or undertakers' goods generally, but it is to be found at Clark's large and fully stocked storerooms. In undertakers' cloth goods he carries the largest stock in the interior of the State. In cloth-covered caskets he carries the

FULLEST AND MOST VARIED

And best assorted stock to be found outside the coast metropolis. He makes a specialty of trimmings of every description, and ornaments in gold, silver and plated-ware, and particularly directs the attention of dealers to the elegance and variety of his stock of goods, as well as to the quality of the same, which he is enabled to sell at prices as low, or lower, than any house, while the centrality of his location, ease of shipment, and other

LOCAL ADVANTAGES,

Enable him to bestow special economic benefits on those who buy of him. As to undertaking proper, he is skilled in every branch, attends to the burials, exhumations, the very best embalming processes, and the shipment of bodies, and does such work in any section if ordered by telegraph or mail.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK,
Northwest Corner Fifth and J Streets.

This bank was organized February 24, 1875, with a paid up capital of $50,000, with C. H. Swift as President, and Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier, and a Board of Directors consisting of C. H. Swift, C. R. Ross, R. T. Brown, Wm. P. Coleman and James Carolan, since which time C. H. Ross and R. T. Brown have deceased, and James Carolan has removed from the city. Since the organization of the bank the Board of Directors have been changed, and at present consist of C. H. Swift, Wm. P. Coleman, F. Birdsall, P. Scheld and F. R. Dray, with C. H. Swift, President; William P. Coleman, President pro tem.; Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier; and the capital stock has been increased and paid up to $150,000. On November 30, 1881, the assets and liabilities of the bank were as follows:

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,843,219 61
Cash	80,994 56
Real estate	74,557 17
State and county warrants	52,989 82
Sundries	6,369 59
Total	$2,058,130 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$150,000 00
Deposits	1,732,585 42
Earnings	52 972 99
Surplus	60,984 62
Tax	61,262 72
Dividends not called for	325 00
Total	$2,058,130 75

This bank does extensively a savings bank business, and loans its funds only upon improved real estate in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Napa and Sonoma valleys, and upon grain stored in warehouses.

GATTMANN & WILSON,
Successors to Rothfeld Bros., Northeast Corner Sixth and J Streets.

The firm of Rothfeld Bros. has been regarded for the past twenty years in Sacramento and vicinity as one of the leading dry goods houses for styles and quality, and as selling them at reasonable rates. Their straightforward method of doing business and desire to please and accommodate won for them a host of friends and extended patronage, and after accumulating a competency they retired from business in this city, and three months ago were succeeded by the present firm. Julius T. Gattmann, of the new firm, has been with the old house for the past twelve years, and Benno Wilson for the last ten years with E. Lyon & Co., and both are well and favorably known as square and strict business men. The new firm intends to keep up the reputation of the old by its honest and square dealings. Having a resident buyer (S. Rothfeld) in New York, the firm will always be supplied with the latest and most fashionable styles in all kinds of goods, which they promise to retail at wholesale prices.

CLARENCE NELSON,
Saddlery and Harness Establishment, 327 K street, next to the Postoffice.

Mr. Nelson claims for his house that it is the leading one in the manufacture of and jobbing in Mexican saddles, bridles, spurs, hair-ropes, hand made bits, riatas, chappareras, etc. Mr. Nelson's trade in these articles is very large, and extending rapidly, evidencing anew the importance and advantages of Sacramento as a trade center. Mr. Nelson early saw these advantages, and availing of them, he has reaped the reward of a large and stable trade. His trade extends to the Territories and States adjacent to California, and throughout the central and northern part of this State. During the year his trade has more than doubled in the lines named. He has photographs of his make of saddles, and these, with his jobbing and retail price lists, can be had on application. Mr. Nelson makes and deals also largely in full buggy and carriage harness, and keeps a completely assorted stock of whips, robes, blankets, and horse and carriage goods, both of home manufacture and imported from the best manufactories.

WILLIAM GUTTENBERGER,
Sacramento Foundry and Iron Works, Corner Front and N Streets.

Mr. Guttenberger's foundry is a fine two-story and basement brick building, with a large wooden attachment, and has connected with it extensive yard-room. During the past year he has added a building in which to set up machinery. It is 45 by 40 feet, and has two floors. Besides all kinds of machine and foundry work, he has entered upon a new line, having set up a quartz mill, and in connection with a competent assayer, is about opening a working assay office here. He builds the "Conqueror" quartz mill and dry crusher, with a shaking screen (Sublett's patent), a very superior machine, and for dry crushing is not to be beaten. He builds also Steile's patent mills for grinding corn and barley, and mills of the same patentee for grinding quartz—machines that are simplicity in perfection, and that do work which is almost marvelous in its results. He has a broad trade, extending up and down the coast, from British Columbia to Mexico, and into all the Pacific Territories and States.

A. HEILBRON & CO.,
Wholesale Butchers and Dealers in Live Stock, 619 J Street, Sacramento, and 339 Kearny St., San Francisco.

This firm is one of the most extensive, as wholesale butchers and dealers in live stock, to be found upon the coast. It is composed of Adolph and Auguste F. Heilbron, who have been successfully engaged in business nearly twenty-five years in this city, and for the past eleven years have confined themselves exclusively to the business of wholesale butchers. Their supplies are shipped to points far and near, and through their house at San Francisco an extensive part of the market of that city is supplied. Their immense and largely increased dealings during the past year have been so great, that in addition to the vast number of cattle furnished from their ranch in the San Joaquin valley, they have drawn from Oregon nearly 10,000 head for slaughtering purposes. Their business has greatly increased during the past year.

Just listen to these two innocents. The Boston *Post*, finding it stated that whisky and glycerine will cure a cold, says it's a strange medicine, and wants to know what glycerine is like. In response to which the Detroit *Post and Tribune* says: "Glycerine is like glucose; and in return for our kindness in this explanation, will the *Post* please tell us what whisky is?"

Voltaire, who is not always to be trusted, spoke of a physician as "a man who pours drugs of which he knows little into bodies of which he knows less."

GEORGE O. BATES & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail, Agricultural Implements, 205 and 207 J street.

The firm of George O. Bates & Co. is one of long standing, and requires no introduction to the public. The agricultural implements furnished from their warerooms are to be found in all parts of the interior, and have acquired a reputation of high standing, which causes a steady and increasing flow of trade to this establishment. The superiority of goods handled, fair dealing and low prices are their claims and reliance for continued public favor. The firm occupy an eligible locality, and have two floors, 40x80 feet each. They are very near to the depots and the boat landings, and so advantaged by the location and privileges of this market that they can and do sell lower than competing markets all demands. Mr. Bates, beside being a merchant, is a practical wagon and carriage builder and an old manufacturer. This qualifies him especially to judge of agricultural machinery, and to exercise his judgment for absent purchasers. A full stock, not only of leading agricultural implements of all kinds, but also of general hardware, tools and house furnishings are carried by them. Messrs. Bates & Co.'s present specialty is the McCormick iron mower, manufactured at Chicago, which they claim is far in the lead of any other in the market, and for reasons which all who have used them will certify to. They sold three full carloads of these machines last season, which was their first year in this State. Every purchaser speaks in highest praise of their unequaled merits. The sales of the firm in the Mitchell farm and header wagons; Bates' spring wagon, made by Mr. Bates, of this firm, and the South Bend chilled plow, have been almost unexampled during the past year. They confidently claim that no plow can equal it in merit; that it is of lighter draft than any other in the world; does better work under all conditions; is of seven sizes in both right and left hand, and possesses numerous superiorities over all others. The fact of the largely increasing sales is pointed to by the firm as proof of this statement.

R. A. FISK,
Electrician, Electro-Plater, Electrical Instruments of all Kinds, 1023 Fourth Street.

Mr. Fisk's is the only electrical establishment in Sacramento. He has been in the business twenty-five years, and is thoroughly qualified. He does gold, silver and nickel plating to order, and to any amount. He constructs telegraphic and telephone lines and fire-alarm circuits. He keeps on hand all kinds of electrical instruments for telegraphic, telephonic, surgical, medical or chemical purposes, and for amateurs in telegraphy he erects local lines and furnishes all needed supplies for any lines. He fits up houses, stores and hotels with electrical annunciators, alarms, etc., and puts up batteries of any approved kind. Mr. Fisk was for nine years Superintendent of the Western Union telegraph office in Sacramento. He furnishes apparatus for the electric light, puts up systems of speaking tubes, gongs for offices, houses, cars or hotels, etc. Mr. Fisk has a business of wide extent, and ships goods and does work in all the Pacific coast States and Territories. In the spring he will establish a branch establishment in San Francisco.

PACIFIC BREWERY,
F. C. Knauer, Proprietor, Corner P and Ninth Streets.

Mr. Knauer is one of the most experienced brewers in the State. He has one of the finest and best known and most popular breweries in the interior, and no brewery product is superior to his on the coast. During the past year he has enlarged the Pacific Brewery by making one of its brick buildings, 30x60 feet, a two-story structure. The new space is used for fermenting and cooling. The water for cooling is drawn from an artesian well sunk on the premises. Mr. Knauer's works cover 80x160 feet, and are complete in every detail and the perfection of cleanliness. The brewery enjoys a large trade, which is constantly extending. It purchases brewing barley in large quantities, and the establishment is one of the neatest and best operated on the coast, and Mr. Knauer's experience in beer-making is probably not surpassed by that of any other brewer in the State. He competes with any market, fills orders to any point, and makes no charge for drayage. His factory is one of the chief purchasers of hops in the city, and aims to secure the best to be had of all stock. The outside market for the product of the Pacific Brewery is rapidly expanding.

J. F. WHYTE & CO.,
Choice Family Groceries, Hay, Grain and Feed; Also Commission Storage and Insurance Agents, 669 J Street.

"The Justice Store" does a strictly cash business. The more the people observe business transactions the more thoroughly are they convinced that the cash system is the true system for all parties. The proprietors of "The Justice Store" hold that a house doing a cash business generally makes a more rapid stride towards establishing a paying trade than the old-time credit class of people who do business upon the latter system. They buy and sell produce largely, and keep a well-selected stock of groceries and provisions, which they are selling at the lowest prices. The location of the house is excellent, and its advantages are surpassed by none in the city. The firm are building up a large and pofitable business. They make a specialty of interior orders. Mr. Whyte, of the above firm, is agent for the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company—a non-Board company—and insures anywhere in the country as well as in the city.

LOCKE & LAVENSON,
Dealers in Carpets, Fine Upholstery and House-Fitting Goods, 318 and 320 J St.

The house under notice was established in 1855, and is the oldest in the business in Sacramento, as it is also one of the largest in the State, and is a direct importer of the goods in which it deals. They deal in all kinds of carpets, oilcloths, tapestry hangings, window fittings, moldings, window hoods and awnings, wall paper, matting, rugs, picture frames, and upholstery goods of every description and variety usual to the business. The house also deals heavily in all kinds of canvas and bagging, and conduct an extensive bag, awning and tent factory. Locke & Lavenson find the country trade of the city to be steadily increasing, and the trade area of the city enlarging, and their own trade keeping pace with the most successful. They can respond to all orders, and the trade should understand that at this house there can be constantly found the latest designs and novelties in carpets and all upholstery goods.

SHAFER & KING,
Dealers in Ranges, Stoves and Tinware; Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fittings, 667 K Street.

Shafer & King (G. W. King and C. J Shafer) are successors to Andrew Lloyd, deceased. The new men at the wheel are energetic and business-like, and have already secured public confidence. They keep a full stock of ranges, stoves and furnaces, do plumbing, steam and gas-fitting, and work and deal in copper and sheet iron ware, enameled and japanned ware, and keep lead and iron pipe, force and lift pumps, etc., and give particular attention to roofing and jobbing of all kinds. As a "leader" they are the agents for and present the celebrated Magee (Boston) ranges in all sizes, which is the best range in use, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It stands unrivaled. This firm happens to be sole agent for California and Oregon for Botrell's reclining rocker, and no one who sees it but confesses it is the easiest of easy chairs, as it is the cheapest and best of rockers. It can be converted almost instantaneously from a chair to a bed. It has no upholstery about it, and yet its slatted back is as yielding as a mattress, and fits to one's back like a glove on the hand. Shafer & King will respond to all orders for goods or work from the interior.

If your congregation goes away pleased with you you may be sure that your services have partaken of the character of a mere performance; but if they go away displeased with themselves then you have proof positive that you have really preached to them.

There is an old proverb which needs an explanation, and which runs, "Never count four unless you have them in your way."

There are not many men in the world who are as lazy as the dog who leaned his head against a wall whenever he barked.

J. F. HILL,
Manufacturer of Carriages and Wagons, Thirteenth and J Streets.

The carriage and wagon manufacturing establishment of J. F. Hill, at Thirteenth and J streets, is one of the largest and most successful in the interior, and having been continuously engaged in the business for twenty-nine years, the excellence of his work have become so well known and so popular that his makes are in active demand far and near. Formerly he was agent for Eastern makers, but the demand for his own in preference to them became so great that for the past four years he has sold only those of his own manufacture. His sales of these have become almost phenomenal, and his work is being constantly shipped to all parts of the Pacific slope, extending from Mexico to British Columbia, and also to Australasia and the Pacific islands. The climate of Sacramento is found to excel all others for the storage of wagon and carriage material, and with these Mr. Hill has every other advantage possible in the business, and by manufacturing extensively, can sell at a rate which commands a large and increasing market.

HENRY FISHER,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner, No. 508 J Street.

Henry Fisher established his business in Sacramento in 1865, and ever since has been a manufacturing confectioner. His wholesale trade is very large, and has grown with almost unexampled rapidity. He owns the real estate and building where his business is conducted, and having no rent to pay, is prepared to offer inducements as great as that of any house on the coast. He is one of the largest wholesale manufacturing confectioners in the State of California. He occupies three floors, 160 feet deep, and employs about twenty persons the year round. He has introduced the latest improvements in machinery for the manufacture of fancy candies, and is constantly increasing his facilities, and is at all times prepared to supply the trade with the choicest articles in his line on the shortest possible notice. He imports all the most approved brands of French and other confectionery. The products of his bakery (pastries, cakes, etc.,) are called for throughout northern California, and are in constant demand in the city. He has extended his business in 1881 more than ever before. His restaurant is faultless in all its appointments. He has the finest banquet hall in the city attached to his restaurant. His trade has extended into Arizona, Idaho and Utah, Montana and like distant sections. No better evidence of the unquestionable results of dealing only in the best quality of goods and at low rates can be found than the prosperity of this house.

COYLE BROS.,
General Dealers in Wood and Coal, Corner Tenth and H Streets.

The advent of this firm into the wood and coal business during the past year adds a sterling and live firm in the city's fuel trade. Whether there was a lack of dealers in this business before or not, it is certain, from their success thus far, and the large sales they are making, that they are having their share of the public patronage, and are constantly acquiring more by square dealing and advantageous prices. They make special claim to giving full measure of wood and full weight in coal in every case. They cut wood supplies from lands owned by them, having now from twenty to thirty men cutting their next winter's stock, and thus obtain their supply at the lowest possible cost. They are also extensive producers of hay and grain, which they ship to the mountains during spring and summer. The amount of wood and coal of all kinds kept on hand by them is very large. The members of the firm are Wm. N. and J. H. Coyle, both young men well and favorably known in the city and county.

HUMAN HAIR WORK,
Ladies' Hair-dresser, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Hair Jewelry, Etc., 413 J Street.

The establishment of J. Neubauer, as manufacturer, etc., of hair goods, at the above location, is one of the most successful of any in his line upon the coast. Mr. Neubauer started in business in May, 1875, with small capital, but by superior skill in his art, long experience and strict attention to business and the demands of the trade, he has won public confidence and successfully established a large business, not only in this city and the interior, but extending to all parts of the coast. He has been compelled by rapidly increasing trade to enlarge his store, and will make still further improvements to give room for his increased stock, consisting of wigs, toupees, braids, curls, hair jewelry, and every kind of hair which cannot be excelled anywhere by the artists of this peculiar trade.

S. B. RIDGWAY,
Druggist, 214 J Street, Between Second and Third.

At the establishment of Mr. Ridgway can be found all the drugs and medicines usually carried in a retail drug store, and of the best quality. He makes a specialty of fine toilet articles, perfumery, brushes, sachets, sponges, etc., and keeps in stock the most approved trusses and shoulder-braces, and a very fine assortment of ivory and celluloid hand-brushes and hand glasses in satin and velvet cases; also silk elastic stockings and knee-caps, of which he has a full line. In the department of filling prescriptions and putting up family medicines the proprietor is thoroughly experienced, employs the best skill and choicest materials, and charges low prices.

WITHINGTON & BAGLEY,
Capital Soap Company, Front and O Streets.

This is the leading soap factory in Sacramento. The soap made by this firm is now accepted as the standard in all lines. They devote especial attention to making Le Roi du Savons, or King of Soaps, which the firm declares is the best soap for all general purposes ever put in the market, and the increased demand for it the past year is sufficient proof of its worth. Those that use it once will use no other, and say that it will do all and more than they claim. Their toilet soap is also coming into great favor, as it is made of the purest material and gives universal satisfaction, and for all purposes it has no equal. In those two brands they challenge any rival. They manufacture nearly every kind of soap known to the trade. They do a large jobbing trade. Their business is extending, and the factory is a success. They sell level with other markets, and are able to supply the trade.

C. S. WAIT,
Druggist and Chemist, Northwest Corner of J and Sixth Streets.

Mr. Wait, who has been continuously engaged in this city as a druggist and pharmacist for over twenty-one years, has during the past season built a magnificent building for his business and residence, at the above location, which he now occupies. It is centrally located, and one of the finest business houses in the city. Mr. Wait keeps a full assortment of the freshest drugs and medicines; and conscientiously refuses all adulterations. His stock of perfumeries and toilet articles is very complete, and his prices are always known to be as low as other dealers'. Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions are put up at all hours with greatest care and skill.

H. P. OSBORN,
General Dealer in Wood and Coal, 806 I Street.

H. P. Osborn, the well known wood and coal dealer, has been located at his old stand, No. 806 I street, for the past ten years, and has always received his full share of the public patronage. Within the past year he has enlarged his yard and increased his facilities for furnishing every variety of the best wood and coal, and his sales have correspondingly increased. He buys his stock for cash, pays no rent, and is thereby enabled to furnish all kinds of fuel at lowest possibe rates. His son, Wm. E. Osborn, now conducts the business, and will fully maintain the good name of the firm.

A wax-work figure of Franklin on exhibition in France is labelled: "Franklin, inventor of electricity. * * * This savant, after having made seven voyages around the world, died on the Sandwich Islands, and was devoured by savages, of whom not a single fragment was ever recovered."

Never forget that it is your duty to laugh whenever you find anything to laugh at. "A good laugh," so says Charles Lamb, "is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market."

HOTEL LANGHAM,
Terry & Co., Managers—Corner Fourth and L Streets.

The Hotel Langham is on a quiet street, retiring and inviting. It is the loftiest hotel structure in the city. It is furnished in Eastlake style, with elegant fittings and rare good taste. It is tinted and frescoed throughout very artistically. Recently the dining-room has been frescoed, and is now the handsomest dining hall on the coast. There will be added to the house in February another building on the north, giving sixteen new chambers and eight rooms for a cafe, which the proprietors are to open—a restaurant of the most approved character. The table of the Hotel Langham is spread with all the delicacies of the season, and the very best the market of California affords. It is concerning the table Terry & Co. pride themselves most. They have in a brief time given the Hotel Langham a first-class reputation in this respect. In no hotel on the coast is their spread a better table, or one where the science of cooking is practiced with greater success.

ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,
Union Iron Works, Front Street, between N and O.

These works were established in 1852. Throughout the length and breadth of the Pacific coast business territory the Union Iron Works are known. They are the largest machine and foundry works in the interior—excepting only the Central Pacific Railroad shops. The "Union" firm is prepared to build any kind of engine, boiler or machinery and to set the same up in any part of the country at better rates than can be procured in San Francisco. Last year we spoke of the firm building quartz mills (a specialty with it) for Arizona, British Columbia and Mexico. This year not only sees like orders on their books, but finds them filled and others coming in, the latest being for mining machinery for Durango. The works of the firm occupy a two-story brick structure, with a basement, as a main building, besides several wooden buildings, covering an area of ground 120 by 160 feet. There is no order the country can send in for machinery manufacture Root, Neilson & Co. cannot fill.

S. GERSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, Semi-tropical Produce, Nuts, Etc., 220 J Street.

This house has been in existence nineteen years. The present proprietors are energetic, thorough-going young business men. The house has a widespread and rapidly augmenting trade. They confine themselves exclusively to wholesaling, shipping constantly and largely throughout the State, north and south, and to the adjacent States and Territories. Their shipments of fruit to the East are very large, and are constantly increasing in volume. They give special attention to the dried fruit trade and to dealing in nuts, making these two lines specialties. They ship for some of the largest growers on the coast, handle a large quantity of general produce, and do a very large commission business. They draw their supplies from the very best fruit-growing sections, and find Sacramento to be the very best point for shipping fruit north and east that there is on the coast. The methods of this firm are on a high business plane and command the respect of the trade.

WM. MELVIN,
Carriages, Wagons, Horse-Shoeing, Etc., Corner of I and Fourth Streets.

Mr. Melvin has one of the largest carriage and wagon manufacturing establishments in the city, and is doing a very extensive business. He makes to order or for the trade all kinds of carriages and wagons, and his truck and express wagons have acquired a very large demand throughout the interior, the mountains and transmontane regions. They are regarded as of the most superior quality, as is also the other work turned out from his shops. Only the best materials of all kinds are used, and none but the best mechanics employed. He keeps several hands constantly employed, and his works are always a busy scene. He also does all kinds of repairing. A general blacksmithing business is done, and a specialty made of horseshoeing, in which Mr. Melvin has a standard reputation, and does a very large and increasing amount of work. In fact the work of all kinds which leaves this establishment has a public reputation of being of the very best order, and is done at the lowest rates.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,
Boiler-maker and Builder of Tanks, Etc., 112 and 114 I Street.

In 1881 Mr. Cunningham had another prosperous year, his business increasing in volume and extending in area. He builds all classes of boilers, tanks and heavy iron cases, such as are built in the best establishments. He is able to fill promptly any orders from abroad, and turn out first class work. He is able to fill all orders for boiler-work at even rates with the best market, and often at lower rates. Only recently the California Tool Company, of San Francisco, in erecting pumping works for Sacramento, found that Mr. Cunningham's works could turn out boilers for it cheaper than they could be procured in San Francisco and shipped here. This shows that it is to the advantage of the interior trade to save freight between San Francisco and Sacramento by having its boilers, tanks and heavy iron-work made up here. Mr. Cunningham's work has a fine reputation because of the conscientious labor he bestows upon it. He solicits orders from northern and central California, and is equal to all demands.

L. C. CHANDLER,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 227 J Street.

Mr. Chandler is one of the most experienced real estate agents in the city. Parties opening correspondence with Sacramento on all matters of titles, real estate values, investments, rents and insurance, will find no more thoroughly informed or more reliable agent than Mr. Chandler. His office is the headquarters for general information regarding the real estate market. In the buying and selling of real estate his judgment on the valuation of city property is based upon long experience and accurate calculation. Mr. Chandler is energetic and prompt in the collection of rents and the management of property committed to his care. He is the agent for the American, Pennsylvania, and North American Fire Insurance Companies—all of Philadelphia—companies of vast capital and the highest reputation.

C. F. BACHMANN,
Dealer in Produce, Grain, Malt, Hops, Etc., 224 J Street.

Mr. Bachmann started in business in August last at his present location as a dealer in produce, grain, malt, hops and other brewers' materials, his principal business being the exportation of hops, manufacturing of malt and dealing in brewers' materials. Mr. Bachmann was the pioneer in this line, having opened the first establishment of this kind about sixteen years ago in this city, and continued until 1876, when he sold out and went to Europe. He has had a large and matured experience in the business of handling brewers' supplies, and is one of the best judges of hops in the State, and will therefore conduct his business most successfully.

W. M. PETRIE,
Dealer in Clothing and Furnishing Goods, 622 J Street.

The clothing house of Mr. Petrie is one of the oldest, most popular and thoroughly reliable to be found in the city. He keeps a full assortment of the best class of men's and youths' clothing, a large stock of furnishing goods, and also hats, trunks, valises, travelers' supplies, etc. He imports direct, and sells at low figures. He is also agent for Devlin & Co., the celebrated tailors of New York city. A full line of sample goods of latest styles are kept by him, and orders taken, the suits being made in New York in the latest or any desired style. He has a large and growing order business with the New York house.

The Paris Conservatoire has no occasion to advertise for pupils. Out of 95 male and 107 female applicants for admission to the singing classes, only seventeen of each were accepted; and 400 were anxious to fill the ten vacancies in the piano department.

It is a little curious that when you say a man is a hard drinker you really mean that he drinks so easily that he does it all the time.

Wood sells at $5 per cord in Roseburg, Oregon.

A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO.,
Saddlery, Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Etc., 322 and 324 J Street.

To the advancement and the prosperity of Sacramento during the year just ended no individual Sacramento firm has contributed more materially than has that of A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., importers and manufacturers of and dealers in saddlery, saddlery hardware and shoe findings, at 322 and 324 J street, between Third and Fourth streets. The firm, though now bearing a new name, is in fact one of the very oldest firms of the city, it having been established thirty years ago by Rockwell Stone and Ed. Vandenberg. This firm then assumed the name of R. Stone & Co. In 1868 the composition of the firm was changed, the interest in it of Mr. Vandenberg having been then bought by A. A Van Voorhies, the present senior partner. Upon the accession of Mr. Van Voorhies he was made the manager of the business. The firm name remained unchanged until July of last year. At that date Mr. Van Voorhies bought the interest of Mr. Stone, admitted new partners, and the firm name was changed to its present one of A. A. Van Voorhies & Co. The newly-admitted partners were Messrs. R. C. Irvine and L. C. Montfort, two energetic and intelligent young business men, whose long previous connection with this particular business had made them exhaustively acquainted with its needs and its limitless possibilities. The steady and rapid growth of the business having left the facilities of the first location of it insufficient for its transaction, the building in which it is now conducted was constructed for its special accommodation. This building is of brick, having a frontage of 40 feet on J street and being of the same width to the alley in the rear, a distance of 160 feet. It has three floors, but notwithstanding every device for the economizing of space and the concentration of work, it has already been found inadequate, and the firm has had to establish elsewhere a subsidiary workshop. Canvassers for Eastern establishments, and who know perfectly whereof they affirm, unanimously and enthusiastically declare the Sacramento saddlery and shoe-finding establishment to be by all odds the handsomest and most completely fitted one west of the Rocky mountains.

Of the five great Pacific coast firms engaged in this business, the other four are located at San Francisco. Aside from a wider and more far-reaching energy that Sacramento claims for her establishment, certain indisputable and commonly admitted advantages of location have made it the conspicuously commanding one of the coast. One of these advantages is the considerable one of the smaller rental value of occupied premises here than in San Francisco. Another and most important one is Sacramento's greater nearness to all the markets of the north and northwest, and her cheaper and more numerous facilities for supplying them. There are many lessons which Sacramento may very advantageously learn. One of the most valuable of these it may learn from the initial of its harness and saddlery establishment. Two years ago this firm had scarcely a customer south of Stockton. To-day it has customers in Southern California to the boundary line in Arizona, and some even in Texas, and it has obtained them by the very simple but effective way of sending an agent—a commercial traveler or "drummer"—to look for them. He had no difficulty in finding them, nor in demonstrating to them the advantages that Sacramento can offer over the Bay firms. This fact is fully attested by the daily increase of trade from that quarter, and it is very gratifying to notice that the limitless southern country can be supplied not only as quickly and as conveniently from Sacramento as from San Francisco, but a little more so, for reasons already given. It is still more gratifying to notice that the Sacramento firm is even a fair competitor for the trade of Santa Clara and Salinas valley, and also for the towns lying along the south coast, as far as San Diego. It is to be hoped that the RECORD-UNION, in its next annual resume, will be able to record that other enterprises of Sacramento have hastened to profit by the example of its harness and saddlery establishment, that other Sacramento drummers have been sent to look after this most promising field, and that this city is receiving its full share of the profitable patronage of the south and the southeast. Chief of the many special manufactures of the Sacramento firm is that of the horse collar. The collar made here is acknowledged throughout the whole coast to be the best of any manufactured, and in this regard the Sacramento establishment stands not only far ahead of all Eastern firms, but likewise of all the other California ones. All the work of the Sacramento firm has justly earned a wide and enviable reputation that its continued excellence is steadily increasing. Next to horse collars, can this be said especially of saddles. So great has been the trade of the Sacramento firm in these that with a capacity for turning out seventy-five per week, it has not only not been able to accumulate any in stock, but it is very hard pressed to supply the ceaseless demand. It is scarcely necessary to enumerate the different articles of merchandise the firm carries. It is sufficient to say that such stock embraces fully the three already mentioned distinct lines of harness, saddlery and shoe findings, and includes an excellent assortment of these goods.

PIONEER STABLES,
T. D. Scriver, Proprietor, Fourth Street, between I and J.

Mr. Scriver is the proprietor of the largest livery establishment west of the Rocky Mountains. His stables have a frontage of 160 feet on Fourth street, by a depth of 80 feet, and the whole area is of two floors. Mr. Scriver's stables are thoroughly well appointed. Everything appertaining to a first-class livery establishment is here to be found. He runs nine hacks and four coupes, and has some 20 men in constant employment. He has his own pastures, and gives all his stock his constant and personal attention. His buggies, carriages, phaetons, hacks and coupes are of the very best kind, and his stock all being first class, as well as all trappings, his turnouts are among the very best and most attractive in the United States. The amount of stock on hand is very large, and equal to all demands of the public for riding and driving. Mr. Scriver's business is a large one, and contributes materially to the business importance of the city.

H. H. PIERSON,
Dentist, No. 415 J Street.

This is one of the oldest dental establishments in the State. Dr. Pierson came to this city in 1849, and has been in successful practice of dentistry here since 1850. The doctor is provided with the best implements used in his art, and in operative dentistry in all its branches is entirely successful. He employs only the most skillful assistants, who are competent to perform the most difficult operations. He makes a specialty of correcting the irregularities of the teeth, and removing teeth of children that are liable to injure the second set. Teeth irregularly arranged or interfering with each other not only disfigures but are liable to decay. All these, and similar defects, the doctor treats with the most perfect skill. A long experience enables him to perform the severest operations with the least possible pain to the patient. In the painless extraction of teeth, or other operations, Dr. Pierson employs, with perfect safety and success, nitrous oxide or any other proper anæsthetic desired by the patient.

J. LANG,
Dyeing and Cleaning Works, 714 J Street.

This place is known as the Sacramento Chemical Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works, and of which J. Lang is proprietor. Mr. Lang is the chief dyer and scourer in interior California. He keeps wagons constantly traveling, collecting in his work. He is also agent for the Davis and the Household sewing machines, which he claims are among the very best to be found in the market. The business of this house has largely increased during the past year, and continues to prosper.

"I wish you wouldn't talk so about good people," said a New Haven woman to her husband. "They all have their failings; but many of them will get to heaven before you do." "I sincerely hope so," was the curt reply. He was in no hurry to go.—[New Haven Register.

Gilmore has renewed for five years his contract as band-master of the Twenty-second New York Regiment.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has left off smoking, under the advice of the court physicians.

SAMUEL JELLY,
Importing Jewelry House—Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

MASSIVE STOCK OF DIAMONDS, FINEST AMERICAN WATCHES, ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ETC., ETC.

There is not, west of the Rocky Mountains, a more attractive jewelry house than that of Samuel Jelly, of Sacramento, No. 422 J street, between Fourth and Fifth. Mr. Jelly's house rates "A No. 1" in trade circles.

WITH THE PUBLIC

He has a most enviable reputation for selling superior goods, giving full value for all charges made, keeping in stock none but the best articles, employing none but the best assistants in his business, and marking all stock down to the lowest figures. He makes his purchases direct from manufacturers, is a thorough judge of all goods in his line, has learned, from many years of residence here, the exact wants of his patrons and the public, and sells at such

REASONABLE FIGURES

That all are astonished at the low prices asked in view of the superior quality of the goods. Mr. Jelly has but recently returned from an extended visit to the East, and while there made it his special business to inquire more exhaustively than ever into everything pertaining to the business in which he is engaged. He visited all the leading jewelry houses, importers and dealers; all the chief manufacturers of silverware, jewelry and clocks; the leading diamond houses, etc., and arranged for the stocking of his own establishment in a manner

NEVER BEFORE

Attempted on the coast, and with the view of making his the very best depot of supply in all the interior of the State. The goods he bought are designed especially for this market, and are of the latest and most unique designs, neat and tasteful, and within the reach of the means of all, and are of beautiful finish and make.

IN DIAMONDS,

Notwithstanding that prices have advanced, he still continues to sell at the old and low rates, preferring to do so than to make any change under present fluctuations, which would be to the disadvantage of the trade. He makes a special point to keep the very best assorted stock of diamonds, jewels and precious stones that can be secured in the land.

IN CLOCKS

His stock is unsurpassed, he having on hand the rarest, most novel and beautiful in design of the artistic French, English and other imported clocks, and the American ornamental clocks, all in marble, alabaster, gilt, etc. In silverware he has "The Gorham" than which there is none better in the world. This solid ware is the leader and brooks no rival. Mr. Jelly's stock from the Gorham factory will always be kept full, and varied by constant receipt of the latest, newest and best of that product.

IN WATCHES

He has a specially fine stock. He keeps the American watches in all designs and styles. He is the only one getting the Waltham make of watches direct from the factory, and by reason of that, he can offer the public special advantages, and can fill any order as to volume, style or quality. He keeps the Howard and the Elgin watches, all the fine Swiss and European watches—in short, his watch stock, like his clock and silver stock, is not surpassed in the market. Mr. Jelly purchases at bed-rock figures for cash, and sells at prices correspondingly low. He has no rent to pay; has ample capital and can supply the trade at rates that must always prove to their advantage.

IN ALL THE CLASSES

Of fine jewelry for youths, children, men or women, his stock will be found to be the completest and best. No new style of merit, no worthy novelty, no choice artistic design escapes him, his arrangements being such that his house is at all times enabled to have such in stock as rapidly as they offer them from the manufacturers.

To the trade of the interior Mr. Jelly especially addresses himself. By freight, mail or express he can fill orders on the day of receipt, and exercises for his patrons abroad the highest skill and best judgment.

NEUBOURG & LAGES,
Star Mills and Malt House, 1016 and 1020 Fifth Street.

There is no more firmly established institution in the city nor upon the coast than the Star Mills and Malt House of Neubourg & Lages, on Fifth street. The facilities of the firm for furnishing brewers' supplies to any amount and for turning out all kinds of meals—oatmeal, cornmeal, cracked wheat, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, etc.—in large quantities and on short notice are unexcelled. Messrs. Neubourg & Lages particularly call the attention of merchants and dealers in California and Nevada to the advantages to be derived from drawing their supplies direct from them, as their central location and facilities for shipment enable them to fill orders several days in advance of any San Francisco establishment. Being located in the center of a fertile valley, and with railroad lines converging from many agricultural districts, they procure all their grain and other supplies at less cost of transportation than does any firm in the same business elsewhere, and can sell at lower rates.

MARTIN KESTLER,
Wagon Maker, Ninth, Between J and K Streets.

The establishment of Mr. Kestler has a high reputation for good work. He is a manufacturer of heavy wagons, does all his own iron and wood work, imports his lumber direct, and has established such a reputation so broadly for making superior wagons that he has placed his interior trade upon a very firm basis, and it is expanding with the increasing growth of the Sacramento market into very much more extensive proportions. He executes orders chiefly, and does not keep made-up stock merely for sale. He makes spring wagons and buggies of every description. Mr. Kestler has been in business here for twenty seven years, and is one of the early business men who has never lost faith in Sacramento as a center of trade. He is a practical iron and wood-worker, and personally superintends all the work he sends out. There is no manufacturer in the interior who gives better satisfaction or is more faithful to the requirements of his customers.

WARREN STARR,
Manufacturer of Choice Confections, 428 J Street.

It is well known that the greater part of the most popular French confections contain a large per cent of the most poisonous adulterations, by reason of which hundreds of children are poisoned annually. Mr. Starr positively refuses to deal in these poison-loaded sweet-meats, but manufactures, out of the best and purest materials, all kinds of the finest and choicest confections, fully equal in flavor and appearance to any imported foreign make, and sells them far lower and at the most favorable rates possible. These are put up in fancy box packages at from 25 cents to $4 each, and furnished promptly upon all orders.

It is proposed by prominent men of Port Townsend, W. T., to build a sawmill and ship-yard by a joint stock company, capital, $25,000, $15,000 of which has already been raised. The proposed mill is to be 240 feet long and 40 feet wide, able to cut a ship's plank eighty feet long, and turn out of common lumber for building purposes 20,000 feet every ten hours. The proposed site is on the bay between Point Wilson and Point Hudson.

THE best appetizer out—Rock and Rye. George W. Chesley, sole agent. *

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY....................JANUARY 2, 1882

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, January 1, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind, velocity	Character of wind force.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	29.72	48	S.	Light	0.11	Lt. rain
Portland	29.86	4[illegible]	Calm	Calm	0.46	Lt rain
Roseburg	29.82	47	S. W.	Light	0.62	Lt. rain
Red Bluff	30.06	44	S. W	Light	.....	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.08	47	S. E	Light	.....	Cloudy
S. Francisco	30.06	50	S. E	Fresh	.....	Cloudy
Visalia	30.09	43	N.	Light	.....	Clear
Los Angeles	30.04	55	N. W.	Light	.....	Clear
San Diego	30.00	56	N. E.	Light	.....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 48; minimum, 42.
River above low-water mark, 11 ft. 11 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 1st—Midnight.—Indications for the Pacific coast region: Partly cloudy weather, rain in northern California and the north Pacific coast regions.

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[illegible]			[illegible]		

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 118½ for 4s of 1907; 114¼ for 4½s; 101½ for 5s; sterling, [illegible]; silver bars, 112½. Silver in London, 51 14-16d; consols, 99 11-16; 5 per cent United States bonds, extended, 103¾; 4s, 121¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@92c.

No sessions of the Stock Board will be held in San Francisco to-day.

Little progress was made in the Guiteau trial Saturday, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday.

[illegible] New York, [illegible] previous record by over four mil[illegible].

Nana, the noted Apache chief, has been captured [illegible] Mexicans.

The dead body of Martha Heale, 25 years old, was found [illegible] Saturday.

A policeman killed a Chinaman at Louisville, Ky., Saturday.

[illegible] at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Cotton Exposition closed Saturday at Atlanta, Ga.

During the year 38,608 deaths have occurred in New York city.

Four hundred and forty thousand immigrants arrived in New York during 1881.

[illegible] Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

Two sisters named Croughan have been shot and killed in County Westmeath, Ireland.

[illegible] $409 to the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Congressman Edward Joy Morris died at Philadelphia Saturday.

The Sunday law went into effect yesterday at Olympia, W. T.

Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer has been appointed Governor of Natal.

Vast railway frauds are reported from St. Petersburg.

At Richland, N. Y., yesterday, two girls and a boy perished in the flames of a burning house, and [illegible] injured.

J. D. Walton, of San Francisco, was [illegible] in Chicago yesterday.

The New York Democrats are [illegible]

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The general outlook for the United States is sufficiently encouraging, though there are many formidable barriers in the path of national progress. Hitherto the country has had so large a capital to fall back upon that when it has exceeded the limits of its developed resources it has been able to draw upon the vast extent of wild land at its disposal. In this way the evil effects of our fallacious fiscal policy have been concealed from the people, and the advocates of Protection have been enabled to credit to that system the results of immigration and the development of new regions. It is evident, however, that a time is coming when this means of evasion will no longer be accessible. Already the bulk of the best lands is taken up, and though there is no doubt plenty of room for millions more settlers, yet we cannot expect any such immense leaps in expansion of territory as the past fifteen years has witnessed, and it is plain that the producers who have no protection, and who gain no benefit from that system, will not much longer tolerate the robbery which goes on under it. They will insist, throughout the great West, upon the adjustment of fiscal burdens equitably. They will demand a revenue tariff only. They will not consent that a few men in the Atlantic States shall be supported and enriched at the expense of hundreds of thousands of producers.

This contest is one, however, which will extend over a long period of time, and it will not be settled until a great deal of educational work has been done. As an instance of the extreme crudity of the ideas held regarding it in many quarters we may state that in a Western State not long ago an inquirer found many farmers in favor of Protection, not because they believed in the principle, but because they were afraid that the adoption of Free Trade would drive a great number of Eastern operatives to the West to seek new occupations. It is indeed a new thing for American farmers to be afraid of the competition of their own countrymen, but the fact only shows how much need there is for missionary work in this direction. The most terrible event of the past year, the assassination of President Garfield, brought into strong relief the deficiencies of the Constitution in regard to the Presidential succession, and this is a matter which will have to be settled promptly and effectively. The need not only of a national Bankrupt Law, but of a national Marriage Law, is becoming more apparent continually, and of the two the second is the more important. Owing to the discordance of the various State laws in this matter it has become possible for scoundrels to commit the most flagrant immoralities with complete impunity; and it has been well said that before we legislate against Mormon polygamy we ought to take steps to remove the abuses which practically result in the legitimation of concubinage and the breaking down of the marriage bond.

A specimen of "Jingoism" very closely resembling the English type, has been started by Mr. Blaine's reckless and foolish circular on the Panama Canal. The only rational conclusion to be drawn from the European comments on that amazing piece of diplomacy is, that the American position will not be accepted, and that European Governments will insist upon being consulted in the control of a canal which must be the avenue of the whole world's commerce, and which we have no more right to monopolize than we should have to monopolize the Pacific ocean. The Monroe doctrine indeed has of late been employed very rashly and in a very exaggerated manner. It has been thought by some to demand the extension of a kind of protectorate over the whole of South America. That, however, is clearly out of the question, and would be so even if we had a navy, which at present we do not possess.

The tendency toward the rehabilitation of American merchant shipping is proceeding in a purblind way. The plain truth is that it is impossible to revive our merchant marine unless we are prepared to enter foreign markets on equal terms with European manufacturers. We cannot have an ocean transportation interest without a foreign trade, unless we can build and sail ships considerably cheaper than England. In the absence of capacity for this, and also in the absence of a foreign trade, we must remain without ships; nor can they be supplied by the subsidy method. We are, however, extending our foreign trade in live stock and cereals. There is no protection on these articles, and therefore they go everywhere. They are driving the English farmers to the wall, and before long must lead to radical changes in English agriculture.

On the Pacific Coast the most important event is the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to St. Louis and New Orleans. The road is not quite finished to New Orleans, but it will be in running order in a few weeks, and a considerable part of this year's wheat harvest will find its way to Liverpool by the Gulf of Mexico. There is in fact no longer any doubt that this is feasible. The Southern Pacific must henceforth control ocean freights; and it is probable that very few producers who transact their own business will care [illegible] when [illegible] market in 35 days from San Francisco. The new route is destined to revolutionize the whole wheat trade of the coast, in fact. It will prove the greatest boon the farmers have ever enjoyed. The Southern Pacific moreover will bring immigrants to the southern part of the State, and will build up New Orleans as it never could have been built up in any other way. This new route indeed gives the Southern city [illegible] an opportunity to enter into competition with New York, and under circumstances which give it all the advantage to New Orleans. The Southern Pacific must injure San Francisco to some extent, though it much more than compensates it for this by the benefits it will confer upon the rest of the State and country. It will [illegible] a large quantity of wheat freight which formerly would [illegible] San Francisco. It will crowd out some of the middlemen. It will break down the shipping corners. It will [illegible]. But the most beneficent enterprise the State has witnessed for many years, and its first development will make the new year memorable.

SARGENT AND THE DESERT LAND ACT.

Some of Senator Sargent's enemies are trying to make out that he did something wrong in connection with the Desert Land Act. It is to be feared that these efforts are due to the friends of Chaffee of Colorado, who wants the Cabinet position Mr. Sargent is about to have. Sargent is no doubt the father of the Desert Land Act. It is a wise and sound measure. It offered desert lands in certain States and Territories (all within the arid belt) at fifty cents an acre, in quantities to suit, to whoever would undertake to irrigate them. It is possible that thieves have made a bad use of the bill, and have in some cases procured the listing of fertile lands as desert. But that is not the fault of Mr. Sargent. As a matter of fact almost every land bill has been abused in this manner. Look at the history of the Soldiers' Bounty Warrant Act, and of the Swamp Land Act. In this State lands have been listed as swamp and overflowed which were actually so dry that they had to be irrigated. This was fraud, but it does not follow that the Act was a bad one, or that the framer of it was a scoundrel. Land legislation and fraud have indeed always been inseparable in this country, but that is because we have always had a body of what may be called professional land thieves, and because our land officials have been paid so poorly that they could be corrupted by the thieves. But Sargent is not responsible for any abuse of the Desert Land Act, nor is it probable that it has been greatly abused. The principle of the Act is perfectly sound and statesmanlike, and it has produced very satisfactory results in many instances. It has caused to be brought under cultivation lands which from their aridity never could have been tilled in small holdings, because the expense of constructing the necessary irrigation works would not have been repaid by any possible produce of the small holding. To get such land cultivated at all it was necessary to give inducements to capital, and in this manner hundreds of thousands of acres of positive desert land have been converted into garden spots. The Desert Land Act is therefore a perfectly good measure, and there are still many millions of acres of arid lands open to purchase under it. Whoever wants to reclaim the desert can go to work in the full assurance that there is enough and to spare of that kind of land, and that the thieves are not at all likely to make off with it, seeing how much it costs to give it any value whatever. Mr. Sargent is not vulnerable on this point, but it is a significant fact that Williamson, who is being urged for a Cabinet office just now, was United States Land Commissioner when it was enacted, and therefore ought to be held responsible for its administration. If any frauds were perpetrated under it, he may be presumed to know something about them. Sargent, however, only introduced and advocated the law; he did not administer it.

OUR NEW YEAR'S ISSUE.

The New Year's issue of the RECORD-UNION will be found to fully sustain the high reputation this edition has won in former years. The statistics and general articles of information have been prepared with great care. The selection of the literary department has been well weighed. There are several specially prepared papers by well known writers. Among the most notable features of this issue attention may be directed to the paper by Dr. Stebbins, of San Francisco, upon the present state of religious opinion; the paper by Mr. Briggs, of Davisville, on grape culture, detailing the ripe experiences and observation of that well-known horticulturist; the article on silk culture, by Mrs. T. H. Hittell, of San Francisco; a paper from the pen of one of the leading writers of America concerning the historical associations of the city of Washington; the chronology of agriculture, by M. H. Durst; personal and industrial reminiscences of California, by I. N. Hoag; an original story, by Kate Heath; holidays in San Francisco; beside the annual editorial Foreign Review, with the usual local intelligence and news of the world. Altogether we have no hesitation in commending the New Year's issue to our readers as worthy a leisurely examination.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

We cannot perceive that the prosecution have gained anything by getting Guiteau removed to the dock. He is just as noisy and impudent there as in his old place, and indeed it may be questioned if he has not been more vociferous and presumptuous since the change. The fellow's insolence is monumental. Already he appears to have convinced himself that he will be acquitted, and it is evident he believes himself to possess great influence with the present Administration. When he is liberated he no doubt feels certain of getting that Paris Consul-Generalship which Blaine refused him. But if there was any object in trying to keep him quiet we fail to see why neither the Court nor the prosecution take any steps to silence him. His interruptions and remarks generally are offensive and disgusting to the last degree, but he is allowed to say whatever he pleases. It seems to us that if this goes on much longer Judge Cox will find it necessary to prepare another "explanation."

BENNETT'S PLUCK.

It must be admitted that the pluck and persistence of James Gordon Bennett are admirable. No sooner is he made aware that the polar expedition which he fitted out at a great expense has failed, than he sets off for St. Petersburg to find out if another expedition to the Arctic cannot be started. It is probable that the Jeannette expedition cost him considerably more than $100,000, but he does not pause to think of the money he has lost. It is such energy and liberality that extort praise even from the unwilling, and make men feel that whether Bennett is doing all this merely as an advertisement for his newspaper, or from a genuine enthusiasm, the fact is equally remarkable and creditable.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

The RECORD UNION force take but one holiday in each year. The day selected has been the 2d of January. This year the 2d day of January has been observed as a holiday, owing to the date of the 1st falling upon Sunday. Following the public observance the omitted day will be to-morrow, the 3d.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

The annual "lay off" occurs to-morrow. No paper to-morrow. A supplement will be issued with the regular edition Wednesday morning.

"PROVIDENTIAL, OR WHAT?"

EDS. RECORD UNION: In your issue of December 21st I noticed an article under the above heading. Now, I wish to be brief as possible on this subject, and will admit at once that you have a splendid facility for writing up providential turkey stories; but at the same time it is quite evident that you have but little knowledge of the nature of the birds. Turkeys, when disturbed or badly frightened at night, will most invariably seek a new roost the next night; and the burner of that barn had evidently made the attempt the night previous and scared the fowls; hence the seeking of a new roost for protection, and there was nothing "providential" in the case. TURKEY RAISER.

Pope Valley, December 25, 1881.

Father Henry Coleridge, brother of the Lord Chief Justice, has just been named rector of the Jesuit Church in Farm street, Berkeley square, London. Father Coleridge was many years ago a fellow of Balliol, but went over to Rome soon after he had taken deacon's orders.

ASK your druggist about Kidney-Wort. He will tell you it always succeeds,

FOREIGN REVIEW.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's government began the year with a heavy budget of troubles. Their predecessors had bequeathed them a disturbed foreign policy, and their own pledges had entailed upon them a most difficult domestic policy. They were called upon to settle the Afghan and South African wars; and at the same time they were under obligations to solve the Irish question. From the Afghan embarrassment Mr. Gladstone relieved himself in a manner which, however direct, and however justifiable in other circumstances, was calculated to lower British prestige throughout Central Asia. He simply abandoned the country which had already cost England so much blood and treasure, and regardless of the warnings and protests of the old Anglo-Indians and the Russophobists, he left the Afghans to take their own course without interruption or suggestion, and, if they so chose, to ally themselves with Russia. Mr. Gladstone perhaps could not have done anything else than abandon Afghanistan so far as the military occupation was concerned, but he appears also to have given up all diplomatic relations with the country, and there are indications that despite her engrossing internal troubles Russia has already found time to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded her to make good a further advance towards the frontier of India. In South Africa the Liberal Government proceeded to make peace with the Boers. This proved more difficult than had been anticipated, owing to the aggressive and inflated vanity of these semi-savages. More than once they seemed on the point of breaking off the negotiations. A condition that they must not abuse the native tribes surrounding them proved particularly offensive to them, since they look upon the natives much as the children of Israel looked upon the Canaanites, or as the Puritan Fathers looked upon the Indians. It was not until the English Government, becoming tired of the impudence of these truculent Dutchmen, landed a small army at the Cape, and marched it to the frontier, that these obstacles to the conclusion of peace gave way. At length, realizing their own inability to withstand native attacks single-handed, the Boers consented to accept a British protectorate. At home the death of Lord Beaconsfield relieved the Government of the most formidable opposition, but its path remained beset with difficulties. In Parliament the contentious and lawless Irish members did all they could to prevent the enactment of any Irish legislation. It was necessary to adopt new and stringent rules in order to keep these brawling and riotous members from frustrating all deliberation. The Government introduced and passed the Land Bill, a measure which was a direct blow at property in land; which gives the tenants rights never before heard of; which takes from the landlord the most important rights appertaining to ownership; and which nevertheless has utterly failed to satisfy the requirements of the Land League. This body, which was ostensibly organized for just such ends as the Land Bill covers, has drifted into the impractical position of an advocate of Irish independence, and therefore cannot and does not rest satisfied with anything the Government can do. Under the Land Act Courts have been opened for the hearing and determination of demands for the reduction of rent, and these Courts have in almost every case decided against the landlords. But Parnell and several of his associates having been arrested and imprisoned for sedition, they fling behind them, Parthian-wise, a proclamation calling on the Irish tenants to refuse to pay any rent, and this audacious and dishonest proposition has found great favor in many parts of the island, while, in accordance with the customs of the country, those who do not approve of it have been appealed to through the coercive agency of assassination and outrage. Agrarian crime has seldom been more rife in Ireland than during the latter part of the present year. The practice of 'Boy-"cotting" has given place to the most hideous and ferocious deeds. The cowardice and cruelty of many of the outrages have been great. The wretches who perpetrate these atrocities have not hesitated to make murderous assaults upon women and children. In fact no savages upon a cannibal island could have exhibited more brutality and barbarity than have "the finest peasantry in the "world" during this period. What adds to the infamy of their conduct is that they have now got better conditions than ever before. It is evident, however, that they think butchery the only way to influence the English Government, and equally evident that they would just as soon cut one another's throats as the throats of "the Saxons." The Government, however, has thus far failed to "pacify" Ireland, either with the Coercion Act or the Land Bill. The country is more distracted than it has been for years. No doubt a main source of this distraction is the United States, whence the supplies of money to feed the agitation are derived, and whence, at a safe distance, the most fierce and implacable foes of England goad on their compatriots who are within the reach of danger, to new acts of insurrection. Nor is there any hope of a change for the better. Irish independence is of course out of the question, but until the English Government realizes that this fact has to be distinctly made known to the Irish people, it will go on offering compromises which can only result in further and more outrageous demands. In England American agricultural competition has so straitened the farming interest that all manner of queer remedies have been proposed, and the reaction of this agricultural distress upon the manufacturing interest has lead to the revival of Protectionist ideas in some quarters. They call the new idea "Fair Trade," but it is Protection disguised. It is a futile endeavor to restore obsolete theories, however. England cannot restore the corn laws, and nothing less would help her farmers. As to her manufactures, the truth is that they still control the commerce of the world, and are extending all the time. There are however indications that the Land Act will eventually have to be applied to England and Scotland, for it is becoming understood that the present land system operates to prevent the successful competition of the English farmer with foreign agriculturists. Primogeniture and entail are being arraigned, and free trade in land is being advocated. In a few years no doubt the principles of the Land Act will have been adopted throughout the United Kingdom.

FRANCE.

The progress of the young republic in the development of democratic institutions has been quite rapid during the year. The defeat of the Ferry Ministry and the accession of Gambetta to the Premiership marked the decline of the monarchical and imperial sentiment, and indicated the consolidation of the republican tendencies. At the same time the steady progress of the operation of separating Church and State, and eliminating the clerical element from the national educational scheme, shows that Gambetta has a complete appreciation of the supreme importance of this separation to the evolution of individual independence. He realizes that a free people are only an aggregation of units, each of which possesses certain self-sustaining capacities, and that these capacities can only be developed by allowing the adolescent intelligence free scope. The priest in education operates as a narcotic. He drugs the young soul, and paralyzes its most valuable curiosity. It is through this narcotizing priestly education that nations of ignorant, easy dupes to despotism have been formed. Gambetta knows that if France is to retain her freedom she must foster the intelligence and the mental independence of the rising generation. The Law of the Congregations, which ousted the religious organizations from their educational functions, evoked some opposition for a short time. It really did little more than serve to show how very inconsiderable a remnant of the old bigoted class remains. A few Vendean nobles and some hot-headed youths attempted to resist the execution of the law, but it was not found necessary to be harsh with them. They were merely thrust aside, and the law was put in operation without real trouble, and what is more, without serious opposition. The domestic concerns of France have been prosperous during the year. A contest is proceeding between the respective adherents of Protection and Free Trade. The south favors the last named policy, and the north the former. The friends of Protection have, however, been in the ascendant lately, and this has led, first, to the hitch over the English commercial treaty, and, second, to the attempt to exclude American pork products from the French markets, not on the ground of "protection to home industry," but on the uncandid pretext of trichinosis. In regard to the Cobden Treaty the French Government found that the English were in a position to retaliate with disastrous effect, and therefore after signally failing in an attempt to "bluff" Mr. Gladstone's Government, they have at last shown a disposition to agree to all the demands of their neighbors. In the same way the pork order has been, or is about to be, rescinded, though strong pressure has been employed to prevent this action. The foreign policy of France has been less fortunate than her internal. The Tunis expedition has been surrounded by suspicious circumstances from the first. It has not been free from the taint of stock jobbing. And it has thus far cost the country a great deal of money, and has brought no tangible compensation. It was undertaken avowedly for the chastisement of certain Kroumirs, an alleged predatory tribe of Arabs. But when the French troops arrived in the country it leaked out that the Kroumirs were a myth, and that what was really wanted was some territory. Then followed a series of skirmishes or battles in which the Arabs frequently held their own stoutly, and in which the French did not win either glory or spoil. After many months' fighting the Bey of Tunis was in the hands of the invaders, and his principal cities had been taken; but after all the French soldiers could not count upon their authority being obeyed save where their rifles enforced it, and it was evident that if the country was to be held permanently it would have to be garrisoned on an enormous scale. Then, too, it was whispered that Bismarck had really proposed this Tunis expedition. That he had given his permission for it because he calculated that it would dispose of a hundred thousand French soldiers for a good many years, and at the same time embroil France with other countries. In fact Italy had already shown strong resentment at the occupation of Tunis, and there is reason to believe that only advice from Berlin withheld that Government from overt acts of hostility. Towards the end of the year the Italian position has indeed become more emphatically hostile, and there is some ground for believing that she is seeking a quarrel, for her authorities have refused to recognize the French protectorate in Tunis, and an Italian man-of-war has been sent to Susa, apparently to uphold the defiance of French jurisdiction. Altogether the Tunis expedition has been productive of more embarrassment than satisfaction, and while the French Government finds it necessary to indorse the measure and to declare that it has fully answered all the expectations, this assertion is probably no more believed by French statesmen than by foreigners. On the contrary, it is apprehended that from this Tunis blunder may spring another great European war.

GERMANY.

The course of German politics during the past year has been somewhat reactionary. Bismarck, in spite of his dangerous concessions to the Socialist element, and his bold adoption of the most extreme Paternalism in the relations of the State to the people, found that he could not after all depend upon the support of those for whom he was making these sacrifices. In the struggle over the further consolidation of the empire, and the promotion of Prussian supremacy, a feeling was displayed which suggested a doubt whether the union cemented in 1871 had indeed become firm, or whether the conflicting interests and ambitions of the various States might not lead to a rupture if the Prussianizing of the whole was too much insisted upon. The Socialists also made it evident that while they believed in Paternalism they were not prepared to accept it as the function of an autocratic government, but that they associated it with a democracy wherein the State and the people were one. In short, they would not trust Prince Bismarck, but persisted in suspecting him of a desire to trap them in some way, and even when his programme most resembled their own they seemed the least disposed to accept it as a substitute for their own. Under these circumstances the Chancellor was obliged to look round for other help. He had quarreled with the Catholic Church in order to please the Socialists, and now the latter refused to stand by him. But it was not too late to make peace with Rome, and although he had said "We do not go to Canossa," he soon showed that he was quite willing to make that journey if it would serve his purpose. In a short time it became evident that German diplomacy was once more at work in Rome. This was shown, curiously enough, not by any concessions on the part of the Vatican, but by sacrifices on the part of the German Government. Without repealing its rigorous anti-clerical laws, it permitted them to be nullified. The Pope resumed his control of German ecclesiastical sees. He appointed a German Bishop without consulting the Emperor, and the Emperor and his haughty Chancellor made no sign. Plainly the crisis must have been severe which justified such humiliations, and what is most singular is that the German Catholics have not yet evinced much more disposition to reward these concessions than the Socialists did on their part. In fact Bismarck was so badly dealt with in the late election that he went the length of tendering his resignation. Of course it was not accepted, but it left a bad impression, for it suggested an almost fatal defect in the German governmental machinery. A Premier who cannot resign must, where there are representative institutions, sometimes be in an intolerable position. Either he is rendered impotent by being put in a minority, or he must override the Constitution and carry out his measures despotically. There can be no doubt that Bismarck would much prefer the latter course, and that if he had his way he would never call the Reichstag together. His position, however, has for some time been very difficult. He has before him an insoluble problem. He is called upon to devise means whereby a country whose energies and resources are being absorbed and exhausted by militarism, shall be enabled to develop commercially in such a way as to furnish necessary revenues to the State. The truth is that the two things are incompatible. Such prosperity and development as the United States are examples of cannot be made to consist with the devotion of half the national resources to the maintenance of a huge standing army. The peace footing of the German army is now nearly 450,000 men. The whole male population is included in the war footing. The vitality of the country is expended in keeping up its fighting power. It cannot therefore grow in commerce and agriculture and manufactures, and it is further hampered by the most extreme Protective doctrine, and by various Government monopolies. Under existing circumstances it cannot be expected that it will display much activity in peaceful industries, or that it can compete with less warlike nations in non-military enterprises. The strange and shameful anti-Semitic movement which has swept over so many countries of Europe has visited Germany also, and it has been joined there by men of the highest education as well as by the common people. In the arguments put forward to justify the attack upon the Jews the most puerile reasons have been employed, and it has been made apparent that the real cause was a deep-rooted and doubtless inherited prejudice, having its origin in the ferocious bigotry of the middle ages. That the anti-Semitic sentiment is a survival cannot be doubted seriously, for it has all the marks of those mysterious and ungovernable impulses which human ignorance calls instincts. The movement in short has acted as a kind of civilization-gauge, and has helped to show what nations wear the thinnest veneering of culture. The meeting between the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and the subsequent announcement of the inter-imperial alliance, was a notification to France that all attempts to enlist Russia against Germany would prove futile. The assassination of the Czar of Russia at first raised some expectation that his successor would prove less friendly to Berlin, but the Nihilists have given him so much to think of that he has had no time to rearrange his foreign policy, and he has besides indicated his desire to maintain the most friendly relations with the German Empire.

RUSSIA.

The most important event of the year was the assassination of Alexander the Second, Emperor of Russia, by glass bombs which, thrown at his feet, almost tore his body to pieces. Alexander the Third, who succeeded to the throne, has been almost a prisoner in the fortress of Gatschina ever since, and despite the utmost efforts of the police and the Third Section, the Nihilists have continued to alarm the Government, and even to carry out many daring schemes of assassination. Alexander the Third soon after his accession proclaimed his intention to carry out the policy of his father, and not to grant a constitution to the country. This at least was the popular interpretation put upon his manifesto, and it exasperated the Nihilists greatly, and caused them to become more menacing than ever. The new Czar has thus far escaped their plots, but only at the virtual sacrifice of his personal freedom. And it has been made evident that he cannot repose confidence even in the people of his own household, for not long since a woman was arrested in the palace for carrying Nihilist messages into the very bed-chamber of the Emperor. Nothing has been done to reform any of the abuses of which the Nihilists complain. Corruption continues to flourish in all the departments of Government, and though from time to time great defalcations are discovered, it is seldom that any punishment is inflicted upon the guilty parties. During the past year a very large number of political arrests have been made, and the educational machinery of several of the universities has almost been suspended on account of the seditious practices of the students. The disturbed condition of the Government has inevitably prevented a vigorous foreign policy from being pursued, for while it remains difficult to preserve the life of the head of the State from day to day, it is clear that no external policy can be engaged in that demands the evolution of new ideas. It is probable that if the Emperor could feel personally secure against assassination he would embrace a foreign war for its distracting influences. It has, however, been rendered more difficult than ever for him to engage in such a war by recent events. The Eastern Question has evidently received a greater impulse towards settlement from the Berlin Treaty than was thought possible at the time. The creation of the autonomy of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumalia, and the establishment of the Austrian Protectorate over Servia and Roumania, have really had the effect of interposing between Russia and the remnant of Turkey an almost impassable barrier. It is not the Danube now which stops the way, but it is a territorial obstruction which cannot be pierced without the consent of Europe, and which brings Germany to the front in the most masterful and dominating way. Henceforth the sovereignty of the Dardanelles must depend more upon the policy of Berlin than upon that of St. Petersburg, and Russia would be, even if quite free from domestic troubles, utterly incapable of defying this formidable factor in the case. At present indeed Russia appears to be so shut in and thrown back upon herself that she is more likely to give the world the spectacle of a revolution than that of a new European war. The Emperor indeed may perhaps have the opportunity of averting this danger by timely concessions, but it one of the fatalities of such situations that long-established despotisms create abuses the beneficiaries of which will rather sacrifice the dynasty and the system than take their chances of requitement for their share in the prevailing iniquities. This is the chief obstacle to imperial reform, and it will probably be too powerful for the will of Alexander the Third to overcome.

AUSTRIA.

The most interesting fact in Austrian history of late has been rather a tendency than an event. The Austro-Hungarian Empire has acquired in one sense greater solidity by its alliance with Germany; but it is also true that the German policy has for some time past been gradually but steadily weakening the Teutonic side of Austria and strengthening the Slavonic side. The Treaty of Berlin made Austria very much more of an Eastern power than she had ever been before. It enlarged her Slavonic elements, and at the same time caused a corresponding atrophy in her German elements. Yet the arrangements which thrust her in between Russia and Constantinople were such as to flatter the pride of the House of Hapsburg, and to give greater consequence to a power which ever since the seven weeks' war of 1866 had been diminishing in weight as regards the world's councils. The Berlin Treaty partially restored her. It gave her a definite and important mission. But it also removed her farther from the higher tendencies of European civilization, and bound her more firmly to the lower plane of Slavonic development. That it is the purpose of Bismarck to absorb the German elements of Austro-Hungary, and to compensate this absorption by offering the Empire a still greater Slavonic expansion, cannot be doubted, and everything has been working towards that end for several years past. The sixteen millions of Austro-Germans are becoming a smaller minority all the time. The Slavonic elements of the Empire are assuming greater importance. Meantime the German movement for a reunion and amalgamation of all the Teutonic peoples under one government or federation, is necessarily operating with magnetic force to draw the Austrian Germans that way. For the rest Austria is as her neighbors. She has a heavy debt, a yearly deficit, a great army, a struggling people. And she is already changing her dominant elements under the pressure of circumstances which probably nothing short of an European revolution could alter the bent and direction of.

ITALY.

The young Italy of to day is far different from the dreams of the old Italy whose enthusiasm wrought the great change. The men of Cavour's epoch, and of Mazzini's, predicted to themselves an advance which has not in truth come to pass. The spirit of national unity has failed to dissipate the numbness which centuries of despotism and disunion had produced. There has consequently been disappointment and restlessness, and futile suggestions of further experiments. Foolish suggestions, because the work of evolution cannot be hurried. By no means is it possible to skip one link in the long inevitable chain that connects barbarism with civilization. Capacity for self-government cannot be made to order. A people whose minds have been weakened by a priesthood cannot at once become intrepid and daring thinkers. Italy is no doubt doing as well as it was possible for her to do. The suffrage is being extended quite as fast as is necessary or prudent. Public education is being appreciated by the masses quite as much as could have been expected. Democratic institutions are being introduced with reasonable success. In a word the nation is making all the progress that anyone had a right to anticipate, since miracles do not happen. There is certain embarrassment between the Vatican and the Government, growing out of the folly and obstinacy of the former. The Government has offered to provide liberally for the Pope, but Pius would not take the income, and Leo has weakly allowed himself to be turned in the perverse ways of his predecessor. The Government of course cannot advance any further. It can make no such concessions to the Papacy as would encourage the Pope to think the restoration of the temporal power feasible. It must eventually, moreover, treat the pontiff as an Italian subject, and insist upon his submission to the laws like other people. This is what the Radicals have already demanded, and what the Government has with no little difficulty postponed. And as the the anti-clerical sentiment is strong in various parts of the country, particularly in the former Papal States, either the Vatican must change its policy or the Government will finally be obliged to announce that forbearance is at an end. As regards foreign policy a speck of danger has already grown out of the French expedition to Tunis. The Italian traders had established themselves in Tunis, and had created there an important commercial interest. They looked forward to the extension of this traffic, and probably even went so far as to imagine an Italian protectorate over Tunis. Then, too, the best ports of the Bey's territory overlook the Italian coast in a manner which would prove menacing in the event of war, and altogether there was enough cause of dissatisfaction in the French expedition to produce a very decided note of discontent from Italy. The French, too, behaved with characteristic superciliousness, having evidently quite forgotten the events of 1871–2. They laughed at the anger of the Italians, and insulted them, and in Marseilles they mobbed an Italian Club because it did not illuminate for the expedition. All these things have created bad blood, but Italy comprehends her own weakness too fully to think of going to war with France single-handed. If she fights she must have an ally, and there is no ally to be had unless it be Germany. Yet it is significant that of late the Italian authorities have adopted a bolder attitude, and that they have gone so far as to ignore the French protectorate in Tunis. If France is truculently disposed here is quite enough for a *casus belli*.

TURKEY.

It cannot be said that the Porte has been recovering during the past year. After the Crimean war Menschikoff explained the attitude of his country by saying "*La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recuille.*" But Turkey does not recover, and does sulk. In fact it may be said that since Russia stopped hammering at her she has failed, in the language of the prize-ring, to "come to time;" and Europe is so alarmed lest she should die on its hands that it has hardly dared to insist upon the carrying out of the Treaty of Berlin. At Constantinople the old, dreary, hopeless condition of things remains. There is the gang of thieving Pashas and their lieutenants, always standing between the Sultan and a knowledge of the truth; always encouraging him to squander the funds which it becomes more and more difficult to procure; and always stealing full fifty per cent. of every sum that can be laid hands on, and at the same time throwing all the responsibility upon the Sultan. In the provinces there is less law and more anarchy than ever. England has made some attempts to enforce the provisions of the treaty in Asia Minor, but the material is very intractable. The Pashas in European Turkey continue to plunder on their own account, to cheat the Government, to oppress the people, to curse the Infidels, and to extol their own infinite superiority. More gradually than might have been expected the Ottoman Empire is in fact decomposing, and it does not seem possible that anything in the power of European statesmen can arrest the process. Of course the terrible Eastern Question is as full of danger as ever. There is no point of it which is not capable of breeding an European war, and the Governments handle it delicately, as knowing that it is not much safer than a glass bomb loaded with dynamite. Yet Turkey has outlived so many predictions that she may very well survive the present generation. There is very little vitality remaining in her, but her neighbors will not allow her to die if they can help it, and so apprehensive are they of the consequences of her decease that they are capable even of concealing it, and of making believe that she still lives, as was done in the case of the Cid Campeador. There is, however, one contingency which may baffle all expectations. If the present endeavor to re-colonize Palestine with Jews proves successful, and the movement thitherward sets steadily in, it is by no means impossible that a new Kingdom of Israel may arise with the old Jerusalem for its capital, and such a Kingdom would certainly become a potent factor in the settlement of the Eastern Question. All this, however, is in the future, and we are dealing with the past. At present all that can be said is that Turkey exists. It cannot be said that the country is governed.

EGYPT.

Egypt has been in a restless condition during the past year, but it is a restlessness rather of intrigue than popular fermentation. The various attempts of France and England to solve the financial problem of the country; the change of foreign officers who appeared to exercise larger powers than the Viceroy; the complications arising out of the treaty of Berlin; the tendency on the part of the Khedive to cut loose from a nominal suzerain who has not the power to assert his supremacy; all these things have been working together to produce a decidedly confused and revolutionary state of affairs. The mutiny of the troops, evidently planned by a group of military Pashas, and having for its ultimate object the extrusion of all the foreigners and the establishment of a homogeneous Egyptian Government, has not as yet produced important results. It may, however, be open to question whether England and France might not act wisely in withdrawing and allowing this experiment to be made. There is of course no possibility that Egypt can win and maintain her independence, but there is a prejudice in the world just now in favor of letting people do their own governing if they want to, or at least of letting them find out for themselves their incapacity for self government. As regards the Egyptian people it matters little or nothing who rules them. They are sure to be oppressed and abused and plundered as much by one set of rulers as by another. Perhaps England might undertake the entire government of the country, as she has done in India, and by so doing improve the condition of the masses. But such a proposition would provoke the jealousy of the French, though their late doings in Tunis have been of a character to render them cautious about matters of this kind. At present, however, Egypt remains a country of great capabilities, but very ill and extravagantly managed.

SPAIN.

Spain's last year has been comparatively uneventful, though full of political excitement. The reform party in the Cortes has made some progress, and under the steadying influence of a stable Government commerce is rapidly becoming extended. Public schools are for the first time appearing in many of the more distant provinces, and it may be said that the national intelligence is beginning to rouse itself after its long sleep. Superstition has held Spain down so long that when at last her bonds were loosened she could not stand, and it is only by degrees that she is regaining the use of her limbs and her faculties. Nevertheless, with the revival of commerce a better and more vigorous civilization is sure to come, and with the elimination of superstition the Spanish may in half a century be almost ahead of France.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The war between Chile and Peru has been the most important event in South America. It has terminated in the reduction of Peru to a moribund condition. Chile has great difficulty in dealing with her under these circumstances, for her people have a rooted objection to parting with their territory; so much so that they would almost certainly kill any President who signed a treaty making territorial cessions; and they have nothing else to give which is worth the having. Then, again, their principal sources of revenue, the guano and nitrate deposits, are already mortgaged to English bondholders for all they are worth, and if Chile takes them she will have to assume the indebtedness. The Peruvians at present have no government with which the Chileans can negotiate, and it looks as if there was a disposition to let things remain in this anarchic condition, in the hope that the Chileans may at last get tired and go away. Chile, however, wants a war indemnity, and no doubt will maintain her hold upon the conquered country until her demands are satisfied. South American speculators have been attempting to engage the United States Government in a most scandalous plot to swindle the Chilean Government by preferring some fraudulent claims against Peru on account of the nitrate and guano mines, but the affair having been ventilated through the publication of Mr. Blaine's and Minister Hurlbut's dispatches, it may be regarded as dead. The Empire of Brazil continues to make more or less successful essays at political reform, though it is evident that the masses of the people are not far enough advanced to use the suffrage intelligently. In fact a large proportion of them are little better than savages.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Since the English withdrew from Afghanistan things have been going on as usual there. That is to say, the customary claimants have been fighting for the crown like the lion and the unicorn in the nursery rhyme. As usual, also, fortune shifted from one side to the other, not in accordance with the valor of the combatants, but in proportion to the success of their attempts to seduce one another's followers. It is of very little consequence who is the ruler of Afghanistan at any given time, because no man can tell how long he can hold that position. The Russians, however, have taken advantage of the absence of their English rivals to get possession of Merv, which is one of the keys of British India. They declared in the most solemn manner that they had no other design than to punish the Tekke Turcomans, who had been very troublesome. But when they had overcome the Tekkes (an operation which proved very much more difficult than had been expected), they could not resist the temptation to get hold of Merv. This is thoroughly accordant with Russian policy in Central Asia, which has been a tissue of the most shameless frauds and falsehoods for three-quarters of a century. The English Government, however, is so full of faith and confidence in Russian professions that it will probably allow them to get a footing in some of the passes of the Hindoo Koosh before it realizes that its Indian Empire is in any danger.

CHINA.

Nobody expects China to make much movement, and yet, considering her traditional conservatism that country has been progressing quite remarkably of late. There is no longer any doubt that she has taken up the work of reorganizing her army and navy upon modern principles. She is getting together a really formidable army, has erected arsenals and arms factories, has secured a sufficient amount of scientific instruction to enable her to do without foreign assistance in a short time, and no doubt is putting herself in a position to command the respect and courtesy of those western nations which never recognize any other claims to forbearance than can be enforced by ironclads and rifled artillery of the heaviest caliber. It may not be so easy to show what China's new movement has to do with her advance in real civilization. In truth it is somewhat difficult to prove wherein mere brute force elevates a people. But if she takes the adoption of this doctrine to be a foremost part of the modern theory of progress she has certainly plenty of justification for so doing, and if hereafter she should take it into her head to retaliate upon her hitherto tyrannical and aggressive neighbors, and should to that end equip five or ten millions of her redundant population with arms of precision, and send them forth on a "civilizing mission," the consequences may be awkward for the countries which cannot cope with China when success becomes a mere question of numbers.

JAPAN.

Contrary to all prediction, and indeed contrary to all experience, the extraordinary revolution in Japan, which is the most marvelous event of the century, continues to be pushed forward steadily. As this revolution proceeds, pitilessly crushing and destroying a thousand quaint and curious and often pleasing customs and habits, and the odd little Japanese figure appears, metamorphised into an almost pathetic imitation of our hideous Western costumes, we cannot help doubting whether after all these enterprising and uncompromising people are not making a serious mistake. For assuredly there is very much in the national life of the Japanese, which is incapable of improvement, and which can only be altered for the worse. No doubt there is much ignorance and barbarism, too, and plenty of an amiable and medieval kind of superstition. But this latter is being exchanged for the skepticism which when adopted by ignorant people means mere materialism of the most unsatisfactory kind, and out of this the poor Japanese can never produce anything sweet or sound in the line of intellectual and moral development. And then in regard to government, Is it so altogether certain that this or that method represents the last word on the subject? Have any theories turned out so admirably in practice that is safe to anchor to them with both bowers? When we see the Japanese accepting our crude and often mistaken experiments as the only conclusions worth thinking about; when we find them so ready to strip away all their venerable old faiths and practices, and so impatient to substitute for them customs and habits which they have not evolved for themselves, and which therefore do not correspond to any needs of theirs, we cannot but entertain a misgiving. How will it all end? Will the Japanese adapt themselves to their new cult, or will they wither and sink under it, as so many races have sunk and withered under the Anglo-Saxon system?

GENERAL NOTES.

The organ-blower in a London church recently fell asleep during the service, of which fact the audience soon became conscious by the vigorous blowing of his own organ. Rev. Arthur Hall, the preacher, after hearing it for a while, stopped and remarked: "I do not object to a quiet nap on a hot day, and am flattered to contribute to anybody's repose. But, while proud at being able to give the beloved sleep, I wish it distinctly understood that I draw the line at snores. There is a man snoring in the congregation, and I shall be obliged if somebody will waken him." The offender was quickly roused.—[Exchange.

The heirs of Offenbach demand royalty from those who sing any of his tunes until the year 1930. If we could only put a tax in this country on such pieces as "Grandfather's Clock" and "Pinafore," what a weight of sorrow it would lift from our hearts!—[Hornet.

In Europe they had an idea that there were many thousands of Americans who were anxious to pay $10 a seat to hear Patti.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—["H. T.," St. Paul (Pioneer Press.)

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

Adjournment Until Tuesday Morning.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, December 31st.—At the opening of the Court Guiteau called out: "One of my guards here, Cunningham, has got an eleven-pound baby for a New Year's present." [Laughter, in which the jury heartily joined.]

Dr. Gray resumed the story of his conversation with the prisoner in jail. Guiteau interrupted: "That don't correspond with your evidence yesterday, Doctor; you went into the inspiration then."

Scoville objected to the statement of the witness, who said: "He said nothing of inspiration or divine pressure," and urged that the witness must give the conversation, or substance of it, as it occurred; that it would be the province of the jury to say what should be inferred from it.

The witness qualified his statement by adding: "I asked him questions, and my statement is based upon his replies."

The witness continuing said: "The prisoner used the expression, 'When I made up my mind.'"

Guiteau shouted: "Making up my mind was the result of the grinding pressure; that's where the inspiration came in. Please get that straight while you are about it."

Scoville again objected, that the witness was losing sight of the question, and was going into an argument.

CHARACTERISTIC INTERRUPTIONS.

Guiteau—He's forgotten what he testified yesterday. Corkhill must have gotten hold of him and instructed him what to say to-day. That's what's the matter with him.

Scoville disclaimed any desire to interrupt the witness, but the prosecution held him to the strict requirement that he should make his objections specifically, and he must therefore stop the witness at every point where he was satisfied that an objection would lie.

Guiteau continually interjected his comments, and, with Scoville's frequent objections, the witness soon became sensibly disturbed, and, when asked to go on, said: "There have been so many interruptions that I don't know where I am."

Guiteau quickly retorted: "I should not think you did, nor any one else. I have been trying all the morning to find out where you are. The facts are badly mixed this morning, doctor. We will have to send a small boy to find you."

The witness was about to state some of the reasons which induced him (witness) to form an opinion that the prisoner was sane at the time he visited him at the jail, when Guiteau again interrupted him and called out: "Dr. Gray is devoting himself to an argument to the jury this morning, which he has no right to do. He should confine himself to the facts. Porter will take care of the arguments; Judge Porter, I mean."

OBJECTION FROM SCOVILLE.

Scoville again objected that the witness was volunteering an argument, instead of adhering to the statement of facts. The witness, with some feeling, replied: "I am under oath now, Mr. Scoville, and I do not care to volunteer anything which is not strictly and appropriately evidence in this case."

The witness didn't find a single circumstance as narrated by the prisoner to indicate insanity. He thought him sane.

Corkhill read a hypothetical question similar to that approved by Scoville. The witness analyzed the question clause by clause, and refused to answer it because it did not describe an insane person.

The prisoner, as the reading proceeded, interrupted with "All bosh," "That's false," "How do you know?" "That's Smith's lie," etc.

The witness then stated at length what, in Guiteau's actions in Court, led him to believe that he was sane. He was asked if he thought Guiteau had been feigning. He replied: "Yes, I do. He claims an inspiration from the Deity. I don't believe he believes any such thing, and in such a sense he is feigning."

Guiteau—No such thing; I never feign. You are paid for your opininon; the jury is not.

DR GRAY CROSS EXAMINED.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that he had never, as an expert, pronounced sane men insane, or adjudged an insane one sane. He admitted, however, having changed his views since he began the study of the subject.

Guiteau—You may reach Abraham in twenty years, doctor. You are a growing man.

Witness said that he had abandoned the moral insanity theory as long ago as 1854.

Guiteau—The amount of it is, these experts will swear to anything for money. The subject of insanity is progressive.

The witness said he was unwilling to come, but the President of their Board thought he should, and a telegram summoned him.

Guiteau—How about Corkhill's money? I guess that was the influence that brought you here. This fellow Corkhill has got a bung-hole in the Treasury that will run out $100,000 before he gets through with this case. It is about time President Arthur was attending to his case. I wouldn't let him stay here a week if I was the President. However, I'll attend to Corkhill in 1884.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess Scoville tried to get the witness to confess that conversation and conduct were the chief means of determining sanity or insanity, but the witness held that this was only an incident, not an essential element.

Guiteau interposed, saying that the experts on this case wanted to kill a man and examine his brain to determine on his sanity afterward.

The witness had seen some forty cases of feigned insanity, and he believed the prisoner was feigning insanity.

The afternoon passed wearily. Counsel for the prosecution devoted themselves mainly to the preparation and arrangement of points for forthcoming arguments. Finally, the hour of adjournment having arrived, Guiteau, who had been listlessly following the proceedings, called out, "To-morrow will be New-Year's, 1882. I shall receive to-morrow, in jail, and shall be happy to see all who can succeed in getting in. I wish every one a happy New-Year. Come, Scoville, it's 3 o'clock. Let's go home."

Court adjourned till Tuesday.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OMAHA, December 30th.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 3d:—R. S. Elmore and wife, Milwaukee; E. Lane, Boston; George W. Sanborn, San Francisco; John Moore, Louisville, Ky.; Wm. Dubois and wife, M. W. Dubois, Elgin, Ill.; P. D. Hall, Jr., San Francisco; J. R. Poor, Boston; Yoshida Kiyonar, Japanese Minister, and family, Japan; Joseph Bastheim, Miss M. Buest, Miss H. J. Loring, San Francisco; J. G. Spencer and family, Honolulu; W. H. Head, San Francisco; also 26 emigrants, to arrive January 6th.

OMAHA, December 31st.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 4th: S. W. Hawkhurst, Mrs. B. Block, San Francisco; H. D. Bush and wife, Portland, Or.; W. T. Duke, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Moulton, Cincinnati; F. H. Mallory, St. Louis; C. M. Morrell, Buffalo; J. J. Mansell, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Toland, New York.

OMAHA, January 1st.—Left here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 5th: S. E. Neiler, Minnesota; Mrs. Isaac D. Demarest and children, Thomas Sabrieski and wife, New York; J. E. Crossby, Brewster, Mass.; Mrs. J. H. Little, Cohassett, Mass.; Capt. Joseph Steele, Boston; M. W. Murray, Philadelphia; Leslie J. Coombs, Milwaukee; Andrew W. Tilotson, Cleveland; A. T. Senter, Buffalo.

NEWHALL, January 1st.—Passed here today, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: A. Glassel, Los Angeles; B. Barnicle, D. D. Bailey, San Diego; Jim Sweet, Tucson; Will. Marshall, Chicago; John Welch, Arizona Territory; Joseph Mason, San Bernardino; E. E. Haines, Los Angeles; F. Gilley, San Francisco; Louis Moore, Los Angeles; J. A. Baker, Colton; Joseph Tenkinger, Colorado; Miss Laura Porter, Tucson; F. V. Gildersleeve, Tombstone; C. H. Kaufman, New York; R. J. Northam, Anaheim; J. A. Anderson, Los Angeles; M. Jeshland, San Francisco; Wm. Childs, Los Angeles; Mrs. P. Banning and daughter, Wilmington; Mrs. A. D. Cushing, Mrs. James Velsier, Miss Ada Cushing, Los Angeles.

CARLIN, January 1st.—Passed here today, to arrive in Sacramento to-morrow: J. A. Moreland, R. F. Smith, Robert W. King, New York; Milton Wilder, Buffalo, New York; D. B. Robinson and family, Guaymas, Mexico; Mrs. John T. Murphy; Miss A. Chumazero, C. A. Broadwater and family, N. Ryan, Montana; H. Meyer, Mexico; C. A. Hughes, San Francisco.

Stories about Liszt have become very prolific of late. Here is one from a recent Paris *Figaro*: At an early date in his career, before he was worshiped by the whole world as the greatest living artist, he once announced a concert in a small Bavarian town. The audience numbered seventeen persons, all told. Instead of returning the money, however, Liszt invited them all to dine with him. "But," they replied, "we came to hear some music." "You will have that by and by," said Liszt. So they accepted the invitation, and after dinner Liszt played for them until 2 A. M.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY.........JANUARY 2, 1882

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE ARRESTS DURING THE YEAR.—The following are the arrests made by the Police Department of this city for the year 1881: Disturbing the peace, 304; drunk, 213; battery, 170; petty larceny, 105; violating city ordinances, 75; burglary, 51; grand larceny, 56; embezzlement, 21; malicious mischief, 25; assault with a deadly weapon, 27; [illegible] Total, 1,853. There were also 343 lodgers accommodated at the city prison, and 90 on routes of insane persons for delivery, making a total number registered at police headquarters during the year 2,315.

INFANTICIDE.—Late Friday evening Coroner Vermilya was notified that the remains of an infant had been found in a pile of loose sand in the Catholic Cemetery, and Saturday evening held an inquest, at which it was developed in testimony that John Kernin, Jr., son of the sexton, while handling a load of sand to be put upon one of the lots, ran over a pile of sand lying in one of the avenues of the cemetery. The wheels of his wagon sank into the sand and struck upon something, which attracted his attention. He investigated to see what it was, and found it to be a candle box. Upon taking off the lid, he found in the box a fully developed female child, upon which could plainly be seen marks of violence. He notified his father, John Kernin, Sr., who immediately sent the Coroner word, and the remains were taken to the Morgue. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was as follows: "At an inquest held on the body of a child found dead, in a candle box, in the St. Joseph Cemetery, put there clandestinely, under a lot of loose dirt, on or about the 30th day of December, 1881, we, the Coroner's jury, duly summoned and sworn by the Coroner, to inquire into the cause of the death of the said child, do find from the evidence before us, said child to be a female child, name unknown to us, and that in our judgment said unknown child came to her death by violence, by some unknown person or persons." The affair is so shrouded in mystery that it is not probable that the murderer of the infant will ever be discovered.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.—Saturday there was filed with the Secretary of State articles of incorporation of the Bluestone and Reduction Works of Arizona. The purpose of the formation of the corporation is to buy, sell, build and carry on mills, smelting furnaces and other furnaces or works for the reduction of ores; to manufacture bluestone in all its forms; to carry on the business of assaying. Capital stock, $100,000; number of shares, 1,000; principal place of business, San Francisco; term of existence, 50 years; number of Directors, 5; those who are to serve for the first year are A. J. Bryant, H. F. Williams, Holland Smith, G. O. McMullen and S. P. Holway.... Also, articles of incorporation of the Woodside Mining Company; purpose, to carry on mining in all its branches; capital stock, $500,000; number of shares, 500,000; term of existence, 50 years; number of Directors, 9; those of the first year are A. K. Grim, J. B. Law, W. C. Baird, C. B. Boynton, F. Pearson, R. Hatch, W. M. Earl, S. S. Beard and G. H. Palmer.

MET AND ORGANIZED.—Yesterday the joint Board of Trustees of the Improved Order of Red Men met and organized. The Board is composed as follows: Cosumnes Tribe, No. 14, J. P. Counts, H. Winters, George Boyne; Red Jacket Tribe, J. McCaw, J. F. Foster; B. F. Connolly; Owosso Tribe, A. Olsen, H. Guthrie, J. Crone; Red Cloud Tribe, George F. Bronner, E. C. Hopkins, Philip Phillips. These officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. McCaw; Vice-President, E. C. Hopkins; Secretary, Philip Phillips; Treasurer, H. Winters; Janitor, H. Morris. The following committees were appointed: Hall—H. A. Guthrie, H. Winters, Philip Phillips, B F. Connolly. Cemetery—E. C. Hopkins, J. F. Foster, H. Winters, A. Olsen. Finance—J. Crone, George F. Bronner, G. Boyne, J. P. Counts. Rules—George F. Bronner, J. P. Counts, A. Olsen, J. F. Foster.

SUPERIOR COURT.—There have been 424 civil actions commenced in the Superior Court of this county during the year 1881; also, 97 criminal actions and 108 probate cases. During the same period 273 judgments have been rendered in civil cases. The nature of the criminal cases were as follows: Grand larceny, 19; petit larceny, 8; burglary, 17; felony, 4; vagrancy, 4; misdemeanor, 10; bigamy, 2; embezzlement, 1; violating health ordinance, 1; assault to murder, 5; receiving stolen goods, 2; arson, 1; abduction, 3; murder, 5; malicious mischief, 4; libel, 3; forgery, 2; rape, 1; battery, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; appeal cases—robbery, 1; disturbing the peace, 2.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.—There are in this county, exclusive of the city, of the common school system, 62 schools, attended by 1,329 boys and 1,272 girls. There are in these schools 6 negro boys and 3 negro girls. There are registered also 17 Mongolian children. The number of boys on the register is 1,113; girls, 1,081. The average months taught, 7; teachers, 21 males and 44 females; cash paid for teachers' salaries in 1881, $29,611; for libraries, $2,473. Total of all expenses, $40,641. Balance on hand in the county school fund at the close of the fiscal year, $5,537; value of school-houses, $59,000; libraries, $7,943; total value of school property, $70,133.

LIBRARY REPORT.—The Librarian reports that during the past week 761 books have been drawn from the City Free Library and distributed as follows: Fiction, 465; juvenile, 165; history, 17; biography, 15; travels, 35; belle-lettres, 27; poetry and drama, 8; theology, 4; science and art, 25. Percentage of fiction, 61; percentage of juvenile, 21. The Library will be closed Monday during the day, but open at 5 o'clock.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The following are the collections made on account of internal revenue in the Fourth District of California, A. L. Frost, Collector, for the month of December, 1881: Collections on distilled spirits, etc., $7 356 91; on tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., $1,183 39; on fermented liquors, $3,191 33; as succession tax, $37 36; penalties collected, $2 98. Total, $11,771 97.

RECEPTION.—Strangers visiting the city, young men who reside here, and others who may feel inclined to go, are invited by the ladies of the Christian Temperance Union to attend a reception at the St. George Building on Fourth street, to be given by them from 11 o'clock A. M. to-day till evening. Refreshments will be there without money and without price.

CARRIERS' REPORT.—The following is the report of the letter-carriers for the month of December, 1881: Delivered—Mail letters, 29,944; mail postal cards, 4,806; drop letters, 2,584; local postal cards, 2,345; papers, etc., 21,084; registered letters, 277; total, 61,040. Collected—Mail letters, 23,020; drop letters, 1,790; postal cards, 4,309; papers, etc., 2,948; total, 32,067.

POLICE COURT.—Saturday the business of the Police Court was disposed of as follows: Ah You, petit larceny, and Ah Tung, disturbing the peace, were dismissed. Ah Chung, disturbing the peace, was fined $40. Jack Mathews, misdemeanor, continued to January 4, 1882. John Ripley, disturbing the peace, was fined $10.

OFFICE HOURS TO-DAY.—The Postoffice will be open from 8 to 10 this morning, and from 1 to 2 this afternoon. Only one delivery will be made by the carriers. The collections from the street letter-boxes will be taken up as usual. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express will be closed after 10 o'clock this morning.

REWARD.—Governor Perkins has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of G. B. Trabacco, who was recently killed in Santa Barbara county.

CONCERNING CERTAIN ADVERTISERS.

The exigencies of space in this New Year's number of the RECORD-UNION, consequent upon this issue of a paper presenting a comprehensive review and exhibit of the business of the city for the past year, has required the omission of several regular advertisements from this issue of the RECORD-UNION. They are those of whom mention is made in the special business review in this issue. The advertisements are: Anderson & Hamm, dry goods, clothing, etc.; Edwin Meese & Co., importers and dealers in wines and liquors; W. R. Miller, watchmaker and jeweler; J. G. Davis, carpet and furniture house; Wilcox, Powers & Co., wholesale liquor merchants; [illegible] hardware and wholesale [illegible], jewelry [illegible] stock, im[illegible] Lyon & Co., commission and produce; S. Gerson [illegible]; Gold Bank of D. O. Mills & Co.; National [illegible] State House Hotel, H. Eldred, proprietor; Mississippi Kitchen, [illegible] proprietor; Golden Eagle Hotel, [illegible] proprietor; H. [illegible], [illegible]; Hotel Langham, [illegible]; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co. [illegible]; Union Hotel, [illegible]; Lawrence [illegible] Co., fruit [illegible]; Hall, Luhrs & Co., "Our Taste" [illegible]; Whittier, Fuller & Co., paints, oils, moldings, etc.; [illegible]; Hobby [illegible]; M. T. Brewer & Co., [illegible]; People's Savings Bank; [illegible]; H. C. Kirk & Co., [illegible] show cases and [illegible]; J. Hyman, Jr., jewelry and [illegible] pianos [illegible]; J. Frank Clark, undertaker; Pioneer box factory; Cooke & Son, Baltimore Market; Chris. Weisel & Co., [illegible] er; City Market, [illegible], choice [illegible], plows, [illegible] iron and [illegible] hides, tallow [illegible]; Capital Ale Vaults, J. E. Longabough, proprietor; J. A. Cunningham, boiler [illegible], whole[illegible]; Carle & Croly, contractors and builders; Root, Neilson & Co., machinists; A. J. Vermilya, undertaker and Coroner.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 1, 1881, for school purposes in the common school department of Sacramento:

Total amount of receipts.....$84,989 01

EXPENDITURES.

Repairs	$1,819 09	
Furniture	711 80	
Library	263 49	
Building and lots	7,498 65	
Insurance	1,045 35	
Stationery and books	1,842 58	
Salaries	56,244 58	
Rents	253 00	
Fuel	1,274 90	
Miscellaneous	2,545 00	
		$73,498 44

Balance on hand December 1, 1881.....$11,490 57

STATISTICS.	High School	Grammar Schools	Primary Schools	Night School	Totals
No. of pupils enrolled	165	1,127	2,162	112	3,506
Average No. belonging	89	801	1,706	69	2,665
Average daily attendance	87	734	1,576	57	2,454
No. teachers employed	4	26	49	2	84
No. school buildings	1	2	11	....	14
No. class rooms	4	23	42	....	69

Number of free schools, 14.

Cost per pupil of maintaining the schools during the year, based on the average number belonging, $27 58.

Average cost per pupil based on the total number taught, $20 96.

Three special teachers are employed.

In each of the eighth grade class-rooms two classes are taught daily—one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, December 31, 1881:

Balance on hand last report	$58,690 91	
Receipts for the week	2,305 22	
Total		$60,996 13

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Fund	$1,445 31	
Water Works Fund	1,247 51	
Fire Department Fund	2,128 94	
School Fund	5,169 05	
Cemetery Fund	27 00	
Street Fund	20 25	
Police Fund	1,246 67	
		11,284 73
Total amount in Treasury		$49,711 40

APPORTIONMENT.

Sinking and Interest Fund	$13,671 19
General Fund	2,675 67
Water Works Fund	9,381 46
Fire Department Fund	1,093 74
School Fund	6,108 17
Levee Fund	11 88
Cemetery Fund	2,681 35
Street Fund	150 03
Police Fund	3,651 12
Bond Redemption Fund	8,744 14
Exhumation Fund	253 00
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	12 94
Library Fund	1,257 54
Sewer Fund	5 97
K, L, Ninth and Tenth street Fund	13 20
Total	$49,711 40

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.—Union Lodge, No. 31, A. O. U. W., elected the following officers on Saturday: John Bradley, Master Workman; Foster Cady, General Foreman; John Simpson, Overseer; Charles Cooley, Recorder (re-elected); George B. Duncan, Financier (re-elected); James G. Davis, Receiver (re-elected); Dennis Hickey, Guide; Nelson King, Inside Watchman; A. H. Hubert, Outside Watchman; S. A. Wolfe, Trustee; W. A. Briggs, Medical Examiner.... Sacramento Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., on Saturday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Noble Grand, H. F. Dollman; Vice-Grand, G. H. Greenlaw; Recording Secretary, C. W. Baker; Permanent Secretary, T. C. Jones; Treasurer, M. J. Smith; Trustees, N. W. Robins, W. H. Sherburn, N. Wilcox.... On Friday evening, Capitol Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers; N. G., J. H. Miller; V. G., John Platt; R. S., P. L. Hickman; P. S., L. B. Vandenberg; T., John F. Slater.

FEED STATISTICS.—In this city the prices of hay and grain for the several months of 1881 were these:

	Hay—Ton. Oat.	Alfalfa.	Grain—Cwt. Barley.	Corn.
January	$15	$10	$1 00	$1 25
February	15	10	1 00	1 25
March	16	10	1 00	1 20
April	16	11	1 00	1 20
May	12	11	1 05	1 15
June	12	11	1 05	1 30
July	12	10	1 10	1 20
August	12	11	1 15	1 25
September	12	11	1 20	1 25
October	12	11	1 45	1 25
November	13	12	1 60	1 40
December	14	12	1 60	1 40

POLICE ARRESTS.—Since our last report the following arrests have been made by the police: John Doe, drunk, by officer Frazee; Francis Dare and William Sprout, burglary, by local Nash and officer Campbell; Jack Mathews and J. D. Voohries, vagrancy, by officers Frazee and Stewart; Hamilton Scott, drunk, by officer Stewart; Peter Schlitz, Fred Walrum and Jacob Blaine, malicious mischief, by officer Ash; Fred Hughes, battery, by officer Ash.

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.—To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock Bell & Co., auctioneers, will sell on the premises the east 32 feet of lot No. 3, between K and L, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, with the improvements, consisting of a one-story and basement frame house, containing five rooms, hard finished, and having all the modern conveniences, also good fencing, barns and outhouses.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—This afternoon there will be a New Year's matinee, at which the Atkinson Jollities will appear in their great musical absurdity—"The Electrical Doll." The play will also be presented this and to-morrow evenings. The company has an orchestra traveling with them, which will discourse original and charming music during the entertainment.

APPOINTED.—Saturday the Governor appointed J. M. Smith a Notary Public for Sacramento county, to reside at Galt.

OUR new stock of Vick's celebrated flower seeds are this day received—pure, fresh and reliable. Now is the time to secure seeds that will grow.—W. R. Strong & Co. *

FOR DIAMONDS, jewelry, etc., at lowest figures, go to J. Hyman, Jr.'s, 506 J street. *

LARGEST STOCK of watches and lowest prices at J. Hyman, Jr.'s, 506 J street. *

BEWARE of imitations in Rock and Rye. Trade-mark filed in this State and Nevada. Geo. W. Chesley, sole agent. *

Best champagne in use, Eclipse Extra Dry.*

NEW YEAR'S CALLS

Mrs. M. M. Blakeney will receive calls, assisted by Mrs. George W. Chesley, Mrs. J. H. Wylie, Mrs. A. Lauphere, Miss Hannah Hanson and Miss May Blakeney.

Mrs. John M. Milliken and Miss Mary L. Milliken will be pleased to receive their friends to-day, at their residence, 1108 H street, from 11:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., assisted by Miss Susie E. Garfield, Miss Nellie T. Acock, Miss Jennie L. Woods, Miss Jo Wilsey and Miss Nellie Henley.

Mrs. T. B. Flint, assisted by Mrs. W. R. Pond, Mrs. Otto Walther, Mrs. W. P. Emery, Mrs. Grant Springer, Miss Ella and Carrie Waddilove, Miss Josie Wilder and Miss Lou Bidwell, will receive at her residence, No. 1600 Sixteenth and G streets, to-day, from 12 M to 8 P. M.

Mrs. Charles McCreary and Miss Minnie Clark will receive New Year's calls at their residence, assisted by Mrs. W. C. Clark, Mrs. J. E. Rhodes, Mrs. N. H. Foster, Miss Susie Russell, Miss Fannie Tyrrell, Miss Kittie Tyrrell, Miss Lottie Wilsey and Miss Flora Carroll.

Mrs. L. A. Upson, Mrs. S. B. Hubbard, Miss Fannie Hubbard, with Mrs. L. L. Arnold, Miss Ethel Sperry of Stockton, and Miss Alice Hastings of Benicia as guests, will be pleased to receive their friends to-day at their home, southeast corner of F and Tenth streets, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Mrs. Felter and daughters will be pleased to see their friends at their residence, 619 Tenth street.

Mrs. T. P. Littlefield and daughter will receive their friends to-day at 1022 G street, from 1 to 9 P. M., assisted by the Misses McCleery, Mapel and Dana.

Mrs. W. E. Chamberlain, Mrs. F. L. Julian and Miss Susie Row, of Galt, will be pleased to see their friends to-day, from 1 to 9 P. M., at 1618 M street.

Mrs. Thomas Bromley will receive New Year's calls from 12 M. to 8 P. M. at her residence, 502 Tenth street, corner of E, assisted by Mrs. R. B. Pierce, Mrs. Donaldson and Mrs. Salisbury, of Elk Grove, Mrs. Luther and Mrs. Jones of Sacramento, Miss Carrie Jones and Miss Emma Ewing of Woodland.

Mrs. John T. Carey, Mrs. Dr. F. W. Hatch, Mrs. Geo. A. Blanchard, Mrs. E. B. Mott, Jr., Miss Nettie Montford, Miss Mary McConnell, Mrs. R. S. Carey and Mrs. G. W. Carey will be pleased to receive their friends on New Year's day from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. at the residence of the first named, 1220 H street.

Misses Belle Crocker, of San Francisco, Mamie Green, Lottie Stephens, May Terry, Emma Hartwell, Effie Parke, Maggie Muir, Emma Arnold, Ella R. Kelly, Mamie E. Batcher and Kate Quinn, will receive their friends from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the residence of D. H. Quinn, northeast corner of Fourth and J streets.

Mrs. C. Robin and daughter will receive New Year calls at their residence, No. 1420 I street, assisted by Mrs. Presley Dunlap, Mrs. M. S. Cushman, Mrs. R. J. Merkley, Mrs. McEwin, Mrs. A. C. Hinkson, Mrs. J. F. Clark, Mrs. W. W. Grissim, Miss Lou Turner, Miss Nellie Dunlap, Miss Nellie Pierce, Miss Emma Lord and Miss May Talbot.

Mrs. Ed. R. Hamilton and Miss Jeannette Hamilton will receive their friends at rooms, northwest corner Fifth and J streets, on Monday, January 2d, from 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., with the following ladies as guests: Mrs. C. H. Rose, Mrs. George Jackson, Miss Emma M. Gee, Miss Louisa Weil, Miss Carrie Dray; also, Miss Emma Doherty and Miss Georgie Morse, of San Francisco.

Mrs. John Q. Brown will receive New Year calls at her residence, No. 721 H street, assisted by Mrs. F. Griffith, Mrs. F. Y. Williams, Miss Amanda Austin, Miss Mamie Russell and Mrs. W. B. C. Brown.

Mrs. A. L. Hart will receive New Year's calls at her residence, 821 Eighth street, between H and I, from 11 A. M., assisted by Mrs. R. C. Irvine, Mrs. J. R. Foster, Mrs. H. D. Nash and Miss Ida M. Lynch.

Mrs. W. S. Mesick will receive New Year's calls at her residence, from 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., assisted by Mrs. W. A. Brissell, Mrs. G. H. Perry, Mrs. A. A. Van Voorhies, Misses Kitty and Daisy Van Voorhies, Miss Mamie Dray and Miss Mamie Mesick.

Mrs. Dr. Snider and Miss Kate Snider will receive at their residence, 913 M street, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Glide, Mrs. H. M. Larue, Miss Nannie Hamilton, of Auburn, Mrs. T. C. Snider and Miss Mary McGowan, of Yolo.

Mrs. W. R. S. Foye will receive New Year's calls at her residence, Third and O streets, assisted by the following ladies: Miss Grace Kellogg, of Oakland, the Misses Carrie, Sophia and Lizzie Stevenson, and Mrs. Arthur L. Nichols.

Mrs. T. B. McFarland, Miss Jennie McFarland, Miss Zoe Johnson, Miss Ella Greene, Miss Lillie Wilcox and Miss Virginia Larue will receive their friends on New Year's day, after 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the first named, No. 1515 H street.

Mrs. C. W. Clark and daughters will receive New Year's calls at their residence, southwest corner Tenth and H streets, assisted by Mrs. L. J. Orcutt, Mrs. F. L. Orcutt, Mrs. W. A. Houghton, Mrs. J. N. Porter, Miss Ella Smith and Miss Jennie Lindley.

Mrs. H. C. Chipman, Miss Laura Weinreich, Miss Kittie Weinreich, Miss Ida Eskridge, Miss Jennie Govan, of this city, and Miss Annie Fahrback, of San Francisco, will receive New Year's calls from 11 A. M., at the residence of Mrs. H. Weinreich, 602 L street.

Mrs. Sparrow Smith, assisted by Mrs. John A. McIntire and Mrs. F. R. Danforth, will receive New Year's calls after 11 A. M., at her residence, Fifteenth and N streets.

Mrs. H. G. Smith and Mrs. G. W. Smith will receive New Year's calls at their residence, 500 Ninth street, corner E, from 11 A. M. to 7½ P. M., assisted by Mrs. A. A. Wood and Miss Mary Wood, of Chico; Mrs. E. B. Bane, of San Francisco; Miss Frank Wing and Miss May Martin, of San Jose; Mrs. W. E. Gerber, Mrs. L. Tozer, Miss V. Charleville, Miss Alice Smith, Miss Belle McMitchell, Misses Ida and Laura Miller, of this city.

Mrs. F. Birdsall, at her residence, corner of Ninth and H streets, will receive her friends from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M., assisted by Mrs. Horatio Hurd, Mrs. J. F. Glover, Mrs. J. B. Wright, Mrs. Jo Hahn, Mrs. H. Weaver, of this city, and Mrs. N. P. Chipman, of Red Bluff.

Misses Susie and Lizzie Ferris and Miss Mary Crane will receive New Year's calls from 12 M. to 10 P. M., New Year's, at 705 Seventh street, between G and H.

Mrs. Joseph Steffens, Mrs. E. B. Jennings, Miss Jennie Anderson, Miss Belle Knox and Miss Emma Heather will be pleased to receive their friends on New Year's from 11 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., at the residence of the first named, southeast corner Sixteenth and K streets.

Mrs. Wm. Beckman will receive New Year's calls at her rooms at the Golden Eagle Hotel from 11 A. M., assisted by Mrs. D. M. Burns, Mrs. Geo. Gale, Mrs. J. J. Keegan, Mrs. Wm. Dunlap, Miss Lizzie Bernard, Miss Mattie K. Powers, Mrs. Clara Plumb and Mrs. Senator W. H. Brown, of El Dorado county.

Mrs. George Smith will entertain her friends at her residence, 706 Tenth street, assisted by Mrs. R. O. Cravens, Mrs. E. A. Bovyer and Mrs. Belle Allen, from 11 A. M. until 9 P. M.

Gentlemen who are preparing to make New Year's calls are urgent in the request that ladies who are to receive will have return cards, that the callers may preserve these souvenirs of the season of good-will.

BREVITIES.

Six marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Berkey Saturday last.

Citizens residing near Eighth and D streets complain that the Poundmaster does not perambulate that way often enough. There are goats, cattle and horses running at large there.

Casey & Cronin have purchased of G. J. Phelan the property on K street, between Second and Third, now occupied by T. M. Lindley & Co., being 40x160 feet in size, for $11,000.

The office of the Supreme Court Clerk at the Capitol building has been recently overhauled, calcimined and refitted throughout, and commences the new year looking as bright and cheerful as a new dollar.

The orphans at the Protestant asylum will receive their gifts from the Christmas tree this evening. Those who have forgotten the orphans may yet assist in making them happy by sending a present to be placed on the tree.

County certificates to teach school have been granted as follows: First grade—Nellie Todd, Elizabeth B Purnell, Flora Greenlaw, Georgie Knott, George W. Fuller, B. F. Hedelen, W. H. Carlin and D. Avery: second grade—Rosa Brown, Marcine Scanlan, Josephine Mahon, Ellen R. Kelley and Mary Leon.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES.—The gospel meetings in progress in this city are deepening in influence, and will be continued for the present. The watch-meetings on Saturday night at the Sixth-street M. E. Church and the Calvary Baptist Church were very largely attended. At the latter place ten converts were baptized by the pastor, Rev. J. Q. A. Henry. Yesterday fifty-seven united with that church, and a large number also joined other churches. The Congregational Church was crowded to its utmost capacity at the service of Mr. Whipple last evening. He spoke very effectively upon the words, "Where art thou," and besought all who had not accepted Jesus as their Christ and their Savior, to commence the new year by such acceptance. A large number at the after meeting arose for prayers. At the men's meeting at the Presbyterian Church Mr. Hallenbeck spoke upon the words, "The way of the transgressor is hard," addressing a large audience. Temperance efforts in connection with the meeting are to be held this week at 3 P. M. each day in the dining room hall of the St. George building, at Fourth and J streets. A large number of ladies will be there to-day to receive callers and extend lunch from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which hour a temperance meeting will be held by Mr. Hollenback. The meeting this evening at the Congregational Church will be a Gospel temperance meeting.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening the hook and ladder boys and their lady friends gave a little surprise party to their foreman at his residence. They carried with them a fine photographic album, cabinet size, which they presented to him. Robert Hunt made the presentation speech, which was responded to by the recipient in a few feeling remarks. An inscription upon the cover explains itself, as follows: "Presented by the members of the Hook and Ladder Company to their Foreman, C. A. Gillispie." After the presentation was over the various member of the company made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

HAVE a limited stock of flowering bulbs, embracing hyacinths, lilies, tulips, etc. Should be set out now.—W. R. Strong & Co.*

ELEGANT BOUQUETS of rare and fragrant flowers at the Belle Conservatory, Tenth and Y streets.

MOST acceptable holiday present, undoubtedly, is a case of Eclipse Champagne. *

FOR colds, coughs, bronchitis and all affections of the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

GUARD against any lung or throat disease. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

[For the New Year's RECORD-UNION.]

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF RELIGIOUS OPINION.

BY REV. HORATIO STEBBINS.

The beginning of a new year is a good and proper time to make up our accounts, strike a balance, and see how we stand. Although the new year may have nothing particularly new in it, and its first and last days are like all other days, it furnishes a date, a landing in the spiral stairway of time and experience, at which we may conveniently stop, rest, and take an observation.

There is an account not represented in the ledger, or its stock-in-trade, an account of thoughts, opinions, and feelings as they are in the common mind. They are subject to change, to loss and gain. They move forward, they go backward, they take positions and surrender them, and retake them, as contending hosts strive for fortress on some commanding hill. Opinions, creeds, and philosophies change; they change their position and they change their character; they change by revolution; and what is better, they change by growth and development. There have been great changes in the past, there are great changes in the present, and there are to be great changes in the future. The truth concerning things or men is not a fixed quantity only, but a perpetual process.

Our attention is particularly attracted by the conquests of intelligence over the material world, and by the application of new-found powers and methods to the arts of life. The great discoveries and inventions, as they are called, have changed the face of the earth and the condition of men and nations. The distinguished and conspicuous powers of the present age, those which attract the common attention in the field of man's enterprise, are those powers which he has applied to overcome the obstacles of space and time—steam and electricity. The great changes which these powers have wrought by the increase of human communication cannot be overestimated. They are so conspicuous, so grand, so patent to the eye, that there is some danger that their profound social, intellectual and moral influence will be often missed. An army of 10,000 men can now be transferred across the continent from Washington to San Francisco in as short a time as the news of the battle of Lexington was borne by swift riders, with quick relays, from Boston to Philadelphia. The price of corn in Liverpool is known day by day by every farmer as if the bulletin of the Exchange were emblazoned upon the sky above his fields. The appearances of the atmosphere, "the signs of the sky," the trend of clouds and mood of winds and brooding storms, the weather of the world from the fervid equator to the "pitiless shores of Labrador"—these are all passed along the longitudes by messengers swift as the rays of the sun. Events, wherever they happen, are no longer local, but, according to their human interest and import, are known through all the centers of intelligence as the brain responds to the beat of the heart. Ships of matchless beauty and power atone the gulf of the sea, and the shores of nations are bathed by the world-waters of common interest and common good. The increase of communication among men and nations is the striking feature of the present; but its influence has been hardly greater over the material world than it has been upon the mind of man. It has not revolutionized the world so much as it has gradually changed it to an intellectual empire, and shown that the outward universe is imbedded in mind, and responds to the touch of man's superior powers. The application of science and skill to communication, to enable men to know the same things, think the same thoughts, and to be here or there, has had a vast indirect influence in modifying the opinions of the world. As a general fact the more men see each other the better they like each other; and while common and mutual interests create common and mutual respect, they also create that good feeling that is essential to good understanding, which does so much to supplement the deficiencies of isolated individuals and communities. How many men there are who would know more if they knew each other? And how many there are who, if they knew each other, would be friends, and "think better of it" all around. If the country had been threaded with railroads thirty years ago, and communication had been free and flowing like the winds, it may be questioned whether a civil war could have been possible. The vast abysses of *thought and feeling* are also overcome, when valleys are exalted and mountains are brought low, and ocean depths are spanned—

> "Mountains interpos'd
> Make enemies of nations who had else,
> Like kindred drops, mingled into one."

These great changes that have been accomplished by the conquest over time and space are so attractive, so brilliant and open as the day, that, like the day, they conceal many things by very brilliancy. The changes in thought, in the sense of ways of thinking, have been as great as the changes in communication. The contrast of the Roman trireme with the ocean steamer of to-day is not more striking than the contrast of the philosophy of Thales of Miletus with the philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, and the mail-coach is not so far behind the railroad train as the opinions of Edwards are behind the opinions of Channing. Every thoughtful observer must notice the progress, or—if he cannot call it progress—these movements of opinion in matters pertaining to religion and religious philosophy. To get an idea of the meaning of this progress or movement, its general drift and tendency, and where the common mind is now, is always interesting, instructive and encouraging.

There has always been, and there always will be, great importance attached to what men think of themselves, their own being, experience and destiny. Every man asks what his own existence means, and the answer he finds or gives, the surmises, the suspicions, the hopes that consciously or unconsciously influence him in giving a tendency of thought and feeling concerning his relations to the world around him, are his religion.

The great fountain from which the religious opinions of Protestant Christendom have been drawn, is the Bible. The Roman Catholic Church clothes herself in the robes of infallibility. The Protestant Church, believing that infallibility must be somewhere, but not in the Church, with humble self-renunciation transferred it to the Bible. The Book, instead of being considered the autobiography of Man's religious nature, was held to be the repository of accurate, logical divine sayings and commands. The study of it was the chief and exclusive religious interest. Its authority was vested in its exclusive and literal religiousness, and not in the sublime grandeur of its moral and spiritual eminence. It was not to be studied as other books were studied by thoughtful and reverent minds. All presumptions were to be in its favor, and no suspicion or doubt was to be allowed. The account of the Creation or the story of the ax that swam, was not to be studied as Niebuhr studied the accounts and traditions of the founding of Rome. This arbitrary and exclusive view played a part, and an important part doubtless, in the development of truth and in the general progress of thought. As a historic fact it records the condition of the religious mind of Protestantism. It is a phase of human experience, and no just conception of the present can be got without recognizing the fact.

The natural consequence of this was that religion took the form of "bodies of divinity" and opinions were formulated statements of what ought to be believed by all who would have the truth. The only spiritual confederation of men was on a basis of dogmatic assent. There was indeed a seed of liberty in the right of every man to read the Bible, but the divisions that sprung from that were a practical denial of the arbitrary and exclusive doctrine concerning the Bible. Say what we will of sectarians and bigots, they have shown the mistake of the Protestant principle, or doctrine rather, of the infallibility of the Bible. If the nature of religious truth is such that it can be recorded in fixed accurate statements, unchanging and infallible, there can be no difference of opinion about it among men. The sects of Christendom have been a silent unconscious protest against the infallibility of the Bible. It is one of the many instances in human life and history in which men have adopted principles greater than they knew.

But liberal studies have had a greater and happier influence than the accidental efforts of illiberal minds. All religions have books; and the studies of comparative religion have resulted in the application of the general principles of historical criticism to all writings of whatever kind that claim historic credibility. This has modified the sharply defined dictum of a former age, "The Bible and the Bible only," and given room to other influences that have taken the Bible out of all provincialism of thought and given it the rank that belongs to it in the literatures of the world. Intelligent and reverent minds do not look upon the Bible with superstition, neither do they hesitate to say that it has some of those imperfections that belong to all writings, and especially to the writings of an early age. The idea expressed in the lines copied by Byron on the fly-leaf of his Bible is not the idea of those who have a free intelligent interest in the book:

> "Within this awful volume lies
> The mystery of mysteries.
> Happiest they of human race
> To whom our God hath granted grace
> To read, to hear, to hope, to pray,
> To lift the latch and force the way.
> But better had he ne'er been born
> Who reads to doubt, or reads to scorn."

It may be fairly said that the Bible is no longer banished from the general human world, to some isolated and exclusive province, to be read or studied in methods applicable to itself alone, as if it had nothing in common with the universal experience of man. It is accessible to the spirit of truth, as all books that man has written, and all things that God has made, are accessible. Those who have thought deeply, and have had the courage and faith of common sense, think that infallibility cannot reside in a book—in any book. It can belong only to a *mind*, to an infinite mind, that moves in the rythm of almighty power and goodness. There can be no infallibility for man. His guides are opinions, judgments, convictions, feelings, hopes; the only standards that moral beings can have as they move forward towards a horizon that is ever retreating.

This modified view of the Bible, giving it its true place in the rank of moral and spiritual powers, has moderated and softened the tone of dogmatic teaching based on it, and had the general effect to refer all matters of religious opinion and belief to the moral nature of man as the final authority. The authority of any opinion or belief lies in its persuasive power over the intelligence, the conscience and the affections of men. The Bible is an important source of religious knowledge, but it is not the only source. History, the life of mankind the experience of the world, the illustrious spirits of the race, the individual heart, the sword of truth that glances in every ray of light, are the sources of opinion, knowledge and faith.

There is less stress laid upon the miracle. Setting aside all question of philosophy or validity of the miracle, there is a feeling strong, quiet and unobtrusive that miracle proves nothing in religion. Wonder can give no validity to that which, if it is at all, is in its own right. This has nothing to do with the nature of miracle, as such, and these limits afford no opportunity for that discussion, neither is it called for; the *fact* is all that is interesting here—the fact that men do not believe a doctrine that contradicts their inmost heart and highest reason, on miraculous testimony. After the wonder is wrought, the question comes, What is it that is proved, or proposed to be proved? The final appeal is to the voice within, and not to the wonder. This tendency to lower the tone of miracle has the effect to make common opinion more reasonable and to bring religion into the province of common experience.

There is in the present what would not have been acknowledged as true or possible in former times—*a Science of Religion*. The studies of such men as Burnouf, Bunsen and Max Muller have been directed to the comparison of the religions of the world with each other. These studies are recent. Fifty years ago there was no adequate information concerning the religions of mankind. Comparative theology is having a great influence in modifying, enlarging and universalizing religious opinions. All religions have a common root in the nature of man, and there is a singular harmony between them. They seem to fall in with the order of time, events, race and history. They are not false, but imperfect. Comparative religion has a great influence in giving a world-view of religion itself, and a providential aspect to the lot and fortunes of mankind. The narrowmindedness and want of sympathy so often associated with religion is thus overcome, and men think better of the world when they think of the whole of it.

There is a distinct and unmistakable tendency to move out from the shelter and protection of venerable creeds, and to ignore the theory of the dogmatic apprehension of Christianity. Calvinism, one of the most influential systems of belief in any age, and pregnant with untold good, has expired. As a test of opinion it is no longer applied. It is a dead tree, whose branches are indeed covered with vines of memory and tradition that give a grateful shade to many devout and filial sentiments. But the tree has no life, and the fruit it bears is not from its root, but from a gentle growth that has sprung up by its side and leans for a time upon it for support. Calvinism was the most illustrious instance of the attempt to apprehend religion dogmatically and reduce Christianity to logical formula. As a piece of logic it is not surpassed by any master of any school. Its very strength was fatal. It all went together, ring, chain and staple. Each of its five stones was a key-stone, and if *one* was loosened, the arch fell. The average religious opinion of to day is singularly *un*-Calvinistic. Instead of repudiating man it believes in him. Instead of casting him off, it adopts him. Instead of enthroning self-will, it enthrones benignant law and love.

A striking fact and peculiarity of the present time is the great acquisition of new physical knowledge. The effect of this can be estimated truly only when knowledge shall be more complete. That the progress of physical knowledge has disturbed some of the old positions and methods of religious thought is manifest enough. The contradiction (not a real one) which some see between science and religion will be overcome and reconciled when more is known about both. One truth cannot contradict another; and any appearance of contradiction arises from the imperfect development of truth. Science is concerned with the methods of nature. *How does nature work?* That is the question which science puts. And it is the only question that science as science can put. Whatever answer science gives to that, well attested and demonstrable, is to be accepted. Whatever opinions have been held on any subject that conflict with that demonstrated fact and conclusion must be modified or given up. But the science of anything does not include the whole of it. *What nature is*, science does not tell us. Our knowledge is simply concerned with methods. Religion says nature is God. In other words, science is concerned with the *methods* of nature without their cause, while religion is concerned with the *cause* without the methods. This contradiction between them arises from their encroaching upon each other. They have the same object, but they work from different positions and in different dominions. When this is well understood the conflict, apparent only, will be seen to be apparent and not real.

To change the opinions of men to a new standpoint requires the lifetime of a generation. It is contrary to all the general laws and influences of education and tradition that the mind should "break" with its former history and experience. The common mind becomes "channeled out" and flows on to the sea within its banks. In any considerable disturbance of opinions men of the present generation divide up into three classes: A class that has lost elasticity and become rigid and fixed; a class that has lost elasticity and cohesion also, and so goes to pieces; a class that retains the power of life and growth, adapts itself to new conditions, and receives new accessions of light and truth—ever old as the mountains and young as the day. So far as the influence of new physical knowledge affects religious opinion, it may be seen in these three divisions of mind or classes of men. Those who stand by their guns and will not move, declaring that their position is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that the annunciations of scientific inquiry are atheistic. Those who, having brittle minds, have laid easily and without stress of great conviction, crumble into pieces, and God is abolished and the universe "runs" itself. Those who have a fine sense of all truth and the many-sidedness of it, and find in it a new power of life and thought. The first class, noble men, immovable and adamantine, will die in their tracks and give in their contribution of fidelity to a lost cause. The second class will "go up" in the general confusion and smoke of intellectual catastrophe. The third class will move on to new positions and loftier hights, always rejoicing in "the more things in heaven and earth than were ever dreamed of," and raising the standards of the living God on all territory new-won to the realm of mind and spirit. The disturbance is the disturbance of breaking camp. It is exaggerated by those unaccustomed to the noise of men and horses. It is but momentary to those with whom "a day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

The drift of the religious opinion of our time is plainly out of ecclesiastical and theological ideas, into the sphere of moral and spiritual sympathies, and of those beliefs that mold the life. These is less importance attached to merely intellectual argument, and to the forms in which the truth may be stated. The mediæval idea of the unity of truth and the union of men in it is giving way to the feeling, deep and strong, that beneath very diverse intellectual conceptions there are deeper things. Reason, common sense, simplicity and singleness of mind, have authority in their own right, and do not ask to have it conferred on them. The final authority in religion is the moral and spiritual nature of man enriched by experience, and by all the teachings of the great and of the humble examples of that common nature which is the inheritance of all. The final authority in religion is the moral and spiritual nature of man, as in the world of things the final authority is his intelligence. The Christian belief and opinion of the present, in its general drift and tendency, may be outlined thus: The man of good sense, and right general motives, who never has undertaken to state to himself what he believes, if he thinks of it, will find that he believes:

In the moral nature of man first, midst and last. A nature not perfect or complete but capable of indefinite progress and power. In the absolute wisdom and goodness of God, however long a time may be required for their display. In Jesus of Nazareth as the signal expression of human nature in its highest exaltation, and likeness to God; and in all who are like him, however humbly like him. In immortality, the enduring life of moral and spiritual beings; not a capricious and partial immortality, but for all men. A life of intelligence and progress in virtue and excellence. A life of wise and merciful providences and retributions and final triumph over evil.

On grounds so simple, life has a meaning and aim. It stands to reason, to common-sense, to common sentiments; and any religious opinion that does not stand to these, in the long run cannot stand at all.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

On page 18 of this issue will be found a list of marriages, births and deaths in Sacramento city and county for the year 1881 (from January to November inclusive). The following, for the month of December, completes the record for the year:

Married.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Dec. 1—Robert Kelper and Katie Ahlsted.
1—Irving G. Rodgers and Ida Bloss.
4—J. W. Peerless and Elizabeth A. Beckett.
6—Francisco Silva and Isabella Peters.
6—Wong Lung and Toy Lou.
7—Felice Lagomarsin and Lugi Lagomarsin.
10—John McKinnon and E. G. Billingsley.
11—Otto Wilhelm and Amanda Schuck.
11—Charles Atwood and Mintie Todhunter.
11—A. L. Bosche and Sadie E. Kerlin.
13—W. H. Vaughn and Kate Fendner.
13—Arthur H. Real and Lizzie Patterson.
15—George W. Nichols and Celia Coffey.
20—Louis Waldron and Ella May McCormick.
21—Wm. E. Gerber and Hattie A. Lyon.
21—R. D. Stephens and Adelaide M. Duggan.
21—G. W. Kirkpatrick and M. J. Buckley.
22—D. J. Mannix and Vesta L. Churchhill.
23—Myron H. Pangburn and Mary Gannon.
23—John H. Duffy and Kate Montgomery.
24—George Edwin Mills and Nellie K. Rogers.
24—Louis G. Dickman and Loretta Duffy.
25—James L. Gillis and Katie Petree.
25—Charles H. Odell and Annie Fifield.
26—James Stewart and Annie I. Phipps.
27—Timothy F. Shuttuck and Amelia Beaver.
27—Hiram S. Hunt and H. Gracie Jordon.
28—Edward Sullivan and Katie Lynch.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Dec. 11—Joseph Studarus and Margaret Schwab.
17—Henry Person and Mary Buress.
21—John C. Smith and Sarah E. Morse.
27—B. F. Howard and Sarah Frances Morton.
28—Patrick Dorian and Katie Daily.

Born.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Dec. 1—Wife of A. H. Lane, a daughter.
3—Wife of Rev. H. H. Rice, a daughter.
4—Wife of S. S. Nixon, a son.
6—Wife of John Crowley, a son.
6—Wife of O. N. Cronkite, a son.
7—Wife of Wm. Rankin, a son.
11—Wife of F. Anderson, a son.
11—Wife of Jas. B White, a daughter.
12—Wife of A. C. Gidlund, a son.
13—Wife of Telesforo Castro, a son.
13—Wife of Geo. Woodward, a daughter.
14—Wife of Eugene Shea, a daughter.
17—Wife of J. M Gattman, a son.
17—Wife of James Poland, a daughter.
18—Wife of Marks Levy, twin daughters.
21—Wife of M. J King, a daughter.
22—Wife of D. O. Entrican, a daughter.
27—Wife of W. A. Henry, a son (still born).

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Dec. 7—Wife of W. L. Willis, a son.
7—Wife of Frank McCormick, a daughter.
13—Wife of Wm. O. Davis, a son.
21—Wife of J. C. Sawyer, a son.
21—Wife of W. O. Davis, a daughter.
26—Wife of John Heath, a daughter.
26—Wife of Homer Talbot, a daughter.

Died.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Dec. 2—Maggie J. Taylor, 22 years, 28 days.
2—Jesse Bookman, 55 years.
4—Mollie F. Sheehan, 29 yrs., 5 mos., 10 dys.
4—Daniel E Woods, 36 years.
5—William English, 1 year, 6 months, 5 days.
5—Hillard C. Sutton, 28 years.
5—Stella Thompson, 2 months, 13 days.
8—Nettie McDonald, 3 months, 19 days.
8—Emma Sprout, 9 years.
9—Thomas Connolly, 48 years.
11—Wm. Williams, 32 years.
12—Julia A. Compte, 28 years, 4 months
14—James Joseph Flynn, 1 yr., 4 mos., 5 dys.
14—Thomas H. Baxter, 13 years, 9 months.
14—Wm. B. G. Keller, 35 yrs., 10 mos., 14 dys.
15—Emma Osmer Campbell, 29 years, 5 mos.
16—Margaret Fleming, 50 years.
19—John Petree, 54 years, 11 months, 2 days.
20—Glinferd Albert Harms, 3 months, 4 days.
20—Samuel Downing, 46 years.
20—Alecta E. Smith, 82 years.
22—Antonia Artz, 12 years, 8 months.
22—John Moore, 58 years.
22—Louise A. Phillip, 38 yrs., 5 mos., 9 ds.
23—Mary Laurie, 60 years.
26—Mary Jane Johnson, 43 yrs., 5 mos., 28 ds.
27—J. C. Jergenson, 24 years.
28—Philip Doddridge, 30 yrs., 1 mo., 8 ds.
28—Henrietta A. Doddridge, 1 yr., 1 mo., 3 ds.
28—Maggie McInerny, 15 yrs., 10 mos., 21 ds.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Dec. 3—Nellie Elizabeth Hall, 1 year, 3 months.
6—Sarah Hicks, 71 yrs., 10 mos., 12 ds.
6—Charlotte Ricker, 85 yrs., 10 mos., 3 ds.
19—Paulina Keseberg, 27 yrs., 10 mos., 7 ds.

Josh Billings Heard From.

NEWPORT (R. I.), Aug. 11, 1880.

DEAR BITTERS—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. * * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle,

JOSH BILLINGS.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

William Nichols and F. A. Alexander have gone to New Mexico.

E. V. Maslin left Saturday for a hunting trip in Placer county.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ames have gone to San Francisco to visit for a few days.

Miss Mollie F. Ackley has tendered her resignation as a teacher in our city schools.

Deputy County Clerk W. B. Hamilton, who has been quite ill, is improving in health.

Miss Ethel Sperry, of Stockton, is visiting this city as the guest of Miss Fannie Hubbard.

J. J. Guthrie, of the Homestead station, who has been quite ill, is rapidly recovering his health.

J. L. Jackson has returned from San Diego, after a three week's absence, much improved in health.

Miss Emma Crowell, who for three months past has been visiting friends at Tulare City, Oakland and San Francisco, has returned.

George P. Royster of this city goes to Napa to-day to take charge of the United States bonded warehouse at that place for a few months.

Mrs. E J. Myers and her daughter Ida, of Rocklin, are visiting in the city. The young lady, who has been sick some time, is in improved health.

Miss Alice Hastings, of Benicia, will arrive to-day to spend the balance of the holidays here and will be the guest of Miss Fannie Hubbard, during her visit.

Assistant General Superintendent Filmore came up yesterday afternoon in a special car with Mr. Potter, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and party. They will remain here until 10 o'clock this morning to see the city and take a view of the railroad shops, and then leave by special train for the East. Mr. Filmore will accompany as far as Reno.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31, 1881.

MORNING SESSION.

345 Ophir.....5¾@5⅝	10 Y. Jacket.....3 20
1010 Mexican.....10@9¾	150 Overman.....1 45
50 Gould & C.....3 90	20 Scorpion.....1 15
70 B. & Belcher.....7⅞	100 Benton.....75c
185 California.....30c	100 Sierra.....1 05
360 Savage.....1 90@1 95	250 G. Gate.....2 20
100 Con. Vir.....1 05	1200 Albion.....1 95@1 80
190 Chollar.....1 15@ 20	50 E. Mt. Diablo.....40c
350 Hale & Nor.....1 60	150 Bodie.....2 75@2 70
255 Sierra Nev.....9½@9⅜	150 Bulwer.....2 90
20 Confidence.....2 05	10 Bechtel.....25c
20 Utah.....6	290 Mono.....70c
220 Exchequer.....1@95c	200 Noonday.....25c
700 Overman.....1½@1 40	50 Silver King.....19½
560 Union.....14⅞@14⅜	100 N. Belle.....8⅜
190 Alta.....4 35	50 Justice.....80c
600 Julia.....10c	200 Oro.....20@15c
100 S. Hill.....00c	75 Wales.....50@55c
100 Andes.....80c	250 Navajo.....20c

COLE'S GREAT CIRCUS was lately wrecked on its way to Kansas City. After its arrival there a Kansas City *Times'* reporter found John Sawbright, its veterinarian, rubbing the injured animals with St. Jacobs Oil. He said it was the best remedy known for injuries to horses, and was so very clean to use.

MARRIED.

Dutch Flat, December 27—Elias S. French to Frederika C. Simonson.

Near White Rock Springs, Sacramento county, December 28—Patrick Dorian to Katie Daily.

Oroville, December 25—John M. Sparks to Lizzie L. McCloud.

Watsonville, December 21—Daniel Ross to Nellie Hamilton.

Salinas, December 19—Rafael Estrada to Fannie Gallagher.

Colusa, December 25—Logan M. Duncan to Mrs. Nellie M. Rowland.

BORN.

Near Williams, December 25—Wife of J. O. Zumwalt, a daughter.

Arbuckle, December 16—Wife of Joseph Norman, a daughter.

Near College City, December 26—Wife of Randolph Friel, a son.

Arbuckle, December 29—Wife of Benjamin Griffin, a son.

Redding, December 28—Wife of Ben Oliver, a daughter.

Redding, December 23—Wife of Chas Gill, a daughter.

Chico, December 28—Wife of R. H. Dunn, a son.

Oroville, December 27—Wife of Max Anthony, a son.

DIED.

San Francisco, December 31—Reinhart Zimmerman, a native of Switzerland, 32 years

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the depot to-day, on the arrival of the San Francisco train at 12:05 P. M.]

Colusa, December 27—George A. Kern, 23 years, 9 months and 10 days.

Colusa, December 18—Mrs. Eddie Hincklin, 23 years and 6 months.

Near Watsonville, December 28—Stephen Norris, 90 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Watsonville, December 23—Peter P. Beck, 51 years and 8 months.

Near Salinas, December 27—James Pool, 80 years.

Attention, Exempts!—The Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will meet at Firemen's Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 2d, at 7:30 o'clock, for a regular monthly meeting. By order of P. S. LAWSON, President. JOHN DOMINGOS, Secretary. j2-1t

Notice.—California Lodge, No. 1580, K. of H., will meet THIS (Monday) EVENING, in their Hall, corner of K and Ninth streets, at 7:30 o'clock. In addition to regular business, the installation of officers for the ensuing term will take place. All members are requested to be present. Members of Unity Lodge and visiting brothers are respectfully invited to come. J. M. TENBROOK, D. P. L. HICKMAN, Reporter. j2 1t

The Ladies of the Christian Temperance Union of this city will hold a New Year's Reception in the office and dining-room of the St. George Building, Fourth street, TO-DAY, from 10 A. M. until evening. Strangers, young gentlemen and all are invited to come. j2 1t

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 HORSE; WILL work any way. Price, $25. Apply at FULTON MARKET, Fifth and K streets. j2 3t

"GOBBLE! GOBBLE!"

THE MUSIC OF THE GRAND DUO FROM "LA MASCOTTE" is for sale by WILLIE MYERS, at the Theater inner door, afternoon and evening. j2-1t

TO THE MINING PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR 60 days QUARTZ MACHINERY as follows: One Quartz Pulverizer, which will reduce 10 tons of hard rock in 24 hours to pass through a No 40 screen, $500; taking the material at the size of grains of corn; power required, 2½-horse. Also, $1,000 will purchase a Mill that will reduce 20 tons in 24 hours through a No. 40 screen, taking quartz the size of an egg; power required, 5 horse. Also, $2,000 will purchase a Mill that will reduce 40 tons per day of 24 hours through a No. 40 screen; handling the quartz at the size of a man's fist. This offer holds good for 60 days only. The Mill requires a 10 horse power engine to run it. Think of it ye miners, four tons of rock to the horse-power. Address WM. C. STILES, Sacramento city. j2-1t*

GENERAL NOTICES.

Holiday Presents!—"The Nimble Sixpence Better Than the Slow Shilling!" If you want GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS, at a reasonable price, go to BEALS' GALLERY, No. 415 J street. H. S. BEALS, Operator. d9-1m

The best Meals in the city at Peterson's, 618 and 620 J street. d7-tf

The only Genuine Milk Bread, delivered every morning, by W. F. PETERSON, 620 J. d7-tf

For Fine Cakes, Ice Cream, etc., the BEST AND CHEAPEST MEALS, go to HENRY FISHER, No. 508 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. jy25-1m

Forty years' experience of an old nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother. Price, 25 cents a bottle. o31-1yMWF

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. n2-6mWFM

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

TWO NIGHTS AND MATINEE!

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 2d and 3d

MONDAY,

NEW YEAR'S MATINEE!

The best of all the Entertainments.

Houses Packed to the Very Doors! Nothing like it on the stage!

ATKINSON'S JOLLITIES!

—IN THEIR—

GREAT MUSICAL ABSURDITY,

THE ELECTRICAL DOLL!

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA! OUR OWN SCENERY!

UPROARIOUS FUN! ORIGINAL AND CHARMING MUSIC! UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM! THE GREAT BURLESQUE DRILL SCENE!

POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; Gallery, 50 cents. Now for sale at box office of Theater.

CHARLES ATKINSON.....Proprietor.
C. H. NEWHALL.....Business Manager.
H. W. MAYNARD.....General Agent.
d29 4t

BELL & CO., Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL—

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3d,

At 11 o'clock sharp,

ON THE PREMISES, THE WELL-known property, No. 172½ K STREET, bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and being

The East 32 Feet of Lot No. 3,

Bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth and K and L streets, with improvements, consisting of a One-story and Basement House of five rooms, hard-finished, and all modern improvements; good fencing, barns and out-houses. Terms of sale—10 per cent. on day of sale, balance when the deed is made. Title perfect.

j2-1t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

D. H. Quinn

—THE—

HATTER,

COR. FOURTH and J STS.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

j2-1t

J. F. SLATER,

—THE—

HATTER,

NO. 409 J STREET (ABOVE FOURTH),

SACRAMENTO.

j2-1t

THE "HUB"

The "New Hub!"

THE "NEW HUB" RANGE

—IS THE "BOSS"—

COOKING STOVE

—IT IS—

The Best Proportioned; Best Finished; Best Baker; Best Draft.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL STOVE IN THE WORLD!

Ames Eagle & Co.

Manufacturers' Agents, Sacramento. j2-4ptf

THE LATEST

Kensington Embroideries,

NEW PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

LAMBREQUINS,

Slipper Patterns, Slipper Cases,

FOOT STOOLS, Etc.,

JUST RECEIVED!

"OUR OWN" GLOVE, 4 buttons.....$1 25
"OUR OWN" GLOVE, 6 buttons.....$1 50

—ALSO—

A Full Line of Genuine JOUVIN GLOVES.

Hosiery and Underwear.

We have just opened a direct importation of genuine LISLE THREAD / BALBRIGGAN HOSE! In Plain and Striped Styles.

GIMPS, FRINGES AND ORNAMENTS, In CLAIR DE LUMF, JET, RAINBOW and CASHMERE—exact matches.

DESIGNING AND STAMPING Executed at shortest notice in our DECORATIVE ART ROOMS!

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, Oakland, Alameda and San Rafael free of charge. Orders filled on receipt of P. O. Order, or sent C. O. D. Samples sent on application.

NEWMAN & LEVINSON, No. 129 Kearny street, San Francisco. n24 ThSTutjal 3p

J. B. KLUNE, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 226 J ST., BET. SECOND and THIRD. Dealer in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a specialty under Mr. FLOBERG. Agent for Rockford Watch Company. s13-3plm

JOHN BREUNER, Importer, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in every description of FURNITURE and BEDDING. Nos. 604, 606 and 608 K street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. n7-3ptf

S. GOLDMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, NORTHWEST COR. SECOND AND J STREETS. All desirous of CHOICE, FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES, can find them at Bedrock Prices. To facilitate trade I will send, on application, PRINTED PRICE LISTS wherever wanted. Orders from the interior solicited, and promptly and carefully filled. o15-3plm

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

SCOFIELD & TEVIS,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Coal Oils, Lubricating Oils, Turpentine, Paints, Alcohol, Brushes, Etc.,

71 AND 73 (OLD NUMBERS) FRONT STREET, SACRAMENTO, AND 120 AND 122 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

This house is a branch of the parent house in San Francisco. It was established here a year ago, because the firm saw advantages in Sacramento as a promising and growing trade center which wisdom bade it avail of. These are, that while here its goods can be sold at level rates with the San Francisco house, they can be shipped easier, and orders for all the eastern and upper country can be filled from two to three days sooner.

THE PURCHASER

Has neither cartage nor wharfage, and saves the cost of the freight paid between San Francisco and Sacramento. Besides, local expenses are less here, and there are two oil-shipping days now from Sacramento when before there was but one. E. H. Forester, the experienced manager of the Sacramento branch, reports that the year's trial has demonstrated these advantages, and that the success of the house here has even exceeded expectation. The firm carries full lines of paints, oils, glass, varnishes, brushes, artists' supplies, coal and lubricating oils, in barrels or cases, and

THE LARGEST STOCK

Of turpentine ever stored in the interior at one time. It deals also in white leads, lard oil, castor oil, linseed oils, China nut oil, sperm oil, polar oil, elephant oil, natural black lubricating oil of 19° to 23° gravity; also Cologne spirits, naphtha, 74° gasoline, 63° benzine, salad oil, Downer's kerosene, Downer's mineral sperm, Downer's machinery oil, Downer's spindle oil, Paraffine machinery oil, light lubricating oil, cotton waste, and Standard axle grease.

A SPECIALTY

With this firm is alcohol. Being the owners and proprietors of the Bay View Distillery at San Francisco, it has facilities and opportunities for handling alcohol that no other house enjoys. The Sacramento branch occupies two floors, 30 by 160 feet each, and the business already demands nearly as much more room. This house, as brilliantly as any that has ever been established here, illustrates all we have said concerning the advantage that accrues to the trade that takes in its supplies here. The firm has a large capital, long experience, and is one of the leading houses in the commercial circle of the State. As such it has a broad reputation for fair dealing, excellence of goods and price list offers to the trade of the coast an equivalent to quoting the very lowest market rates for any articles in which the firm deals.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, St. George Building.

The People's Savings Bank incorporated in May, 1879, and began business the following month as a strictly savings and loan institution, with a capital paid up in coin of $227,000. Its statements as published from time to time show a gradual increase of business, which establishes its permanency beyond question. The accompanying statement of the condition of the bank December 1st shows that its depositors are extremely well protected from loss, having a guarantee, in the capital and reserve fund, of $2 65 for each $1 on deposit. Its loans are entirely on real estate, and the revenue derived therefrom is distributed to its stockholders and depositors semi-annually, the average rate of such distribution for the time the bank has been in existence being about seven per cent.

RESOURCES.

Loans on real estate	$289,473 64
Real estate owned	97,920 20
Furniture, safe, time-lock, etc.	4,294 00
Invested in Odd Fellows' Hall Stock	11,220 00
Taxes	3,055 17
Expenses—repairs, insurance, etc.	5,515 73
Interest and rent accrued but uncollected	4,273 27
Cash on hand	43,273 98
Total	$457,225 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up in gold coin	$227,981 50
Due depositors	203,743 93
Reserve and surplus	5,396 78
Interest and rents collected	16,334 84
Dividends unpaid	3,758 94
Total	$457,225 99

William Beckman, President; E. C. Atkinson, Vice President; William F. Huntoon, Secretary and Cashier. Directors—Wm. Beckman, Wm. Johnston, E. J. Croly, Samuel Gotleib, John L. Huntoon, E. C. Atkinson and G. M. Hayton.

R. H. PETTIT,

Wholesale Tobacconist and Cigar Manufacturer, 225 K Street, between Second and Third.

For several years these reviews have made mention of Mr. Pettit's business as a representative one, and as one of steady growth and wide extent throughout the country. His trade is specially good in Yolo, Colusa, San Joaquin, Amador, Placer, El Dorado and Nevada counties. Mr. Pettit is a wholesale and retail dealer in Havana cigars, tobacco, snuff, pipes, etc.; also operates an extensive cigar factory, which is located in the rear of the main store-room. His establishment is located in the central part of the city, and is large and well adapted to the business carried on. He works at the full season fifteen men. He makes no low grade articles, but manufactures from "medium" to the "very best." He keeps on hand stock of the best quality to be worked up into cigars, and this, as well as all other goods, are of his own direct importation, which places him on a par with the most favored houses in the interior, and enables him, with the low expense account on which business can be carried on here, to compete with tobacco houses at the chief commercial city of the coast, and in most cases, if not all, to undersell them, while his prices never exceed those of that powerful trade center. He especially keeps in bulk Gilt Edge fine-cut chewing tobacco. Mr. Pettit imports his own stock, and to as good advantage as any manufacturer on the coast. Mr. Pettit has found during the past year that the commercial influence of Sacramento has extended in area and taken a still firmer hold upon the trade of the State, and his business reflects these facts. He supplies the trade at better rates than can be given by houses in San Francisco, where local expenses are heavier, and where the purchaser is compelled to pay for wharfage and drayage, beside the extra freight and loss of time between Sacramento and San Francisco. Mr. Pettit can generally fill orders on the day of their receipt. He travels extensively, and wherever he goes in the interest of his house, the trade will find him a square-dealing, economic and practical business man.

M. R. BEARD & CO.,

Dealers in Stationery, Blank Books, Etc., 312 J Street.

This has been a prosperous year with this house, its business transactions having fully doubled, and the outlook is for continued and still greater volume and prosperity the coming season. The firm keeps all lines of stationery, school books, Russia leather pocket books, memorandas, blank books, latest publications, fancy goods, etc., in stock and quantity sufficient to meet all demands. Their supplies are kept constantly fresh of the latest in all goods in their line. They obtain their goods from first hands, and with their facilities can supply all demands of the trade promptly and at low figures.

And must the cash-boy go? It is among the possibilities. He has already gone from one store on Tremont row, and in his place is a system of elevated railways, along which roll hollow balls about three inches in diameter, carrying the cash to the cashier and bringing the change back. The track grades downward to the cashier, the return track having an opposite incline. Each ball has its distinctive number, by which the cashier knows whence it comes to his desk and whither to return it.—Boston Transcript.

HOLBROOK, MERRILL & STETSON,

Metal Works—Iron, Tin, Copper, Zinc and Iron Ware,

STOVES, HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, 223 AND 225 J STREET.

Among the prominent and successful business houses upon the Pacific coast, that of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, of Sacramento and San Francisco, justly stands in the very foremost rank. Its establishment is one of the very largest and most extensive, and a visit to their immense warerooms will alone give an adequate idea of the extent and comprehensiveness of their stock. The storerooms of the Sacramento house are exceedingly spacious, occupying Nos. 223 and 225 on J street, and extending a distance of 160 feet to the alley on the north, with basement, main floor and second floor devoted exclusively to storage, display and the general business of the establishment. The basement is on a level with the rear alley, with easy approaches to Second and Third streets, thus affording most convenient receiving and delivery facilities, without interference from vehicles or blocking the walk upon the main thoroughfare, as is frequently the case with such houses. Much less help is also required under this arrangement in the constant handling of stock than would otherwise be, which is an item of economy in favor of the house, while the front portion of the main storeroom is also thereby enabled to be devoted exclusively to the display of sample goods. In connection with stoves, and such kinds of hardware and goods as are purchased by the firm in a manufactured state at the East, they have extensive workshops connected with the establishment, where a large portion of the stock sold by them is worked up, in which department an average of over thirty skilled workmen are constantly employed. As manufacturers, the firm is very extensively known, not only as supplying the general trade and other wholesale houses of the coast in the lines of its specialties, but also in filling special orders in metal work for miners, large agriculturists, manufacturers and others. Every kind and class of tin, copper, zinc and sheet-iron work, for all the purposes in which these are employed, is made and sold in immense quantities. Among these a specialty is made of sheet-metal work for tanks and all classes and descriptions of reservoir goods. Their work in all these classes of goods is done by the most skilled workmen, and their manufacture has acquired a reputation which places them above all necessity for commendation, and reflects the very highest credit upon the standard of the house. The great increase in business which this wide-spread reputation has caused to flow to them has not in any manner tended to reduce the former carefulness of manufacture and excellencies of their work, but the quality of workmanship and close attention to every detail which earned the standard for them is still most strictly and sacredly maintained, and can ever be confidently relied upon in connection with all orders, whether general or special. In stove hardware their wholesale trade is enormous and constantly increasing, not only by greater sales to their usual trade customers, but also including largely extended area. They carry an exceedingly extensive and choice variety of ranges and stoves of all the latest and most complete patterns and styles. Of ranges they deal principally in the celebrated Medalion, which is justly popular wherever it has been introduced, and has a large sale. Among the other ranges sold by them are the Alpha, Adriatic, Norman, Gypsy Queen, Opera, Derby, May, Buck, Zip and Monitor. In cook-stoves their largest sales are of the Bucks and Bismarck patterns, which are very popular, but they also sell the Charter Oak, Western Empire, Archer, Eastern Belle, Osceola, Almeda, Pilot, Premium, Cotton Plant, and others. In parlor cooks, parlor proper, and other heating stoves, they have almost an endless variety, for both coal and wood, varying from the most costly and handsomely finished to the smallest and cheapest in use for heating purposes. In connection with the stove department, every variety and class of house-furnishing hardware is kept in large stock. In addition to these two extensive departments of the establishment, others are included, and any one of which is more extensive in itself than most of the houses which denominate themselves wholesale dealers. The stock of tools, machines and supplies kept on hand by them includes every machine and devise used by tinners and metal workers, together with all parts and extras. They also keep an extensive list, and a very full line of pumps of all descriptions, hydraulic machines, iron-pipe fittings, gas-fitters' and plumbers' supplies of all kinds, etc.

The firm buys its stock of manufactured goods, or materials of every description used by it, direct from the manufacturers, whether in America, Germany, England or elsewhere, and imports in such vast quantities and for cash that the lowest possible jobbing rates are secured, and they also have special contracts for the lowest transportation rates, which enables them to lay down their goods in their Sacramento establishment at amazingly low figures. Their facilities and methods of dealing are also conducted upon the most economical basis, and with mature business experience, which enables them to sell at the very lowest hard-pan prices. The extensive business and almost unexampled increase in the volume of trade which has greeted the house, requiring in its demands the largely supplying of trade points over the entire Pacific slope area, shows that these, and the other numerous advantages accruing to them from the location of Sacramento as a trade center, are clearly and unmistakably known and recognized wherever supplies are required. In connection with their wholesale business the house has a retail department, where everything carried in stock by them is sold, and at the lowest bottom rates.

President Arthur's sleeping chamber in the White House is an intense sky-blue, even the wood-work about the walls, doors and windows being of that vivid hue. The walls are papered with silver, delicately flowered in gold. The furniture, curtains and lambrequins are blue satin damask, with a very small gold flower on it. The private office adjoining is one of the prettiest rooms in the house. Its walls are paneled in pale pink and French gray, with a pale blue border and gilt moldings, etcetera.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Fruit, Nuts, Seeds, Honey and General Produce.

NOS. 6, 8 AND 10 J STREET.

This establishment can now be classed among the oldest, as well as the most popular in California. Mr. Strong, the senior member, commenced business in this city in July, 1852. Twice he was burned out, and once during the great flood of 1851 his stock was destroyed by water; but the indomitable energy of the true pioneer never forsook him, and he has lived to see his efforts crowned with success. In 1865 the house removed to its present location on J street, between Front and Second, a spot most eligibly situated for its shipping trade, being only a few steps removed from the offices of the railroads, boats and express company. There has been a gradual increase and enlargement of trade from that time until the present, and they are now doing one of the most extensive trades of this city, and probably furnishing goods in their line over as large, or larger, an extent of territory than any other house, their customers being found in every part of California, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, and beyond to the north and east, and in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, at the south. The firm, as now constituted, consists of W. R. Strong, Robert Williamson and Phil. E. Platt. The increase in trade of the past year has been fully twenty-five per cent. over the previous, and there has been no year since 1865 that has not shown an increase in business and prosperity. The firm points with pride to this record. Their specialties of trade are seeds, in all their varieties; green, dried and canned fruits, general produce and merchandise, etc. They give their attention to filling the orders of customers for every class of merchandise, although not immediately in their own line. The result of their careful attention to the wants of their customers has secured to them unlimited confidence, and thus enormously increased the volume of their trade. Their premises are very capacious, with a frontage and depth of 60 by 100 feet, with fine basement under the entire area, and is packed full of the goods required for their heavy trade. The firm owns the property it occupies, and is therefore under no expense for rent. It employs no traveling agents, and gives personal attention to the business. They claim that this saving in expenses enables them to most successfully compete with any legitimate house under any and all circumstances. The business of packing and shipping fruit, vegetables and other produce, from the perishable nature of the goods, is naturally a very difficult one. This firm has had extended experience, and has learned the very best method that can be employed. They know, as near as it is possible, the wants of their customers, and have had great success in meeting those requirements. The firm is in every sense a live one, as its increasing business fully attests. Their motto is "Large sales and small profits," believing the true object in trade to be to increase the volume of business as well as its territory.

BILLINGSLEY & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Etc., 311 and 313 J Street.

The establishment of Billingsley & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, is the only one in this line in the interior, and is one of the most promising and successful business houses, not only in the city, but upon the coast. The members of the firm—U. C. Billingsley and A. S. Hopkins—are widely and most favorably known as leading business men of unquestionable integrity. The previous location of the firm was outgrown by their largely-increasing trade, and their present quarters, which are 41 by 100 feet in area, with basement of the same size, and galleries and storerooms above the main floor, are all packed and filled with the immense stock carried by them. In addition to the most complete assortment in all kinds of wooden and willow-ware, baskets, etc., they carry a complete stock of ax and pick-handles, brushes, blacking, twines, demijohns, dairy supplies, bottles, paperware, stationery, straw and Manila paper, paper bags, toilet soaps, Bath brick, feather dusters, an extended variety of pipes, and numerous other lines of articles. The firm are agents for the Sacramento Woodenware Factory, the goods of which are not only better made but superior in all respects to any other wares made upon the coast, on account of the well-known climatic advantages accruing to this locality. Billingsley & Co. manufacture brooms extensively, and constantly employ from fifteen to twenty men at the work. Their fine green brooms, made from Eastern corn, are not equaled by any others, while their manufactures from California corn are as good as to be found elsewhere. The trade of the firm has increased during the past year to an almost unprecedented degree, extending over the entire area west of the Rocky Mountains, and the outlook for the coming season is still more flattering. They purchase their stock exclusively from manufacturers and first hands, pay cash for their goods, conduct their business upon the most economical basis, and these advantages, with those of lower rent, no wharfage charges, etc., enable them to undersell San Francisco houses, which they successfully do.

J. W. WILSON,

Wilson's Livery Stables, 318 J Street, Between Third and Fourth.

Mr. Wilson is at the head of one of the largest livery business establishments on the coast. He is sole proprietor of the Wilson's Stables, and a partner in the firm of Wilson & Mitchell, owners of the Golden Eagle hack and carriage line. The stables are on one of our leading business streets, having a frontage of 40 feet by a depth of 160, and occupying two floors; and a rear section 80 by 80 feet, also of two floors. From these dimensions something of the importance of his business may be gathered, when it is noted that all this great floor area is filled with carriages, buggies, phaetons, rockaways and other vehicles, and with the very best driving stock, with harness and driving outfits not surpassed by any. The stables are open for custom day and night.

S. H. DAVIS,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, Etc, 704 J Street.

A full line of house hardware and mechanics' tools, pocket and table cutlery, etc., is carried at this establishment. Mr. Davis has long been in the business, and acquired for his house a reputation for quality of goods sold, and fair prices, which insures a large and increasing trade. In addition to a general assortment of light farming implements, garden tools, etc., he makes a specialty of "amateurs' supplies," and keeps in stock a very fine assortment of lathes, scroll saws and tools for amateur woodworkers, and all kinds of wood for scroll saw work, together with impression paper, books and sheets of design, and light woods of various kinds.

CARLE & CROLY,

Carpenters and Builder; Office at 1114 Second Street.

The firm of Carle & Croly is not only prominent in this city, in the business of building and as contractors, but they have also gained a wide reputation and most favorable one for their work throughout the interior of the State. During the past season they have, in addition to their very extensive business in this city, erected many fine buildings in other parts of the State, and the demands upon them in this direction are constantly increasing and extending to more distant points. The structures erected by them, and the general class of their work, are standing recommendations in behalf of the firm, and secure to them largely increased demands for their services. They have the reputation of most faithfully fulfilling their contracts in all cases wherever they have done business. They employ none but the best mechanics, and have facilities for the erection of all classes of buildings, and with the utmost promptness, either at home or in any part of the State.

Colonel A. F. Rockwell, who is the only person that was present both at the assassination and death of President Garfield, happens to have been the officer detailed by Secretary Stanton as soon as President Lincoln was shot to be on guard at the house where the President was lying, and the witnessed the death struggle the next morning, as he did that of General Garfield at Elberon.

Grau will soon reach the United States, after a very successful South American tour.

W. A. & C. S. HOUGHTON,

Wholesale and Retail and Importing Booksellers and Stationers, 615 J Street.

The largest book establishment in the interior is that of W. A. & C. S. Houghton. It is the leading retail book house; but its wholesale business is that which is commanding especial attention. The house has, separate from the great salesrooms, a splendid sample-room, devoted wholly to the convenience of the wholesale buyer, and where every article and package is sampled and marked, and capable of being closely inspected. In all the lines of blank books, standard, fine, fancy and ornamental stationery, gold pens, church goods; rich bound standard holiday and gift books, in the library editions, cheap editions, full and half bound editions; art, scientific, musical historical, biographical, mechanical, religious, and other works; juvenile and school book, staple and standard publications, latest works in poetry, fiction, art, discovery, etc., and in all general stationery supplies, the stock of the house is not surpassed in variety and completeness, while its volume is second only to the very largest known to the book trade. All the usual lines of showcase goods are kept in endless variety. The house does binding, ruling, etc., to order, and makes a specialty of supplying private and public libraries. Its facilities for filling all orders to the advantage of the interior buyer, are not equalled in all the country, and the Houghtons, while finding their wholesale trade rapidly and securely expanding, find that they are equal to the demands of the trade, and are building up a business in the interior which has already become one of the leading ones in the State.

NATIONAL GOLD BANK,

Of D. O. Mills & Co., Corner of Second and J streets.

Historical sketches of the business of Sacramento must, to be complete, embrace some reference to this notable and solid banking house. It was widely known as the bank of D. O. Mills & Co. in the palmy days of 1850, and through all the vicissitudes incident to business on this coast it has never yet closed its doors in banking hours on any business day. Its capital stock is $300,000, and its business extends over the central and northern parts of the State, Nevada, Oregon and the Territories. Its transactions with Eastern banks show that our merchants have become direct importers on a large scale since the completion of the railroad. The report of the bank, recently published, shows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$357,428 51
Overdrafts	1,302 48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	14,800 00
Due from approved reserve agents	76,764 57
Due from other National Banks	1,438 95
Due from State Banks and bankers	416,920 81
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	57,100 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,399 09
Checks and other cash items	1,832 18
Bills of other banks	70,482 00
Specie	329,570 31
Total	$2,136,038 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	48,000 00
Undivided profits	24,287 42
National Bank notes outstanding	118,675 00
Individual deposits subject to check	876,695 70
Demand certificates of deposit	716,289 71
Certified checks	950 00
United States deposits	2,[illegible]21 26
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	[illegible]143 20
Due to State Banks and bankers	48,706 61
Total	$2,136,038 90

A. J. VERMILYA,

County Coroner, and Dealer in Undertakers' Supplies, J Street, Between Fourth and Fifth

The establishment of A. J. Vermilya has one of the largest stocks of undertakers' supplies to be found in any similar house in the interior. In addition to supplies in metal burial caskets and others, he also can furnish all varieties of trimmings, shrouds, etc., to any extent desired and promptly upon receipt of orders. His jobbing trade in supplies has been vary largely extended during the past year, making his quarters, which were formerly ample for his business, much too small. He has therefore recently purchased the property formerly occupied by R. Stone & Co., on J street, between Fifth and Sixth, which is being remodeled for the purposes of his business, as dealer in supplies, and also as undertaker and Coroner. His new establishment will be two-story and basement, having a frontage of 20 feet, and extend back to the alley a distance of 160 feet. The front has been taken out and is being replaced with with plate-glass show-windows, and will present a very fine appearance. The basement will be used for storage purposes. A full line of sample goods will be displayed in upright show-cases in the front rooms upon the main floor. This will enable such extension of his stock and goods as his increased trade throughout the interior demands. Small dealers have found that the advantages in point of freight and otherwise are largely in favor of Sacramento over San Francisco, and are purchasing here accordingly. Mr. Vermilya is the sole proprietor of a new and apparently wonderful embalming process, and is devoting especial attention to it. The bodies which have been embalmed by him are reported to have been kept in a wonderful perfect state for a long length of time. He has received certificates to this effect in relation to bodies forwarded to various parts of the East, and also to China, which state that a perfect state of preservation was maintained for several months, and that even the natural and life-like expression of the face was retained. Mr. Vermilya embalms bodies wherever desired and upon the shortest notice.

S. J. & J. M. JACKSON,

Dealers in Stoves, Tinware, Etc., at No. 423 J Street.

This is a well-known stove-hardware and tin-furnishing establishment. The warerooms are neat, and contain full lines of the best stoves, ranges and the most approved kitchen-ware. They make a specialty of the New Richmond Range, which they state is meeting with a high degree of favor by reason of its many superiorities over all others, and is selling rapidly. They also sell the well-known Olive and Seraphic ranges, and in stoves they have the Empire City, the Buck stove and many other patterns of good make, for cooking or heating purposes. The firm works in tin, sheet-iron, copper, etc., and deal at very reasonable prices.

P. A. FAULKNER,

Machinist and Blacksmith Shop, Southwest Corner of J and Twelfth Streets.

Mr. Faulkner has recently opened a general machine and blacksmith shop at the above location, and is putting in a new engine, lathe and other machinery, and will make a specialty of repairing plows and machines for farmers, but will also do all kinds of repair, and manufacture to order, guaranteeing satisfaction. He will also manufacture the Faulkner patent punch and shears, of which he is the inventor and patentee. The merits of this invention have already become well known, and its reputation is established over all others. All orders addressed to him for extras, from those using his machines, will be promptly filled.

B. RUHL,

Book-binder—Book binding in all its Departments—1024, 1026 Eighth Street.

Mr. Ruhl is a practical workman. He is the only one here, he claims, who can do "marbling" in true style. He has been twenty-six years a binder. In his works he has all the necessary and best machinery needed. He bids for orders from the country, and guarantees satisfaction. He does all kinds of binding, ruling, blank-book work, paging, etc., and turns out work of the very best class.

Dr. Risley, of Philadelphia, speaking of the condition of the eyes of school children, says: "Hypermetropic eyes are more numerous than both myopic and emmetropic; that next to myopic astigmatism, distinct lesions are most prevalent in eyes with hypermetropic astigmatism." From this it appears that "the eyes have it"—but what it is they have is a conundrum to us.—[Norristown Herald.

It is said that Wagner is loosing his aggressive self-conceit and becoming mildly self-complacent.

BEN COHEN,

Wholesale Dealer in Carpets and Upholstery, 419 and 421 J Street.

MOLDINGS, FRAMES, PAPER HANGINGS, OILCLOTHS CURTAINS AND PICTURES.

Among the pioneer establishments of the city is that of Ben Cohen, wholesale dealer in carpets, upholstery, etc., at Nos. 419 and 421 J street. Mr. Cohen has a wide business acquaintance, extending back to 1854, and the advantages of his house have become most favorably known not only within the city and to a large extended retail list of customers, but also to a most flattering and rapidly increasing wholesale trade. He deals largely in carpets of all grades, oilcloth, wall paper, shades, matting, pictures and picture frames, moldings, upholstery goods, and a general assortment of all classes of goods belonging to the business. He keeps always on hand the latest and most elegant designs in all grades of carpeting, and which are noted for the superior quality of their wool and beautiful patterns. He has especial facilities for furnishing all demands made upon him promptly and at the lowest possible rates. His stock has been largely increased during the past year and a much extended investment made in goods. The ability of this house to offer special inducements in the way of prices to his customers and the trade is easily demonstrated. He purchases all his stock direct from the leading factories and pays cash, thus securing the best qualities at the lowest price. His importations are large, and he thereby acquires reduced rates as to freight charges, and his expenses are kept at the minimum by his personal supervision over his entire business. The result of these benefits he confers upon his customers. The trade of the house, which has been most satisfactory during years past, the last year greatly increased, and extends as far east as Ogden, into the southern Territories, and into Oregon on the north.

MERRILL'S

Merchant Tailoring Establishment, No. 516 J Street.

This firm commences the year with brighter prospects than ever before. Their city trade during the year past has increased fully twenty-five per cent., while their country trade is becoming even more extensive and firmly established. They carry the largest and choicest stock, it is presumed, of any establishment outside of San Francisco. Mr. Merrill's thorough knowledge of textile fabrics give him an advantage in the market over all competitors. There is often more money made in buying goods than in selling them; but the greatest advantage to the purchaser of fabrics lies in the ability to judge of the quality of stock which enters into their manufacture. Again, of the numerous styles of wearing possible by means of the highly improved machinery of the present day, some of them, even with the best stock, will not give durability to the fabric. During the present year Mr. Merrill will spend one day in every week in the market, and will subject all his purchases to a rigid personal examination. It is his purpose to purchase only such goods as will not only please the eye of his patrons, but also prove of the greatest service to them.

Mr. Quatman is still cutter for the establishment, and his reputation as an expert is backed by genuine merit second to that of no cutter on the coast. E. B. Merrill enters into partnership in the concern with the opening of the year, and the firm name hereafter will be MERRILL BROTHERS. As such they will endeavor to merit the patronage of their friends, both old and new.

H. WEINRICH & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of Wines and Liquors, 512 J Street.

The goods sold by this establishment are of the very best and purest quality to be found in the market. The firm keep constantly on hand a full line of French goods, including wines, brandies and other liquors. They purchase their stock directly from manufacturers; together with the advantages of climate, centrality, storage and freighting facilities which Sacramento enjoys, enable this firm to ship from Sacramento at an average of at least five per cent. less than the prices afforded in the Bay market. Messrs. Weinrich & Co. are sole proprietors in the United States, by reason of trade-mark obtained by them, of the "Golden State Bourbon Whisky," which is the very finest in the market. It is a blanded whisky, absolutely pure, and is sold at 100 proof by the firm. They are also manufacturers of pure and excellent blackberry brandy, of which they are having a large sale to the trade. The business of the firm has very greatly increased during the past year. This house offers to the trade all the advantages accruing from direct importation. It buys directly from the manufacturers and producers, paying cash before delivery of goods, and gets the very lowest wholesale rates, and can give the lowest to the trade.

MRS. E. KATZENSTEIN,

Fashionable Milliner, 605 J Street (Successor to Mrs. Murphy).

Three years ago Mrs. Katzenstein, one of the most accomplished and expert milliners in the interior, purchased the business of Mrs. R. W. Murphy, whose house was one of the most widely and favorably known. Under Mrs. Katzenstein's management the trade and reputation of the house has not only been maintained, but greatly enlarged and advanced, while the establishment has been refitted. She buys direct and in the very best markets, and her stock is as complete and late as any, and equal to all demands of the interior trade, which she can supply at rates as low as the lowest, and to better advantage to the purchaser than the San Francisco houses. Her trade extends throughout California, as well as southern Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. Mrs. Katzenstein carries a varied and extensive stock of real laces, silks, satins, velvets, plumes, plushes, jetted laces, feathers of every description, and genuine French flowers in profusion, which are of the finest quality.

EMPIRE MARKET,

Green & Trainor, Wholesale and Retail Butchers, K Street, between Front and Second.

This market was founded in 1849. In the purest sense it is the pioneer market of Sacramento and was the first set up in the city. This firm succeeded to the business of the Empire Market in 1856. They are wholesale and retail butchers. They do their own slaughtering, and conduct a large business in this line. Both members of the firm are thoroughly experienced in stock slaughtering and in cutting, and offer special inducements, not only to the local trade, which with them is large, but with the interior, which they can now supply from Sacramento at all seasons of the year. They bring most of their cattle from Nevada, but purchase choice stock throughout California. Green & Trainor are large wool growers and stock raisers, and thus supplement their market business. The firm is composed of old and trustworthy citizens, and their trade is of a stable and high character, and is steadily extending.

HOPE IRON WORKS,

McWilliams & Schulte, Proprietors, Front Street, between I and J.

This firm operates a machine shop which is competent to turn out all kinds of iron machinery, iron and brass castings, etc. It has the exclusive right to manufacture the Carlisle derrick, for use in connection with thrashers, and operates from same power. The works are fitted with the best of machinery, to which additions are frequently made. This house makes a specialty of manufacturing and repairing agricultural machinery, and pays especial attention to orders from abroad, and goes or sends to any point skilled workmen to set up or repair machinery of any description. Mr. McWilliams, the senior of the firm, is well known as one of the best mechanics in the State. The firm has found its business the past year to have taken a broader field, and to be steadily extending in the interior of the State, and that for all machine work, castings, etc., it can successfully compete with its San Francisco rivals.

When a virgin's pert and thirty,
Who's a virgin' on to thirty,
Sports the spitcurls of a maiden in her teens,
She begins to feel Time's power,
And resolves that, come the hour
Of proposal, she will know just what it means.
Oh, if ever comes that hour,
On her brow no frown will lower,
For she now has learned to play her cards so clever;
And to know that her right bower
Must be played that very hour—
'Tis an hour that's to prove a now or never.—[Puck.

Theodore Steinway was one of the judges of musical instruments at the exhibition at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.,

Printers, Publishers, Stationers, Paper Dealers, Dealers in Books, Printers' Supplies, Etc.

This house is one of the largest on the coast—in any line—and their business is steadily increasing. Their establishment, 208 and 210 J street, is one of the most attractive in Sacramento. The building has a frontage of 40 feet, with a depth of 160 feet, two stories and basement. The entire basement, with 45 feet of first floor, is devoted to the stationery department, and the balance of the building is occupied by the type and machinery of the printing department. The experience of the past two years has shown the firm that they lack room, and in the spring additions will be made which will allow them better facilities to handle their rapidly increasing business. Throughout the entire Pacific coast the firm of H. S. Crocker & Co. is known. They have been established in Sacramento over twenty-five years, and among their hundreds of customers they have many who have traded with them continuously from fifteen to twenty years, which is a striking proof of the popularity of the house. They deal in all grades of printing papers and printing supplies, writing papers, envelopes, paper bags, fine stationery, inks, pencils, pens, blank books, pass books, fancy goods of every description, such as albums, scrap books, writing desks, purses, card cases, playing cards, miscellaneous books, archery goods, etc., in great variety. In school books they have an immense trade, carrying all the books used in central and northern California, Oregon and Nevada. Their blank books stand unrivaled for excellence in material and finish, and are manufactured expressly for them from the justly celebrated ledger papers of the L. L. Brown Manufacturing Company. Their writing papers are also made expressly for this firm, and the "Nolia," "Chelmsford," "Royal" and "Warrington" brands of note, letter and legal are noted far and wide for their sterling qualities.

The junior partner of the house, George M. Mott, has the direct management of the business in Sacramento, and gives personal attention to all orders. Each year one of the firm goes East visiting manufacturing centers, makes contracts and selections of goods. The house is in every sense a direct importer; sells at lowest rates, and has a vast and growing trade.

LEFTWICH & GAINES,

Photography in all its Lines, 21 J Street.

This is one of the leading galleries of the State. It is just now undergoing repairs and changes, which, when complete, will make it a gallery second to none on the coast outside of San Francisco, and to but one or two there, in convenience and general appropriateness of appointments. The gallery is fitted with the very best and latest scientific apparatus, and the proprietors are skilled and very experienced artists. Mr. Leftwich, the senior partner, has been over twenty years in the business. The firm conduct photography in all its branches, and in the highest and best styles known to modern science and art. They execute all kinds of crayon and water-color work on large and small portraits, etc. For out-door work they have the completest outfit in the country. They are prepared at a moment's notice to go to any section and take residence, landscape, farm or indoor views, and in this line they have no peers in interior California. As an example of their fine outdoor work, a recent view of the State Capitol is attracting much deserved attention. Their business is rapidly extending, the natural result of their superior art work.

J. LAMBERT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers, Tenth and K Streets.

As an evidence of the advance of business in Sacramento, here is a firm which, while still conducting a retail family grocery business, is rapidly becoming a wholesale house. Its jobbing trade from a small beginning has steadily grown until now it commands the most of the attention of the firm. Lambert & Co. are skilled and experienced grocers. They understand the interior trade thoroughly, and have availed of the advantages of this trade center to the fullest. They import direct, and put prices as low down as any house on the coast. No house of like character can offer better inducements to immediate country dealers. The trader can at this house sell in any quantity, as well as buy—a quality which makes a perfect market. Their stock of groceries is complete, and is constantly freshened and kept up to standard. They deal largely in farm produce, and buy the products of the country as offered, giving attention to grain, feed, etc. The firm occupies one of the most advantageous and central positions for business in the city, and their local trade is an exceedingly good one. Orders from the country trade they fill with as much care and with the exercise of as good judgment as if the purchaser stood at the counter.

D. GARDNER,

Dealer in Wood and Coal, I Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Mr. Gardner is one of the oldest wood and coal dealers in Sacramento, having been engaged in the business since 1859. His first location in the city was at the corner of Fourth and I streets. Afterwards he had a yard at Sixth and L streets. His business so much increased that he had to seek larger quarters, when he purchased the premises on the north side of I street, where he is now located, and removed thither in 1879. He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of all kinds of wood, hard and soft, also hard and soft coal, charcoal, kindling, etc., which he sells at the lowest market rates. He has machinery in his yard for cutting wood at any desired length, and keeps several men constantly employed. He buys his fuel in large quantities, at lowest rates; his yard is immediately beside the railroad track, so that he is practically at no expense for transfer of stock to his yards; he pays no rents, and from these advantages can sell at the very lowest prices.

L. J. GLASCU,

Agency of the Domestic Sewing Machine—Pianos and Organs, Eighth and K Streets.

Mr. Glason introduced the Domestic sewing machine here, and it is now the leading machine of the market. His outside trade is large and growing. He finds it very difficult indeed to keep pace with the great demand for this light running, noiseless and every way superior machine. He is agent also for the Knabe pianos, than which there are none superior. He keeps fine cabinet organs also.

J. E. PALMETER,

House, Sign and Carriage Painter, 922 Eleventh Street.

Mr. Palmeter is a thoroughly experienced and skillful painter, and very successful in his business. He does a general business of house and sign painting to order, and has a shop for carriage painting at the above place, where all work is done in the best manner. He uses only the first quality of materials, responds to all orders promptly, and guarantees satisfaction. His business is constantly increasing.

Brown was abusing Smith violently on the sidewalk one night. Jones, who heard it from an open window, yelled to Smith, "Knock him down!" The next day Jones and Smith met. "Why didn't you knock that man down?" asked Smith; "I hollored to you to do it." "Yes," said Smith, "and I would have hollored the same thing if I had been up there."—[Cincinnati Saturday Night.

If you are almost worn out, don't give up, but take Kidney-Wort, and it will give you new life.

E. LYON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Staple, Dry and Fancy Goods, Southeast Corner Seventh and J Streets.

It has for years, as the trade of the city enlarged, been the demand that a wholesale dry goods house be established here. To this demand E. Lyon & Co., after for many years conducting a splendid retail trade, have answered, and the result has been a wholesale dry goods business which has had a success almost marvelous. During the past year one of the firm has traveled throughout the interior, presenting the advantages of this market, and has found that the trade of the establishment has opportunities for still greater enlargement, and is on so firm a basis as to justify its further extension. In view of this, the house, which has heretofore given up the whole lower floor to its wholesale department, is about to take new apartments, to be devoted wholly to jobbing, and to be kept distinct from the retail department. The ability of this house is now equal to any demand that may be made upon it by orders from the interior, the adjacent States and Territories. The standing of this firm is such that no commendation is needed in any section where it has traded—those who know it know it to be of the foremost and of the highest standing for fair dealing, liberality, energy, and integrity. It deals in all lines of staple and domestic dry goods, all fancy goods and notions, and silks and velvets—these last two articles being imported by the house directly from the European market, and of the latest patterns and styles. In woolen goods they purchase both in the home and Eastern markets. Prints and cottons, in full lines, they bring direct from first hands. They keep a full assortment of house-furnishing goods, and in this line take special pride. They keep fine cloths, cloakings and ladies' cloaks ready-made, which are brought from Eastern manufactories. They have a full line of ladies' underwear, corsets and hosiery of all styles. Their stock is perfectly complete in bleached and unbleached domestics, shirtings, ticking, cheviots, ginghams, denims, embroideries, laces, blankets, cottonades, jeans, doeskins, flannels; and full lines of gents' furnishing goods; also, J. & P. Coats' spool cottons; ladies', gents' and children's handkerchiefs of all kinds; buttons of all styles, from the cheapest to the rarest of patterns; tapes, braids, pins, needles, elastics, fringes, gimps; ladies' neckwear, ladies' and gents' gloves of all descriptions, napkins, table linen, towels, etc.; in fact everything pertaining to a first-class dry goods establishment. E. Lyon & Co. can generally fill orders on the day they are received; they attach to bills no items of drayage or wharfage; the buyer saves freight charges between San Francisco and Sacramento, and can of this house buy at rates level with those of the most favored rival market. This house was established in 1866, and is therefore quite the oldest one in Sacramento remaining in this line. The firm is composed of E. Lyon and R. B. Harmon, and it occupies two large floors on one of the best corners in the city.

HOLMAN, STANTON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Etc., Corner Second and J Streets.

AGENTS FOR STUDEBAKER BROS. WAGONS.

The firm of Holman, Stanton & Co. commenced business in this city in a small corner storeroom at Second and J streets, only three years ago this month, with but very modest pretensions, but determined that with meritorious goods, which would stand competition, to build up a trade. The agricultural implements handled by them were found in all cases to fully answer the representations of the firm and the entire wants of their customers, and they therefore rapidly gained a substantial trade. The quarters chosen at their small beginning gradually became more crowded, until after passing through a series of movements for securing from time to time the necessary storage room for their increasing business, they have at last, during the past season, removed to the spacious building and storerooms formerly occupied by Marcus Hawley & Co., on J street, between Second and Third. Here they have every facility desired by them for storage, and enabling them to display their goods to the satisfaction of purchasers. The storeroom for agricultural implements, hardware, etc., has 60 feet frontage and extends back to the alley—a distance of 160 feet under a single roof, with basement of the same size. The latter is packed full of implements and stock carried by them. The main floor is occupied as a sample-room, and a gallery 50 by 60 feet is also closely filled. The firm deals in all general agricultural implements. It imports direct from the manufacturers, and saves to its customers on freight by reason of carload shipments; also on cost of packing, and because of lessened expenses in many ways. In mowers, the Empire mower and the Woods mower are sold by them, but the former they claim has proved itself to be the best in the market, and its sales has been so great as to be almost beyond parallel. Of the articles of greater sale, the celebrated wagons of Studebaker, of North Bend, Indiana, and those of Fish Bros., of Racine, Wisconsin, and the Oliver chilled plows, are the principal. The farm, freight and header wagons of Fish Bros. are well known, and indorsed throughout the Union for sterling qualities. During the past year the firm of Holman, Stanton & Co. have absorbed the agency of the Studebaker wagons, the sale establishment of which in this city was next door to them, and have rented these additional premises for storage and sale of these wagons of all styles. This makes their entire business front 100 feet by 160 in depth, with basement. They carry in the Studebakers a full stock of wagons of all kinds—freight, spring, etc., and top buggies of all styles. An interesting description of the Studebaker manufacturing works are given in another column. Their stock in the celebrated vehicles of these makes is far greater than any other upon the coast outside of San Francisco. The Oliver chilled plow is, however, the great leader of this house, and the increase of its sales seems to have assumed an almost resistless pace. It is made at South Bend, Ind., and Holman, Stanton & Co. have the exclusive agency for California. They have sold about 3,000 during the past three years, and the sale this winter has been far greater than ever before. A new and wonderful invention has just been made by the Oliver Plow Company in what they call the Casaday Sulky Plow. It is made in both sulky and gang plows, and is creating a sensation among plowmen. The great feature of it is that it has no land side, that hitherto indispensible part being done away with, and an inclined wheel, that runs in the bottom of the previous furrow, is made to perform the duties of the discarded piece, with an astonishing decrease in draft. They guarantee that it will plow twenty-six inches of ground, and do good work, with the same draft as twenty inches turned by a land-side plow.

It is easy to satirize the modern music. An admirer of Berlioz recently asked a friend how he liked the Scene in the Tomb from "Romeo and Juliet." "I like one part of it very well," responded the friend. "What part was that?" eagerly inquired the other. "Oh! those two bars marked 'a long rest—complete silence!'"

Two thick volumes of interesting MSS. belonging to Mendelssohn have been discovered in an antiquary's in Berlin. They contain copies of letters and biographical notes and sketches.

PHILIP HERZOG,

Wholesale Butcher, Cutter-Meat Supplies, 118 J Street.

The meat market of Philip Herzog, known as the City Market, and located on the south side of J street, between Front and Second, is one of the finest to be found, not alone in this city, but upon the coast. It was built by the proprietor without regard to expense, and to strictly answer his ideal, from long and mature experience, of a meat market, not only for convenience of arrangement and beauty of design, but also to meet and include all the latest methods for the preservation and improvement of meats. This he has accomplished to the fullest extent, and at the same time erected a business structure which is a conspicuous ornament to that portion of the street, and speaks volumes for the successful business of the establishment, and the taste and enterprise of the proprietor. The City Market was established in the pioneer days of 1850, and hence can lay claim to being one of the very oldest, if not the senior, of those now existing in California. The proprietor however has not been hampered with clinging to pioneer ideas and prices, but has been one of the foremost in every step for advancement and kept pace with the rapid march and changes produced by time. In addition to the retail market Mr. Herzog conducts one of the largest butchering establishments in the interior and does a large business furnishing meat supplies at wholesale throughout the interior, sending large quantities daily along the lines of the Central Pacific, the California Pacific, and the California and Oregon, and the Sacramento and Placerville, and diverging means of transportation from the city. He draws his supplies of cattle from Nevada, Oregon and throughout California. The meats sold by him have a fine reputation for quality, and as he pays no rents and enjoys every possible facility, he sells at the most advantageous rates for his purchasers.

SWIMMING BATHS,

Plunge, Hot and Cold, and Steam Baths, 1020 K Street.

The Sacramento Natatorium or Swimming Baths, located on K street, between Tenth and Eleventh, are being very thoroughly and neatly repaired and refitted and will again soon be open to the public. This institution is the only one of the kind upon the Pacific coast, and is not only a great source of pleasure as well as profit, by enabling patrons to become expert swimmers and thus decrease the risk of life from accident, but it is also a blessing as a sanitarium. The great tank or swimming bath is about 24 feet wide and 100 feet long, having an incline bottom so as to give any desired depth, the deepest portion being six feet. This is kept constantly supplied with clear, pure and beautifully soft water, which flows in at one end of the bath and out at the other. It is pumped in by an engine from an artesian well and kept at a healthful temperature by steam pipes running underneath. Bathing suits for ladies, misses, gentlemen and boys are furnished, and fifty private dressing rooms are adjoining. A safety line extends around the bath, while spring-boards, trapezes, etc., are provided for divers. An experienced teacher of swimming is constantly in attendance, to prevent possibility of accident and to give instructions free to all who desire. Strict decorum is maintained at all times, and an officer is always present to keep proper order, so that ladies may participate in a health-giving swim with as much propriety and pleasure as at the seaside. Hot and cold and also steam baths are provided in private rooms for such as desire, and the best water and finest facilities for these kinds of baths are afforded that can anywhere be found. The entire bathing institution is under the successful management of R. E. Elliott, whose gentlemanly method of conducting it and firm course in keeping the social atmosphere around it as pure as the most fastidious can desire, has made the baths a pleasurable and justly popular resort.

THE MISSES BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Millinery, 611 J Street.

The Misses Brothers are leading milliners, and perhaps the largest dealers on the coast outside of the city of San Francisco. The trade of the firm with the interior is very large; they ship to all points within the area of Sacramento's market; they do a large business in the way of selling goods in quantities to milliners in towns throughout the coast, and they keep a full line of general millinery, and have constant orders at the East and Europe for the very latest novelties to be forwarded direct to them as soon as manufactured. They buy exclusively for cash, and likewise sell exclusively for cash. This enables them to sell to customers at a more advantageous rate than they could purchase elsewhere. The constant increase of their business is very large, and probably is not exceeded by any other millinery establishment on the coast. While their business system is unexcelled, and their energy and skill undoubted, yet it is certain that they owe much to the advantages of locality, and the result of their business is but another evidence of what cash, skill and will may do here.

JAMES LAWRENCE ENGLISH,

Banker, Southwest Corner of J and Fourth streets.

In addition to the general commercial and savings banks in this city, we have also the private bank of James Lawrence English, opened within the last year and just starting in business. Mr. English has been a resident of this city since 1850, and is the oldest resident ex-Mayor of the city, having filled that office twenty-six years ago. At the time of the great defalcation in the State Treasury in 1857, and the resignation of the then Treasurer, he was selected to fill the vacancy. He does a general banking business and receives commercial and savings deposits. Interest was paid on savings deposits in this bank for the semi annual term ending June 30th at the rate of 6⅔ per cent. per annum. Drafts are also issued on San Francisco and the East. Mr. English enjoys the utmost confidence of the business public, and requires no additional capital nor associate managers to give strength or commercial standing to his house.

CHRIS. WEISEL & CO.,

Butchers, Pork Packers, Dealers in Meats, Etc., L street, Between Seventh and Eighth.

This house was established in 1853. The firm have one of the largest butchering establishments and markets in the interior of California. They are wholesale and retail butchers. They pack largely of pork (being the first to engage in that business here), and successfully compete with the Eastern market. A capacious ice chamber for cooling purposes has been added to the establishment, giving it still greater facilities. The business of the house in 1881 extended and was gratifyingly large. At this establishment only the best of pork is used in curing hams, shoulders and bacon, and for packing. The lard made by this firm has a first place in the market, and has checked the importation from the East. This house bids for the interior trade, and has now a business outside the city that extends over many central and northern counties and across the mountains.

ENTERPRISE. — Enterprise is a marked characteristic of at least one business firm in London. This house has chartered a big steamer, which will be fitted up with rooms for samples and with berths for the representatives of commercial houses. It will then be sent around the world. Fancy the consternation that will prevail when these commercial travelers descend, literally by the score, upon some quiet, law-abiding seaport, where the harbor is good and business is dull! Evidently here is a capital opportunity for some bloodthirsty Irishman, with a private stock of dynamite on hand, to strike a blow at England and to serve the civilized world a good turn at the same time.

Parabee recently administered a merited rebuke to some ill-mannered people who started to leave the hall while he was singing. He stopped short, and remarked: "There will be an intermission. I always make it a point never to disturb persons leaving the hall." The incident happened at Stoneham, Mass.

There were forty-two brass bands at the Kansas State Fair. They know how to keep people away from horse-trots out there.—[Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

HALE BROS. & CO.

A Wonderfully Developing Business and Its Managers.

A REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS HOUSE OF THE STATE, IN SACRAMENTO, SAN JOSE, STOCKTON, PETALUMA, SALINAS.

Hale Bros. & Co. is a firm that occupies a leading position in the commercial circles of Sacramento, and is in every sense a representative business house, not only here, but in San Jose, Stockton, Petaluma and Salinas, where it has like establishments to that in this city. In fact the Sacramento house is the junior of all these, but it is not therefore any less important; on the contrary, the business advantages of Sacramento are such that the outlook promises to make the Sacramento establishment the core and mainspring of the entire system. The firm is one of the progressive ones of the age. Its business is indicative of the certain results of energy, will-power and perseverance, when coupled with that business tact and caution which marks the true business man. So far as the Sacramento house is concerned, the growth has been simply phenomenal. Established in Sacramento in the fall of 1880, it at once took a leading position. The boldness and skill manifest in its operations immediately

ATTRACTED PUBLIC ATTENTION,

And it was but a few weeks before the house, then solely dealing in dry goods, was a household word, not only in this community, but in all the interior region tributary to the trade of Sacramento. The public early realized the benefits accruing to it from the methods adopted by Hale Bros. & Co. in conducting their business, and the response of that critic—the just-judging public—was in the form of emphatic approval of the house. At first it was limited to confined quarters at 812 K street, but the demands of the business soon required removal to a larger stage of action, and the firm thereupon purchased the eligible property at Ninth and K streets, and now occupy it, in a handsome brick building, with a frontage of 90 feet on K street and 90 feet on Ninth street, and with a lower floor for storage of like extent. But this was not all; the unpretentious beginning of the business here developed so much of public confidence, that in answer to public demand it was soon extended into

OTHER LINES,

And now has been added to the vast dry goods department two others of great importance. Boots, shoes, hats and caps, and gentlemen's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods—in real fact, four departments. The firm in its "Fall Price List" (for 1881) set forth, modestly but with convincing force, its claims to public favor, and to that list attention is called, as also to the regular price lists the house issues, as they will be found of exceeding value to local buyers as well as those abroad. Of course the intelligent reader understands why it is that Hale Bros. & Co. have won such signal successes. They are due not alone to the peculiar and weighty advantages of Sacramento as a trade center, and all of which are fully set forth in the commercial and trade review in the New Year's issue of the RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION, but are due fully as much to the special advantages enjoyed by the firm, the chief of which is that, as it has to buy for five great mercantile establishments, it must purchase direct and in vast quantities. It therefore obtains the broadest discounts and the very best rates. Added to this is the possession of a

SURPLUS OF CAPITAL,

Which enables the firm to buy as and when it pleases, and at rates much of its own making. The increase of the business of the firm for the past year has been fourfold. Startling as this statement may appear, it is strictly true. The country order department has assumed remarkable proportions, and shows that the people of the interior not only are informed of the advantages the house offers to its patrons, but avail of those privileges. This department is so conducted that by mail or express small or large packages are forwarded to any part of the country, and the orders are filled with the utmost care. The country buyer can rely on goods being selected for him exactly as well as he can select for himself.

STABLE AND BROAD.

The house has not aimed in a brief period to amass a fortune. Rather, it has from a moderate beginning sought to build up a stable, strong and steadily-growing business, which should give to its trade-mark a value lasting and indestructible. This it has achieved; the house is as widely known as any on the coast, perhaps more so; it enjoys the public confidence, and its business name is the standard for worth, fair dealing, low prices and business success. Further than this it is not now necessary to remark, though much space might profitably be devoted to a detailed review of the departments of the house, its methods of business, and the system under which it is conducted. It may, however, be well to add, in closing, that the firm sells only for cash, and this is in itself a suggestion to the reader in part explanatory of the remarkable extent and volume of the business house under notice.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Corner of Ninth and K streets, Sacramento.

COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Recognizing the importance of this Department as a valuable adjunct to our business, we have been careful to associate with it none but men of experience. Men whose thorough knowledge of the various Departments insures to the distant customer a careful and intelligent execution of their orders; in addition to this, it receives the personal supervision of a member of our firm.

Our aim is to place the interior patrons of our House on identically the same footing with our city patronage, giving to them the benefits to be derived from trading at our House precisely the same as though at our counters in person.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST—just issued—will be found of great interest, and prove a benefit to those at a distance. This we gladly send by mail, free, to any address sent us, together with samples of any goods desired.

The trade through this Department has reached almost the entire length and breadth of this Coast—extending not only throughout this State and that of Nevada, but the more distant territories of Idaho, Washington and Arizona.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

In no Department of our House do we interest ourselves more than in this. We have spared neither money nor enterprise to make it the leading feature in our business. Our stock is acknowledged to be the largest and best-selected in Sacramento, and as the extent of our business, together with that of our other Houses, gives us a great advantage over smaller establishments, we are in consequence justified in maintaining a Buyer in the East, who keeps us regularly supplied with all of the latest novelties. To convey some idea of the magnitude of our business, we will state that we have just recently made a purchase of 22,000 yards of PLAID DRESS GOODS from one House, which we are retailing to our trade at prices considerably below that paid by our competitors for the same goods. Extensive buying, an amplitude of capital to buy with, a knowledge of what our trade requires, and a desire to be satisfied with small profits, go far towards accounting for the extraordinary growth and development of our DRESS GOODS TRADE during the brief term of our existence in Sacramento.

It would be impossible for us here to give a detailed description of our Stock. Suffice it to say, that it is replete with everything in the lines of DRESS MATERIAL that can be desired, and occupies in our Establishment a counter room of over 90 feet.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

The purchase of SILKS, like that of DRESS GOODS, is simply a question of values. The prices convey a very vague idea of the quality of the goods. Few indeed there are who can estimate their real worth even upon an examination of the fabric; hence it behooves the purchaser to exercise no little amount of caution before concluding a purchase. Our principle of having but ONE PRICE, and that marked in plain figures upon all our goods, together with the fact that we hold ourselves responsible for all representations we make offers to customers every security necessary to establish their confidence.

We make a specialty of this Department, and as we carry a larger stock than any house doing business in a city of this size, intending purchasers will derive considerable satisfaction from an examination of our stock.

Our makes embrace, among others, those of the celebrated Cutters, Cheney Bros., Ponson Cachemire Egyptian, Cachemire Milano, Cachemire American, Cachemire Alexandre, Guinet, Bonnet and Tappissier et Fils.

Our latest purchase consists of 1,800 yards of the celebrated MILANO DRESS SILKS, in all colors. The real value of this Silk is $2 50 per yard, but having secured this lot cheap, and importing it ourselves, we offer it at the extraordinary low price of $1 50 per yard. They are the best value ever offered on this coast, have a magnificent luster and finish, and give great satisfaction in wear. We also have a grade of Colored Silks, at $1 25 per yard, 22 inches wide, and very heavy.

Clothing Department

Few men have any idea of the extent to which they are imposed upon in the purchase of their CLOTHING. Guided by their individual tastes in the selection, they are entirely at the mercy of the merchant with regard to quality. The reputation of our Houses for integrity having long been established, few business enterprises have grown with the rapidity of our Clothing Department. Although one of the latest additions to our Sacramento business, it, in importance and public support, rates second to no other Department in our House.

With regard to the quality of our CLOTHING, we will state that it is bought direct from the most celebrated makers in the East, who, before manufacturing, subject the cloth to the new English patent process of sponging and shrinking, which gives a superior finish to the goods. Another great advantage gained by this process is, that the clothes retain their shape the same as though made to order, unlike the ordinary READY-MADE CLOTHING, which becomes unshapely after a few weeks' wearing.

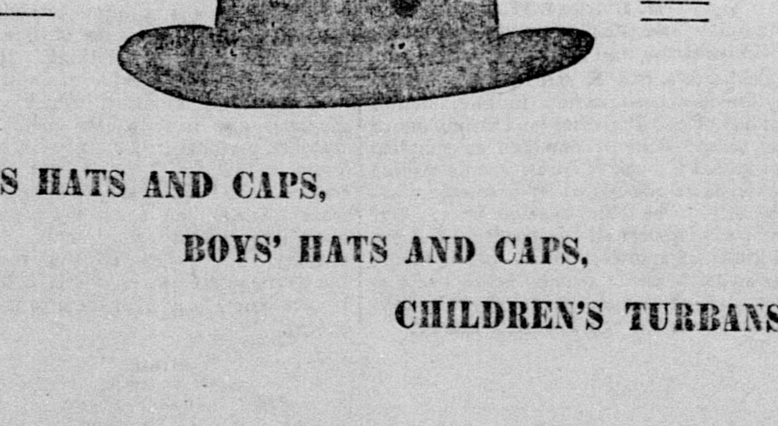
OUR STOCK IS VERY LARGE, AND IS SUITED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL. THE PRICES RANGE FROM $3 50 TO $35 A SUIT.

IN BOYS' CLOTHING WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK, TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS.

Furnishing Goods Department!

In this Department will be found almost anything and everything appertaining to Gents' Wearing Apparel: Dress Shirts, Under Clothing, Hosiery, Suspenders, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, etc.

HAT DEPARTMENT!



MEN'S HATS AND CAPS,

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

CHILDREN'S TURBANS.

BOOT AND SHOE

DEPARTMENT!

THIS DEPARTMENT has earned for itself a reputation that is the envy of all our competitors, forcing some of them to abandon the better grades of SHOES hitherto kept by them for an inferior quality, so as to compete with us in price. We, however, believe that the public are possessed of no little amount of discernment, and ask them to inspect our stock, and make a comparison of QUALITIES before purchasing elsewhere. The question of being able to sell CHEAP depends upon the ability to pay CASH DOWN for all purchases, together with the inclination to sell on a small profit, and in no Department of our House is this more clearly illustrated than in our SHOE DEPARTMENT. We do not keep low grade goods, practically worthless; preferring rather to sell only such as we know will give satisfaction, prove a credit to our House, and result in continued patronage.

OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS CONSIST IN PART OF:

Ladies' French Kid Button!

Very best quality; hand-turned. For comfort and durability, these Boots cannot be excelled on this coast.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF THE HEAVIER GRADES OF

FRENCH KID

In various styles, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Our Cheaper Grades of LADIES' SHOES

WILL ALSO BE FOUND MARKED AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET SEEN OUR STOCK.

AMERICAN KID, BUTTON OR LACE;

PEBBLE GOAT, BUTTON OR LACE;

STRAIGHT GOAT, BUTTON OR LACE;

GLOVE CALF, BUTTON OR LACE.

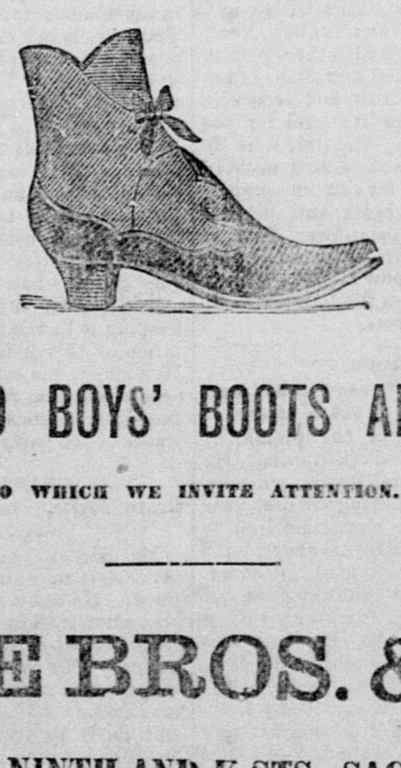
Infants', Children's

—AND—

Misses' Shoes!

OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND CORRESPONDINGLY LOW.

We also carry a large line of



MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

CORNER OF NINTH AND K STS., SACRAMENTO.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

E. L. BILLINGS & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, etc., Mineral and Soda Waters, etc., 417 K Street.

One of the oldest and most widely and favorably known liquor houses in the interior of California, or in all the State, indeed, is that of E. L. Billings & Co., the firm being composed of E. L. Billings and James Woodburn. The house was established in 1852. Its success is the result of business energy, wise prudence and straightforward dealing with the trade. The firm business occupies the floors of two storerooms, the floor of each being 25x80 feet, the main floor being for sales and the lower for wine and liquor storage. The house imports all kinds of approved wines, liquors and cordials; also, the best known Kentucky whiskies—twelve to fifteen of the most approved brands. They have also in connection with the above brands a large assortment of all kinds of foreign and domestic wines and brandies on hand, the prices of which are as reasonable as in any house on the coast; also, California wines, the latter coming from S. Lachman & Co. and from Haraszthy (formerly Landsberger & Co.) The firm is the largest manufacturer in the interior of the State of soda waters, and enjoys a large trade in this line. One or the other of the members of the firm is constantly in charge of the business. One of the firm travels much in the interest of the firm business. Thus by constant application and personal supervision, and by actual visitation, ascertaining the wants of the trade, the firm is enabled to give that satisfaction in all its dealings, which secures for it the verdict of public favor and the confidence of the trade. The house can and does sell all the best kinds of whisky, brandy, home and foreign wines, all classes of spirituous liquors, bottled beers, porter, ale, soda, cordials, mineral waters, etc., at rates level with any house in the State, and lower than the San Francisco houses, because here the local expenses for the conduct of the business are less, liquors age better in this climate, and the purchaser saves heavy freight bills, and there is charged against him nothing for drayage or wharfage. The firm is a heavy dealer, and is cramped by no lack of capital, and is thus enabled to do business with that vigor which comes of financial ability and large commercial transactions. Since the establishment of the house of E. L. Billings & Co. it has had no intermission of success. The conduct of the business has been continuous, and the advance of it steady. It is due to the simple fact that the house has invariably adhered to correct business principles in dealing with the interior, has made no representations it was not able at any time to substantiate, and has always furnished goods of exactly the quality demanded or represented in the bill. It has not indulged in special "leaders" in the brands of whisky, but has been wiser and kept stock to suit the trade, whatever the brand, so long as it was of a character to be in keeping with the reputation of the house. Dealers at retail in liquors throughout Central California cannot do better than to examine into the methods of business of this firm, as they will find it to their advantage to do so. It is a thoroughly representative house of Sacramento, and has a reputation of such high character that its guarantee is as good as a bond.

COOKE & SON,

Pioneer Box Factory, Corner of Front and M Streets.

The Pioneer Box Factory was established in 1874, and has continued under the present management since that time. This is the only firm in the interior of the State making the manufacture of fruit boxes a specialty that have succeeded in building up a first-class business. Although from year to year in the past they have had to contend with irresponsible rivals, this firm have been successful, and still retain their business motto, "Fair dealing as buyers and sellers," and is to-day the most extensive manufactory of its kind in the State. The location of the works is admirable, being upon the water and railroad front, by which a saving of at least $1 per thousand feet of lumber is made. In 1874 the floor surface occupied by this factory was 6,480 square feet, additions being made from time to time. At present the floor surface used is 19,760 square feet. In addition to the home factory the firm have an extensive manufacturing branch at the mills of Towle Bros., Alta, Placer county, erected in 1879 and enlarged in 1880. For five months this season their factories were kept in operation day and night, and then failed to supply the demands made upon the firm. At present additional machinery is being put in place, in order to meet the large orders for the coming spring and summer, already received. They have the latest styles of improved machinery for all kinds of box-work, and all the machinery for printing in colors, a department Cooke & Son operate to perfection. The capacity of the home works is 8,000 fruit boxes per day. Over 3,000,000 feet of mountain lumber was used by the factory last season. The factory competes with ease with all rivals in other places, its nearness to the mountain lumber supply and the dryness of the climate at Sacramento rendering the boxes best for all climates. Boxes are shipped to San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Tulare, Fresno, San Bernardino, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Alameda, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, Marin, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Sutter, Butte, Tehama, Solano, Yolo, Yuba and Napa counties, and to Virginia City, Nev., and Salta Lake, Utah, and other points. This factory has furnished four-fifths of the boxes and crates for fruit and vegetable shipments from Sacramento, and for the fruit shipped overland. The firm sells its own improved boxes and crates, notably the "Challenge Crate," for shipping grapes, and their baskets for grapes and berries, of which they are the patentees. Messrs. Cooke & Son have shipped some orders this season, and have some now to fill for Japan. This, we consider, shows the enterprise of Sacramento manufacturers.

M. R. ROSE,

Capital Iron and Brass-Works and Machine-Shops, 904 to 908 K Street.

Mr. Rose's is one of the prominent machine-shops of central California. He is a pioneer worker, and operates a very large establishment. During the past year the extent of the trade compelled him to largely increase the area of his shops. He does brass and iron-founding and machine work, and as specialties builds engines and machinery for pumping, for barley-rolling and for distilleries; also, his own and widely-known patent windmills; and also, Rose's patent pumps. In addition, he has a force of men who are ready at any time, under his superintendence, to sink artesian wells and to prospect by boring—lines in which he has great success.

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILLS,

Factory, Sixteenth and C Streets; Depot, Store-room and Tailoring Department, 822 J Street.

This establishment is one of the most prominent industries in the city and State, not only, but the Capital Woolen Mills have become generally known as one of the leading and most successful manufactories upon the coast. The works occupy two full blocks of ground, and the buildings are 250 feet long by 60 feet in width, with additions and "L." The mills were established in 1870. In 1875 they were totally destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1876 they were rebuilt. The factory is a four-set mill, operating seventeen looms. Many important improvements have been made recently and others are in progress, with a view to increasing the facilities of the mills for turning out goods. These improvements are in the machinery and furnishings, making them to include all the latest inventions. These changes will be completed early this month, when the works will be capable of greater productions than in the past, with improvement in the already celebrated superiority of the goods produced. There is now demand far more than the mills have heretofore been able to manufacture, and as soon as present works in making alterations are finished, the mills will be run to their full capacity, probably employing about 125 men, in order to supply existing demands. The Superintendent and President of the company, S. Tryon, is one of Sacramento's best-known and most thoroughly industrious and enterprising citizens. The full capacity of the mills is the working of 1,200 pounds of wool per day. The mills make flannels of all grades, cassimeres, blankets of all grades usual to the trade and of all usual colors; tweeds, waterproofs, stocking yarn, etc. A second department of the company's business is the cloth and tailoring house branch, located at 822 J street, between Eighth and Ninth. This branch occupies two full floors, each 110 by 30 feet, with a work-room of two floors, each 60 by 20 feet. The store is itself one of the most spacious in the city, with an attractive glass front, a glance through which into the interior, packed from floor to ceiling with warm woolens, fleecy blankets and soft flannels, gives to one the most comforting and satisfactory of physical sensations. The tailoring department employs from thirty five to forty hands, and is supervised by a thoroughly competent and popular cutter and fitter. Here is made up to order gents' and youths' underwear and gents' and youths' suits, and much of ladies' wear, at rates that run level with the most advantageous and the cheapest, and in general that are lower and better than those of rivals in this business. The advantages the mills offer are positive and undeniable. The customer selects his goods to suit from all the vast product of the factory; is measured on the spot, and in the briefest possible time receives his clothing made up to a perfection of fit, and after the very best methods. There can be in this system no second class work made. The interests dependent upon and behind the work are too great to be endangered by permitting any slipshod or unsatisfactory work to be done. This department makes a specialty of filling orders from abroad for cloths, blankets, flannels and yarns; also suits, etc., made to order. The trade of the Capital Mills has extended greatly during the past year, and their products have become even more esteemed, until they are now in popular and extensive demand from Washington Territory to New Mexico and east to the Rocky mountains. In fact its goods have a very large jobbing trade in San Francisco, under the very eaves of the San Francisco factories, which of course could not be done except by reason of marked superiority of its production over those of competitors. A further evidence of this superiority is given in the fact that the products from these mills, being entirely free from cotton, demands have been made for them from the eastern market to be laid beside the manufactures of the numerous mills in that section, but thus far this coast alone has consumed its entire productions as fast as they could be made ready for delivery.

LYON & BARNES,

Produce Dealers and Commission Merchants, 123 and 125 J Street.

This is one of the oldest produce firms in this city, having been continuously in business since 1860, or 21 years, with a steadily increasing trade, until now they may be considered as one of the landmarks of the city. Their line of goods embraces all articles of garden produce and vegetables—potatoes in large lots being a specialty with them. The potato trade has increased very materially, and Sacramento is the most central point in the State for the shipping trade. The local supply is large and of the best quality. During the past season the demand from Colorado was very extensive, but readily filled. Onions, cabbage, and in fact all vegetables are now forwarded in car-load lots, and figure largely in the shipments. The firm also deals extensively in ranch butter, eggs and poultry, of which the local supply is yearly increasing and offering better inducements for distant trade. As an item of the extent of the business of the house it may be stated that their purchases of turkeys alone, on Monday preceding the Christmas just past, were over five tons. They also receive and sell on commission green fruits in their season, and fill orders for anything in the produce line. In addition to the articles mentioned as carried by this house, they handle cheese and honey in large quantities; also beans and dry fruits of all varieties, and they claim to be able to fill orders for everything in their line, in large or small lots, to successfully compete with any market upon the coast. The benefits to be derived from the centrality of the Sacramento market are no more conspicuously displayed in any branch of business than in that in which this establishment is engaged, and no one makes better use of these advantages for the benefit of their customers than this firm. They draw their supplies from all surrounding points daily, and fill all orders with the freshest goods. Their shipments during the past year have very largely increased, and from fields of trade which confirms the fact which is so fast being established and recognized, that Sacramento is ere long to be the central shipping market of California ptoducts.

J. J. TRARBACH,

Dealer in All Kinds of Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

231 K STREET, CORNER OF THIRD.

This is the oldest clothing house in the city, having been established in the year 1852, and continuously maintained to the present. Mr. Trarbach has been in the business fifteen years, and proprietor of the establishment for the past seven years. The store is one of the most spacious, is one of the most prominent of our business street corners. The storeroom is stocked with the best qualities as well as the cheaper grades of gents', youths' and boys' cloth and complete varieties of furnishing goods. Mr. Trarbach declares (just what the advantages he enjoys at this trade center enables him to do) that he sells on a level with all competitors. He wishes it distinctly understood that he deals in no slop goods whatever, and does not keep auction stock, but that all his goods are in keeping with the twenty-nine years' reputation of this house—first-class selections. He bids for the country trade, and fills any orders sent him with the utmost care, and the nicest exercise of judgment as to the wants of the party ordering.

CHARLES BARNES,

Grain Sacks, Cigars, Tobacco and Produce, 910 J street.

Mr. Barnes is one of the oldest and largest dealers in grain sacks upon the Pacific coast. He has been engaged in the business since 1858 in this city, and last year alone sold upwards of 80,000 sacks. He not only sells to local customers, but also supplies the trade at low rates. He also keeps a fine stock of tobaccos and cigars, and deals in fruits during their season. Produce is taken in exchange in his general business.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,

The Sacramento Agency, Second and J Streets—Felix Tracy, Agent.

On the Pacific coast no firm or business name is so well known as that of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. It is a part and parcel of the State, and of its history, progress, development and wealth. It has closer relations with the people, and is known to more of them, than any other business combination. In importance Sacramento is its second office on the coast. John J. Valentine is the General Superintendent, and has his headquarters in San Francisco. In Sacramento the company is represented by Felix Tracy, agent, who has had charge of the affairs of the company here since 1868. The company has just moved into new quarters in the handsome building of Albert Gallatin, at the corner of Second and J streets, and now occupies the most prominent business corner in the city. The new office fronts 40 feet on the north side of J street and 80 feet on the east side of Second street. The front on J street consists of four half glass double entrances. Entering the establishment the visitor finds on his left the office of the local agent, neatly inclosed by glass and walnut walls. On the right is the public writing-desk. Next north is the letter department, counter and cases, with an arch over the former bearing the words "Letter Department." Here are 48 fine lock boxes. Next in order is the collection department, counter and glass-inclosed desks. In line with the collection counter, and next north, is the delivery department, which, like the others, is spanned by an arched sign. Then comes a glass-inclosed desk space, and built in like manner, for the cashier's department. Next to it, and making a right angle to the west, is the counter of the forwarding department, similarly to the others indicated by arched signs. Immediately opposite is a broad door opening upon Second street, through which all freight will be received and discharged, and at the very entrance are the large platform freight scales. We now enter the second section of the department through a 25-foot arch, rising nearly to the ceiling. Beyond it are seven stalls, or sections, separated by heavy wooden partitions. Each division is marked in large letters with the "runs" of the agency, and in these divisions are placed the packages for each "run," to wit: For the C. P. R. R. route—Sacramento Valley, California Pacific, California and Oregon, Western Pacific, Colfax Local, California Northern, and a space also for the Sacramento river freight. At the east of these is the wash-room, and next south (returning along the east wall) are the small-package racks for goods to be delivered, a desk for the way-bill clerk, and then the great burglar and fire-proof vault, 6 by 9½ feet, and in which are the company's safes. All the counters, desks and like furniture are of solid black walnut, and finished in the best style, and in an architecture at once massive and graceful. The basement is 40x50 feet, and here is stored unclaimed freight, while the sidewalk basement is reserved for coal, wood, etc. The office is heated by four largest-sized hot-water radiators, and lighted by a large number of double-drop gas-burners with globes. The ceiling is 17 feet in the clear. The walls are tinted in oil, and the ceilings and wall moldings and cornice worked out in simple, but effective fresco. An apartment looking out on Second street and overlooking all the office interior is built—with the inner side of glass—at the rear of the great room, for the night-watchman. The business in this spacious and elegant express office, than which the company has none finer on the coast outside of San Francisco, is conducted by Felix Tracy, agent, (J. B. Hume, the company's detective, having his headquarters also in the agent's office). James M. Nelson, cashier; J. E. T. Pike, forwarding department; F. M. Norris, way-bill clerk; E. C. Barrell, delivery; Charles C. Robertson, collection; Charles J. Genslea, letter; William M. Govan, John P. Stafford, local delivery; George Zedeker, driver; Adam Rae, watchman; William T. Bateman, porter. The expresses arriving at the office daily are in this order: First, Overland from the East; second, California and Northern Railroad; third, Folsom local; fourth, California and Oregon Railroad; fifth, Colfax local; sixth, San Francisco local; seventh, Western Pacific Railroad for San Francisco, and all the Southern Pacific routes; eighth, Sacramento Valley Railroad; ninth, Woodland and Knight's Landing; tenth, Overland, going East from San Francisco. The departures are: First, Overland West; second, Sacramento Valley Railroad; third, California Northern; fourth, Western Pacific Railroad, and all the Southern Pacific Railroad lines; fifth, California and Oregon Railroad; sixth, Colfax local; seventh, San Francisco local; eighth, Folsom local; ninth, Woodland and Knight's Landing; tenth, Overland East. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Tracy has been in the express business since 1851, and that J. L. Hughes, the Folsom messenger, and Messrs. Pike, Norris, Robertson, Govan, Stafford and Genslea are Sacramentans from boyhood, and began at the lowest round in the company's service, and have worked their ways up to positions of high trust. The business of the Sacramento agency has steadily increased, and is one of the most reliable proofs of the sure and steady growth of the business of Sacramento and its present great extent and volume.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods and Ladies', Children's and Men's Boots and Shoes.

This establishment is located at the southeast corner of Eighth and J streets, and is one of the most popular and reliable wholesale and retail dry goods houses on the coast. They import their goods direct from manufacturers, and secure to customers all the advantages to be derived from extensive wholesale purchasers at lowest cash rates. One price to all, fair dealing, good goods and low prices, is the firm's motto. They keep up with the times, and allow none to undersell them in the same quality of goods, and in all dry goods, ladies' wear and fancy goods, their stock is first-class, choice and complete. One storeroom is occupied with boots and shoes. In fine goods, especially, they have a full line —such as side-lace and side-button, French and American kid shoes, sandals and slippers. They also carry a full line of children's genuine solar-tip shoes, the best shoe made for children's wear. They are agents for Butterick's patterns of ladies' and children's garments—a necessity in every family. Special attention is given to orders from the interior, and prices are guaranteed as low by order as if purchases are made in person. Send to them for a printed price-list and fashion paper, which they send free to any address.

J. OCHSNER,

Cooper, Tanks, Barrels, Kits, Kegs, etc., 721 K Sereet.

Mr. Ochsner has one of the largest cooperages in the State, and his stock and force are equal to any calls of the trade. During the past year he has done a large business. In the manufacture of heavy tanks he has been very busy, having made over 100 of capacities from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons. Mr. Ochsner is a long-experienced workman, keeps the very best procurable stock, and turns out the very best class of manufacture. The trade should remember that Sacramento can furnish everything needed in the cooperage line.

H. ECKHARDT,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sportsmen's Goods.

Eckhardt's, 523 K street, is essentially sportsmen's headquarters in Sacramento. Outside of San Francisco (and in only one or two there) there is nowhere so complete and varied a stock of guns, pistols, fishing tackle, ammunition and sportsmen's goods generally, to be found to select from. Mr. Eckhardt imports all his goods, and keeps all kinds of sporting goods—plain, fancy, novel, etc. He is doing a large business now, and challenges denial that he sells cheaper than the San Francisco market.

WESTERN HOTEL,

William Land, Proprietor, 209 to 217 K Street.

The Western is the newest of the hotels of its class in all the interior, while in the matter of finish, elegance of building and furnishing, it is second to none and surpasses most, if not all. The hotel was built in 1875 upon the ruins of the old Western. On this building Mr. Land has lavished money without stint, and even now the ornamentation of the building goes on. In fact, the fresco painters have been at work upon it for nearly four years, and still the improvements continue. Mr. Land is now arranging to so rearrange a part of the building as to fit up twenty-five new and elegant rooms, in the aggregate twelve rooms more than the hotel now has. The building is three stories in hight, with a beautiful front. It is 121 feet front by 160 feet deep. It is near to the steamboat landings and the depots, and runs free omnibuses to both points for passengers. The house in all has over 200 rooms. Upon the alley side it is four stories in hight. The halls are broad and spacious, its parlors large, and all of its public rooms commodious. From top to bottom the house is furnished in black walnut of chaste patterns; the floors are carpeted with Brussels throughout; the gas fittings are of the best designs, and all the ornamental parts are representative of advanced art. It is the only hotel in the interior of California with an elevator. The discipline of the house is the best of any hotel in the city. It has all the modern improvements, and is one of the most popular and beautiful houses of entertainment on the coast. Its dining-room is probably the largest and handsomest in the interior. This is by all odds the hotel for those who want comfort and excellence without heavy cost.

ADAMS, McNEILL & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Corner of Front and L Streets.

This is an old and well-established house, bearing a very enviable reputation for straightforward and fair dealing. The active management of the business has remained unchanged for the past twenty years. They occupy three stores on Front street, beside a storage fronting on L street, and carry a very large stock, such as is usually kept by wholesale and jobbing grocers—comprising all the staple articles in their line, fancy groceries, tobaccos and cigars, wines and liquors, dairy and hog products; all articles for kitchen and laundry use; and handle in a large way several lines of specialties. Their sales are among the largest in the city. Their customers are located mostly in California and Nevada, but their trade extends into Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Arizona. They purchase nearly all their goods direct from the packers, producers or manufacturers, and largely at contract rates. In all Eastern goods they have a very decided advantage over similar firms in any other locality in the State, being at the first great distributing center for all rail goods from the East. Those sending orders to them will receive their goods several days earlier than they would if ordered from San Francisco, besides saving something in freights and incidental expenses, as drayage, etc. No one will run any risk in sending an order to this firm for goods, as they can depend upon each item in the bill being just as it is represented. For definite information relating to the various inducements they offer to the trade, see their advertisement in this and the succeeding daily issues of this paper.

S. MORRIS,

Newsdealer, Stationery and Books, 466 J Street.

The news depot and book establishment of S. Morris, on J street, between Fourth and Fifth, is in one of the best locations in the city, and has acquired a leading prominence in its line of business. During the past year its business has largely increased and compelled an enlargement of quarters, which has been effected. Mr. Morris makes a specialty of dealing in blank books of all kinds, and has built up a large trade in this line, both at wholesale and retail. He keeps a full stock, and can supply all demands of the trade, and will fill all orders for special kinds of books which may be desired. He has also a full line of stationery, writing materials, gift books, albums and holiday goods generally, and a general assortment of Yankee notions, toys and fancy goods. He keeps all the popular magazines, periodicals and leading publications, together with a complete stock of standard school-books, and sells at the lowest possible rates. The centrality of the house renders it a most convenient and popular place to make purchases.

ANDERSON & HAMM,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Fancy and Millinery Goods, Etc., 924 J Street.

This is a new establishment, having been opened less than a month since, but the well-known business standing of W. J. Anderson and W. J. Hamm, who compose the firm, from their long and successful experience in the dry goods business in this city, is a guarantee of their entire success in the house which they have just opened, and which, from the immense attendance that has greeted them since their opening, indicates a strong degree of popular approval and of the rapid establishing of a large and permanent trade. The location of the establishment and the facilities of the firm for carrying on their business upon an economical basis, are such that they have nailed to the masthead the talismanic motto, "low rent, low expenses, and low prices." They have a very full and complete assortment of all kinds of dry goods, fancy goods, ready-made clothing for men and boys, boots and shoes of all kinds, hats, furnishing goods, millinery supplies, trunks, valises, etc. The retail price of all their goods are marked in plain figures, and which are maintained strictly one price to all. The firm has also established a country order department, and will fill all orders from abroad, either in small or large quantities, to individuals or the trade, and at astonishingly low rates. This department is under the personal management of one of the members of the firm, who has had several years of successful experience in this branch of business, and can be relied upon for the utmost promptness in responding to all demands of the trade. Samples and price-lists will be furnished immediately upon application, and the firm guarantee that all goods furnished shall be strictly as represented. They import their stock direct from the East, and by reason of their advantages above referred to and their system adopted of selling at small margin of profits, they are offering rates which command popular attention and makes a lively business.

S. LOORYA,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, 207 K Street.

Mr. Loorya's is a bijou establishment, complete in all the lines of fine, heavy, coarse and business clothing. He deals also in boots and shoes for men and youths, and also in all kinds of furnishing goods. He deals also in show-case goods, such as watches, personal cutlery, pistols, etc. He keeps on hand a stock of hats, caps and trunks. He has as good goods as are in the market, is a skilled man in his business and has a large and growing trade, local and country. He enjoys all the advantages the Sacramento market affords, and enables his customers to avail of them to the fullest extent.

L. K. HAMMER,

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise Warerooms, 820 J Street.

Mr. Hammer started in the music business in Sacramento some twenty-five years ago, when the music on this coast was in its infancy, and from year to year has steadily increased, until to-day he has one of the largest and most reliable music houses upon the Pacific coast. For the past eighteen years he has had the agency for the world renowned Chickering pianos, which have gained such a widespread reputation that they can be found in almost every country on the globe, as is apparent from the following, written by a correspondent to the *Home and Colonial Mail*, London, June 10, 1881:

"In all my wanderings about the world, and sometimes in the most out-of-the-way places, I have almost been sure to alight upon one of these instruments, and it was astonishing to me to find, two years ago, during my travels in Australia and New Zealand, not only a growing desire to have these instruments for public and private use, but to find so many of them in the families of the wealthy. In South Africa, recently, in many of the principal cities I came across a 'Chickering,' and in the houses of the merchants their beauty, fine tone and quality were bringing them into great demand, and eager were the inquiries as to 'how to get one out.' I hear that with you in England they are steadily gaining in favor, and many of the houses of the nobility have a 'Chickering Grand' from Arthur Chappell's, in Bond street. But the demand at the present time in America is so great that Mr. Chickering does not care for any further extension of his agencies, and I can well understand this to be the case, as among the multitude of new names and manufactures, for brilliancy, power, and softness of tone, these pianos cannot be excelled."

Messrs. Chickering & Sons recently invented the greatest improvement yet made in the history of pianoforte manufacture, viz.: The patent metallic action in upright pianos. In all parts of the action containing centers they have substituted metal for wood, thereby making it entirely insensible to any change of atmosphere or climate, and increasing its durability beyond estimation. With such an improvement Mr. Hammer claims that the Chickering upright piano can be justly said to have no equal in the world. The Wilcox & White organs are also sold by this house, and the superiority of these instruments as they gradually became known, has given them a leading name on the coast, and Mr. Hammer tells us that the demand from year to year has increased beyond his most sanguine expectations. It is the only organ having children's adjustable blow pedals, which enables a child five years old to manipulate it with perfect ease. Mr. Hammer is also wholesale and retail dealer in sheet music and all kinds of musical merchandise, and being in constant correspondence with the leading houses in the country is prepared to furnish everything in his line at the lowest rates.

J. G. DAVIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture, Upholstery and Carpets, 411 K Street.

Mr. Davis deals in job lots or by retail, and fills any desired country order for fine, plain, ornamental or cheap furniture, upholstered furniture, all kinds of carpets, mats and rugs, and in upholsterers' trimmings—as fringes, cords, cloth, etc. He occupies three great floors, 35x125 each. He imports all his stock. His store-rooms are crowded with the richest class of furniture. His jobbing trade he presents as the largest of any house outside of San Francisco. He buys exclusively of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, in several staple lines, and thereby gets special privileges which enables him to sell at lower rates than are given in any competing market. The extent of his business is one of the best evidences of the growth of Sacramento trade. He employs in the upholstery department the most skilled workmen to be had; and at the State Fair he annually makes an exhibition in upholstery that attracts great attention and brings him many premiums.

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN,

A. J. Senatz, Proprietor, Third Street, between J and K.

The Mississippi Kitchen, located next south of the RECORD-UNION office, is among the most popular, as it is the most economical of restaurants. Mr. Senatz is an old caterer, and has had experience in some of the chief cities of the country. The cooking department is located immediately in front of the dining-room, and every patron can see his food cooked, can make personal inspection of the kitchen, and assure himself of its cleanliness, and also (and this is the great feature of the establishment) inspect the food and select it prior to its being cooked. The prices are the very lowest possible to the business, and the best the market affords, and in all variety, is constantly displayed on the kitchen counter and shelves. These are the reasons why the Mississippi Kitchen is so popular a resort. It is never closed, but is open day and night, thus requiring a double working force. Mr. Senatz and his wife alternate in supervisory watches, and thus have the entire establishment constantly under their personal care. As an oyster house this restaurant has an especially fine reputation.

AITKEN & FISH,

Marble Workers, 617 K Street, Between Sixth and Seventh.

The gentlemen of this firm are men of broad and extended experience in the working of marble and other kinds of stone. They do not claim to be wholesale dealers, for such are those who supply stock to the marble-workers. Monumental work is mainly turned out to order. In mantels and house-fitting they keep sufficient stock to supply interior demands. They turn out first-class marble and granite work at rates as low as the lowest known upon the coast. Competition is very active and rates are low, but the business of Aitken & Fish has steadily advanced, and no interior house can show a better trade. They do every kind of work, plain and ornamental, known to the art, and unsurpassed in beauty, originality of design and elegance of finish. They occupy premises 160 in depth, where they keep a large stock of rough and dressed marble and granite, both native and foreign. They are the sole agents for Bouckett's patent grate, an article that has fixed itself in public esteem, and is admittedly the best out.

GATTMANN & SCHEUNERT,

Tobacconists and Cigar Manufacturers, 622 K Street.

This is a wholesale and retail house, and one of the largest tobacco-dealing establishments in the interior. It has proven what may be done in this market by energy and by availing of Sacramento's superior commercial advantages. The house was established five years ago, and its business has steadily grown until its importance and extent is very great. The house imports all the best brands of cigars and tobacco, and manufactures from the most approved stock as fine cigars as are turned out upon the coast. To the manufacturing department both members of the firm give their special supervision. They bid years ago for the trade of the interior, and that of the Sierra Nevada, Oregon and Territorial regions, and have been eminently successful in the effort. Their business in 1881 largely increased, and the outlook for 1882 is still more promising. They set up a standard of high excellence, and having refused to recede from it have inspired the trade with a confidence that is resulting in the most satisfactory rewards.

M. BARBER,

Hay, Grain and Mill Feed, Northeast Corner of J and Eleventh Streets.

The wholesale and retail business of Mr. Barber in hay, grain and mill feed, is a very successful one. The capacity of his storerooms enables him to purchase in extensive quantities, and he is enabled to furnish to the trade and his customers desired qualities at favorable rates. He pays cash for his supplies, thus enabling producers to deal most advantageously in the city in making purchases.

AMES, EARLE & CO.

Ranges, Stoves, Gas fitters and Plumbers, Tinners, etc., Seventh and J Streets.

Although the above firm is new, having been formed since our last annual issue, yet the members of the firm are well known in this part of the State. Mr. Earle is almost a pioneer, having come to the State thirty years ago, and during most of that time has been connected with the house of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson and its predecessors. Mr. Ames is known all over the State and Nevada as the "Wagon man," having been the pioneer in the importation of Eastern wagons, etc. The company is constituted of the two above-named gentlemen. This firm bought the stock and leased the building of Mr. G. H. Swinerton, at the corner of J and Seventh streets. They have remodeled the storeroom, making it much more attractive than heretofore. Messrs. Ames, Earle & Co. import largely direct from Eastern manufacturers, and are thus enabled to keep up with the times, both in grade of goods and low prices. They deal in stoves, ranges, cooking utensils of all kinds, also Freman pumps, lamps, gas fixtures and plumbers' goods; are manufacturers of tin, sheet-iron and copper ware, and do a leading business in the city in plumbing and gas fitting. Especial attention is called to the "New Hub" range, made in Boston, of which they are the manufacturers' agents. They claim that these are the best proportioned, best draft, best bakers, best finished and have more improvements than any range in the market; in fact that they are the best and most economical cooking-stove in the country. No kitchen is complete without a good range, and economy says trade off your old stove and get a range, and this firm confidently state that the "New Hub" range presents more good features and the greatest economy of any range in the market. The firm keeps all the leading ranges and cookstoves in the market. Any one wanting anything in their line would do themselves great injustice not to call and see them. They do not believe in the old '49 methods of doing business, nor in '49 prices—their ideas are to sell large quantities of goods at small profits, and not to make a few goods pay all their expenses.

CASEY & CRONAN,

Wholesale Dealers in Wines and Liquors, 218 K Street, between Second and Third Streets.

Of the success and prosperity of this firm much could be said and written, as it furnishes the strongest proof of what can be attained by untiring energy and strict integrity and adherence to those business principles which never fail to crown with success. Of this house it can be truly said to have done its share in convincing the people of this State of the advantages possessed by Sacramento as a trade center, in fact more than all the newspaper articles written on the subject. The members of this firm, H. G. Casey and M. Cronan, being young men of strict business qualifications, and not content with a short season of success, they were quick to perceive the advantages of casting aside all middlemen and of purchasing only from the manufacturers direct. Their cash purchases from the leading distillers of the East and Kentucky during the past year have exceeded that of any house on the Pacific coast, and thus they are enabled to carry a large stock of the most favorite brands of whiskies in bond, ranging from one to five years old, from which they can draw direct. And their customers and the trade generally have not been slow to realize the advantages of doing business with this house, for by it their orders are filled direct from bond throughout all the States and Territories, thus saving the expense of drayage and reshipping incident to the receiving of goods in Sacramento and then filling orders. Indeed it may be said that in this lies the secret of their success. They have just received a cargo of the justly-celebrated "Dundalk Malt" in case and bulk. As a pure, health-giving whisky its equal has never reached this coast. In conjunction with the liquor trade is that of cigars, of which they carry a large and varied stock, and having their stock manufactured under their own brands by the best manufacturers of the East, they are enabled to guarantee the different grades to be what they represent. Their success in this branch of business is flattering indeed. They are also proprietors of the Eagle Soda Works, an industry—like the other different branches—to which they have given sufficient attention to make it one of the widest-known industries to-day in the city of Sacramento.

SHAFER & KING,

Dealers in Ranges, Stoves and Tinware; Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fittings, 667 K Street.

Shafer & King (G. W. King and C. J. Shafer) are successors to Andrew Lloyd, deceased. The new men at the wheel are energetic and business-like, and have already secured public confidence. They keep a full stock of ranges, stoves and furnace, and plumbing, steam and gas-fittings, and work and deal in copper and sheet-iron ware, enameled and japanned ware, and keep lead and iron pipe, force and lift pumps, etc., and give particular attention to roofing and jobbing of all kinds. As a "leader" they are the agents for and present the celebrated Magree (Boston) ranges in all sizes, which is the best range in use, and is warranted to give satisfaction. It stands unrivaled. This firm happens to be sole agent for California and Oregon for Bothwell's reclining rocker, and no one who sees it but confesses it is the easiest of easy chairs, as it is the cheapest and best of rockers. It can be converted almost instantaneously from a chair to a bed. It has no upholstery about it, and yet its slatted back is as yielding as a mattress, and fits to one's back like a glove on the hand. Shafer & King will respond to all orders for goods or work from the interior.

H. G. SMITH & CO.,

The Pioneer Flouring Mills, Front Street, near Yolo Bridge.

The Pioneer Mills are among the largest industries in the State. The mills have been in operation twenty-two years, and their brand is known the whole length of the coast. Their product is sent far and wide, and goes largely to China and Central and South America. The brand sells in the home market of rivals, and is called for over them. During 1881 the proprietors ran the mills to their full capacity, and even had to decline offers for business. They are the largest interior purchasers of milling stock, and stores and advances on grain. The annual business aggregates an enormous sum, and is second in the industries of the city only to the great works of the Central Pacific Railroad. The mills have the best of locations, with ample wharves of their own for shipping. On one side of them is the Central Pacific Railroad, on another the California Pacific Railroad, both close to their walls, while on still another side runs the Sacramento river, thus giving them unsurpassed transportation facilities.

JACOB GRIESEL,

Saddler, Harness-Maker, Etc., 1022 J Street, Between Tenth and Eleventh.

The well-known establishment of Jacob Griesel, located in the central portion of the city, is stocked with the best goods in his line, which are neatly displayed and very attractive. The quality of the work from this shop is too well known to require commendation. The proprietor, who is an old and experienced workman himself, employs none but the most skilled in his shops, and personally selects the finest quality of materials for his manufacture, and uses none other. He supplies the trade at the lowest rates, and can fill all orders with promptness and satisfaction. A full supply and the best samples are carried in the various kinds of harness, saddles, saddlery hardware, whips, blankets, buggy furnishings, horse equipments, etc. The trade and parties at a distance can safely make their orders by mail, which will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

Of James I. Felter & Co., Distillers, Importers and Jobbers in Kentucky Whiskies.

James I. Felter & Co., wholesale importers and dealers in Kentucky whiskies, and wholsale dealers in fine wines, brandies, etc., are located at 1016 and 1018 Second street, in the Orleans building, and have there one of the finest storerooms on the coast. This firm continues to take the lead of all the interior houses in the Kentucky whisky line of business, being directly and largely interested in several distilleries in Kentucky, whose entire products they control and have the exclusive sale of. Their facilities for the transaction of business in their line are acknowledged to be second to none on the Pacific coast. The inquirer at Felter & Co.'s establishment will be shown by members of the house a large number of certificates, representing whiskies stored in the Internal Revenue bonded warehouses in Kentucky and elsewhere in the whisky-producing sections of the great West. These certificates are in the form of negotiable bonds and aea transferable, and form a safe basis for investment for capitalists, under the present revenue laws of the United States, as the goods are allowed to remain in bond for three years before payment of revenue tax, and thus giving ample time for ripening and maturing. Felter & Co. carry in their extensive stock in Sacramento a large variety of these whiskies, bearing the marks and stamps of the revenue department, on which the time for for paying the tax expired, and in addition to this line of whiskies (which is their specialty), they also carry a full and complete line of imported cognac, Holland gin, ports, sherry and champagne wines of all desirable and well-known brands. This house has also become largely interested in the production of California wines, and distillation of pure grape brandies, and their goods are sent to all parts of the United States, and stand first-class, and are largely sought after in all the commercial trade centers, as is evidenced by the extensive shipments. This house owns and controls five large wineries and distilleries, and their stock of wines and brandies in their warehouses of different vintages from 1875 up to 1881 is full and complete and unequalled by any firm or company in California. A visit to this establishment by all who purchase and use goods in their line should not be omitted. The fact of their keeping a full and complete line of domestic and imported wines and liquors in stock as well as in bond should be a great inducement to all visitors to the Capital City to give them a call and look through their immense stock, and satisfy themselves that this establishment is the place to make their purchases.

KILGORE & TRACY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Buyers, 913 and 915 K street.

This house was established in 1875, and though surrounded by strong competition, it has, by its adherence to the wise business policy of fair dealing, treating all alike, giving the best of goods, honest weight and low prices, worked its way up until now it is recognized to be the largest wholesale and retail house in Sacramento. Besides their local business, they enjoy an extensive trade through the counties of Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Placer, Nevada, Plumas, El Dorado, Amador, San Joaquin, Yolo, and the State of Nevada. They are enabled to offer special inducements to their patrons on all farm produce, such as beans, dried fruits, raisins, butter, eggs, potatoes, onions, wheat, corn, etc., by reason of their obtaining their supplies in that line directly from the producers. They carry a very large and varied stock of choice selected teas, a large portion of which is their own importation under their own special brands. Their stock of coffees and spices is complete and of excellent quality. In ground spices and coffees they enjoy special facilities for favoring their patrons in prices, from the fact that they deal directly with the coffee and spice mills, and thereby avoid the commissions of the jobber. Again in canned fruit, such as apricots, peaches, pears, plums, apples, currants, blackberries, strawberries, cherries, jellies and jams, also pickles in three and five-gallon kegs and one and two quart bottles. These are bought in large quantities direct from factories. They have constantly on hand all the popular brands of chewing and smoking tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes. They also carry a large stock of all kinds of salt, rock and half-ground for stock, Liverpool for dairy, and refined for table use. In mill-stuffs they have all the favorite brands of white flour; also Graham, rye and buckwheat flour; steam crackers, white oat and wheat, oatmeal, oat groats, cracked wheat, farina, hominy, pearl barley, etc. They also carry a choice stock of whiskies, brandies, wines, gin and alcohol. With four floors of twenty by one hundred feet, they have scarcely room for the immense stock it is necessary for them to carry in order to meet the requirements of their trade.

ADOLPH WALTHER,

Pharmacist and Druggist, Northeast Corner J and Third.

The Boston Drug Store, at the corner of Third and J streets, is comparatively a new establishment, although its proprieter, Mr. Walther, has been long and favorably known in the city as a pharmacist and druggist. He was for many years in the well-known drug store of Walther & Bell, at the corner of Second and K streets, which was one of the most popular in the city, and he afterwards opened at the above location. He devotes especial attention to filling physicians' prescriptions and choice family medicines. He uses only the freshest and purest drugs, and compounds with great skill. He also keeps all the principal proprietary medicines and makes a specialty of Walthers' celebrated fever and ague cure, and of his cough medicines, designed for the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, etc. In the line of trusses, supporters and similar goods, he has a full supply. His assortment of perfumeries and fancy articles is very extensive and select. His methods of purchasing enables him to offer the best in his line of business at lowest prices.

NELSON BROS.,

Horseshoeing, Carriage Manufacturing Etc., No. 1011 Tenth Street.

This firm makes horseshoeing a specialty, and have acquired a splendid reputation in this line. There is no branch which requires more of genius and skill than curing or keeping well the fleet feet of choice and valuable steeds by the art of good shoeing, and they who are experts in this are always in demand. A silver medal was awarded to this firm at the last State Fair for superiority in their hand-made horseshoes, and they nail them to the foot with equal success. Every kind in use or required for special occasions are made by them. They are also largely engaged in carriage manufacture, and building all classes of light vehicles. These they make of the best quality of material, both in wood and iron, and the manner in which their work leaves their shops reflects the highest credit upon the workmen employed and upon their establishment. Durability is a leading feature in their manufacture, and in achieving this, nothing is allowed to be sacrificed in beauty, design or finish.

P. S. LAWSON,

Metal Roofing and Other Roofing, 415 K Street.

Mr. Lawson has been in business in Sacramento for twenty-two years, and his is the oldest roofing establishment in the city or the interior. He is a thoroughly skilled workman, and employs only skilled subordinates. He does all kinds of metal roofing, and stands ready to fill orders for work in any section with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest possible rates, as he believes promptness in work and plenty of it at a fair margin of profit rather than a little at a high rate. He does all other kinds of roofing known to modern architecture. In all this section "Lawson's Roofs" are understood to be those of the very best character.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

SILK CULTURE.

A PLEA FOR THIS NEW INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA.

A Deeply Interesting Article—Origin of Silk Culture—Women's Silk Culture Association—Full Details.

[By Mrs. T. H. Hittell.]

The word "silk" is probably derived from "Seres," the old Latin name of the Chinese, to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of this most beautiful and richest of materials for human adornment. Concerning its early discovery, culture and manufacture we have no certain knowledge. It is related, however, of the Empress Si-Ching-Chi that, observing the glossy filament of the silk-worm, she was so greatly delighted and excited that she determined to investigate the matter. She carried some of the worms into the palace, where she domesticated and bestowed upon them her imperial care, until she was rewaded with the honor of discovering the mystery concerning the production of the material for this lustrous fabric. The knowledge of the secret was carefully guarded. During many centuries the Chinese enjoyed a monopoly of silk culture and manufacture; and they made it an offense punishable with death for any one to reveal the knowledge to others outside of their own country. Its very existence seems scarcely to have been known in Europe until about 2,000 years ago. We first hear of it among the Romans in connection with some of those magnificent triumphs of Cæsar by which he astonished the people. He made a lavish display of silks as a portion of the richest spoils of his victorious legions returned from the East. To the people of Rome these silks were described as belonging to the wonders of the world. For many years after this, their first introduction into Europe, their cost was equal to their weight in gold. Wealthy Roman matrons held these silks from the Orient in highest esteem. Sometimes even men indulged in their use, until, in the reign of Tiberius, a crabbed law was passed that no man should disgrace himself by wearing a silk garment. The use of silk was thus restricted to women, for whose adornment it is so well adapted. The first man to break the law, and so disgrace himself, was his Imperial Majesty Heliogabalus, whose profligate extravagance led him to wear a garment made wholly of silk. The royal example was quickly followed by others, until the use of silk garments by the wealthy of both sexes was common at Rome and in the provinces. This caused large importations from China. Wealthy merchants competed for a share in the profits of the trade; prices were reduced, and eventually some of the poorer classes were able to wear silk.

SILK CULTURE IN EUROPE.

Such an industry as this could not forever be confined to the Chinese. About the year 550, A. D., the long-coveted secret became known in Europe. At the peril of their lives two Persian monks, after a long residence in China, having acquired a knowledge of the secret, brought a quantity of eggs to Constantinople, concealed in a hollow staff. It is not the only instance of a hollow staff from China being used for contraband purposes. These monks had the patronage and encouragement of the Emperor Justinian. Under imperial protection they watched over the hatching, feeding, spinning and propagation of the worms, and instructed the people in all the branches of this new industry. Mulberry trees were planted; the culture thrived; manufacturing followed; and the Chinese themselves, soon after, acknowledged that the silk of the Romans was not inferior to their own.

The industry soon extended to Greece. Thebes, Corinth, and Athens became celebrated for their silk fabrics. In the twelfth century the culture was introduced into Palermo, by Roger, King of Sicily. Thence it reached to Italy; and, during the middle ages Florence, Lucca, Milan and Venice were celebrated for their splendid silks. In the sixteenth century the new industry reached France and Great Britain. Henry IV. encouraged the most successful silk workers by granting to them patents of nobility. Queen Elizabeth fostered the enterprise among her people; she was its wise and helpful patron. The climate of England was found to be too cold for cultivating the worm; but manufacturing took on immense proportions, raw silk being imported for the purpose. In 1666 there were 40,000 persons at work in British silk factories; the number was subsequently greatly increased; and had it not been for unwise legislation English looms might have kept pace with the looms of France. Other European countries—Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Hungary and Poland—all added silk culture and manufacture to their other industries. Their people have, for many generations, been reaping rich rewards from the enterprise.

SILK CULTURE IN AMERICA.

In South America, Brazil has made good progress in both the culture and manufacture of silk. In North America, when Virginia was a British colony, the planting of ten mulberry trees for every 100 acres was required by law. English societies offered liberal rewards for the successful culture of silk in the colonies, and a considerable business sprang up all along the Atlantic coast, from Massachusetts to Florida. In 1770 a silk factory was established in Philadelphia. After the war of the Revolution the industry was revived, and silk culture became a favorite pursuit. It offered such great inducements that quite a speculative fever swept over the country. Immense fields of the mulberry were planted; men went into the business, wild with excitement, and reckless; and, for a while, a great impetus was given to it. But the speculative excitement was unhealthy; the results were disappointing. Speculation in silk culture, like that in mining or railroad enterprises, is an evil. When the excitement passed, leaving many of the wild adventurers bankrupt, the business suffered for a time; gradually it returned to its normal condition; healthy progress was made; and, during the last twenty years, the advance has been very rapid. There are now nearly 100,000 persons engaged in silk culture and manufacture in the United States. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut there are several large silk factories doing a prosperous business. In the manufacture of spun, or "waste silk," as it is called, America now leads the world. This is due to the ingenuity and patient industry of the Cheney Brothers, at South Manchester, Conn., where others had failed. Their establishment is the largest on the continent; their productions are known all over the world. They began in an humble way, making sewing silk from the raw material, imported mostly from Italy. They encountered and overcame many difficulties, persevering until they finally discovered methods for doing with machinery what, for ages, the old world had done by hand. This was the beginning of their great success. Business increased, new buildings were needed, more operatives were employed, until now the old farm at South Manchester is dotted all over with happy homes, blessed with an affluence of domestic comforts, and usually favored in all things needful for intellectual, social and religious progress. It is one of the most attractive and prosperous manufacturing towns in the country.

WOMEN'S SILK CULTURE ASSOCIATIONS.

An industry like that of silk culture, discovered by woman, and peculiarly fitted for her employment, most naturally enlists her sympathies. The women of Philadelphia have set a noble example for the women of America. Recognizing the importance of this industry in its relation to home, domestic comfort, and remuneration to women and children for work that can be done around their own firesides, they have organized an Association for encouraging and promoting the establishment of this delightful occupation, as far as practicable, in all American homes. More than twenty years ago the women of Prussia had organized similar societies; the King became greatly interested in their purposes, and encouraged them with the offer of liberal prizes for marked success in silk culture in German homes. In Australia there is now a prosperous Woman's Silk Culture Association, which is already able to supply much of the demand from Italy for silk-worm eggs. Two days before the organization of the society in Philadelphia, the subject of "Home Silk Culture" was presented before the Horticultural Society of San Francisco by Mrs. T. H. Hittell. The information contained in her paper on that subject created great interest, which soon culminated in the organization of the Woman's Silk Culture Association of California. Its success has been great. It has opened a wide correspondence with silk-growers and manufacturers in different countries; it has awakened general inquiry, and enlisted co-operation from many persons in different parts of California; it has collected a vast amount of information for the use of the masses. Its purpose is to encourage silk culture among the farmers until it shall become one of the chief industries of California. In the beginning of their benevolent work these women confidently make their appeal to wealthy and patriotic men for such pecuniary aid as may be needed, for the sake of the increased commercial power it will confer upon the State, the increase of individual wealth, and the manifold blessings the industry will carry to the homes of the people.

THE FIRST STEP IN SILK CULTURE; GROWING MULBERRY TREES.

The first step in silk culture is the planting and growing of mulberry trees, whose leaves are the proper food of the silk-worm. On one acre 435 trees can be grown, placed ten feet apart. The trees can be grown from cuttings or seed. They should be planted where land is plentiful, as shade trees around the homes of our farmers, or the road side. In twelve months, in a proper soil, the tree will grow to a hight of twelve or fifteen feet, with a body of corresponding thickness. When the first trees are grown slips can be cut and planted from them. Sunny slopes are desirable for vigorous trees. The mulberry can be grown as well from cuttings as from roots or seed. This, indeed, is the most common way of propagating the tree in California. It grows readily and vigorously in this State from shoots set out in winter, and will yield a considerable quantity of leaves suitable for feeding the young worms in the following summer. For those who wish to begin a few trees will be enough, as cuttings from one tree will soon suffice for the propagation of a hundred others. The leaves from the trees of one acre, suitably planted, will furnish food enough for the worms to produce several hundred pounds of silk.

SECOND STEP IN SILK CULTURE; GROWING THE SILK-WORM.

The second step in the silk industry is hatching and feeding the worms. The best season for this, in California, is after the rains are well over. The eggs are now brought out from the cool places where they have been kept, and are placed in a warm room, a garret, or a cocoonery. This room must be so arranged as to keep bees or other insects away from eggs and worms. The temperature should be even, at from 70° to 90°. The eggs will hatch in from three to four days, depending upon the temperature. Those first hatched should be kept by themselves. All the worms hatched on the same day should be kept and fed apart from those hatched on another day. When first hatched the worms are of a blackish color, and are about one-twelfth of an inch long.

FEEDING THE SILK-WORM.

The time required for the full development of the silk-worm, after it is hatched, is about thirty-three to forty days. The young worms as fast as they are hatched we placed on shelves in the feeding-room, and fed with leaves of mulberry. The leaves must be fresh and free from excessive moisture. During the feeding season great care must be taken. The heat of the feeding-room should be from 70° to 80°, as cold retards growth. The time required for the full growth of the worm is several days shorter in California than in Europe. On the fifth or sixth day after hatching, the worms have grown considerably; they cease to eat and begin a process of molting—casting off their pist skin. For this purpose they fasten their hind legs, as the Chinese say, to a branch or leaf, with the aid of a sort of gum or silky matter. During this process they pass through what is called a molting sleep, and must not be disturbed. A sudden, loud noise, as thunder, the noise of a gun, or the violent slamming of a door, would be injurious, if not fatal. They have four molting sleeps; after each of which they eat with increasing greediness. In a large cocoonery, during the last stages of growth, the noise caused by the large, verticle, saw-like jaws of the worms, sounds like rain falling on the roof. Great care must be taken not to feed them with the *red* and tender leaves of the young shoots. These would sicken and injure them. The second molting occurs on the eighth or ninth day; the third on the thirteenth or fourteenth; the fourth and last molting occurs about the twenty-second day, after which they continue eating about ten days, say to the thirty-third day after they were first hatched. They are now full grown; three and one-half inches long; of a pearly color; they are translucent, and they cease to eat.

SPINNING THE COCOONS.

The worms are now ready to spin their cocoons. They seek some convenient branch or other secure spot, and then begin their work, toiling incessantly, night and day until the cocoons are done. The cocoon is from an inch to an inch and a half long, and half as thick, oval in shape and of a yellow or white color. It has a wooly covering of floss silk, which is first spun by the worm as a sort of loose bed or support. Within is the silken cocoon proper. It is made of one continuous thread, about 1,200 feet long, spun by the worm around itself. The substance of the thread is a gummy, transparent liquid, of a white or yellow color, contained in two separate vessels about ten inches long, and disposed in spiral folds, one on each side of the worm's stomach. These vessels open by two small ducts, approaching near each other at the head of the worm. The silken thread of the cocoon is composed of the two filaments, one from each duct. As these filaments are ejected the vibratory motions of the head of the worm cause them to unite, and they immediately harden into one inseparable thread. This thread is disposed in concentric circles, occasioned by the irregular backward and forward movements of the worm's head. The thread is covered with gum, so that it adheres firmly and forms a tight covering when the cocoon is complete, impervious to water, and inside of which the worm has imprisoned itself.

The right temperature of the room must still be kept up, as cold would interfere with spinning. It congeals, as some think, the liquid in the cocoons, making it difficult for the worm to spin the thread, but quite as likely the primary effect of cold is to benumb the worm, and so weaken it for work. Whatever the fact may be, this much is certain, that when it is too cold the worm spins a shorter thread, and the cocoon is not so complete as it otherwise would be.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

Within the cocoon the worm undergoes a wonderful transformation, requiring a period of from twenty to forty days. It passes into the chrysalis state, and finally emerges from the chrysalis a perfect moth. It then ejects a liquid from its mouth, which softens the texture of one end of the cocoon; then, by frequent forward motions of the head, it forces a passage through, and escapes from its prison, making its appearance usually in the morning. What a splendid creation now do we behold! It is a beautiful butterfly, of a grayish white color, with four wings and a pair of delicate black, feather-like antennæ. The wealth of its own apparel is not more amazing than the rich and lustrous silk in the cocoon which it has woven and forsaken for the use of man.

REPRODUCTION OF THE SILK-WORM.

As soon, now, as the sexes meet copulation takes place. Almost immediately after, the female begins to lay her eggs, in a regular circular order, from 200 to 400 in number. Three hundred is the usual number for one layer. This done, the mission of this wondrous insect is ended. It has given its life in labor for the adornment of the human race. Its last act was a provision for the reproduction of its life three hundred fold in a new generation. It has now exhausted all its vitality. Not having eaten anything, it dies.

TREATMENT OF THE EGGS AND COCOONS.

The preservation of the eggs requires attention. The Chinese use bits of Canton flannel or other material on which to receive them from the worm. They are then laid away in cellars, or some cool place, and kept until needed for the purposes of sale, or for another hatching season. If kept cool and preserved with care they will maintain their excellence for a long period. As they are small, not larger than a small pin's head, many millions can be kept in a very small compass. When the worms have finished making their cocoons, those which may be required for the development of the eggs should be selected with care, and immediately stored in some convenient place having a temperature of about 80°. The chrysalide will then develop in from thirty to forty days, as already described. If, on the other hand, the cocoons are to be used solely for reeling, either as a part of the home work of the women and children of the family or for sale, then the chysalides in the cocoons must be destroyed. This can be done by subjecting them to the heat of an oven, the common method in Europe. But the heat must not be too intense, as it would injure the silk. In California the natural heat of the sun is all sufficient. Let the cocoons be exposed to the scorching rays of our summer's sun for two or three days, from 10 to 4 o'clock. This will usually destroy the chrysalide and leave the cocoons free to be used for reeling purposes, at such times through the year as may be convenient to devote to that delightful domestic employment.

PROFITS FROM SILK INDUSTRY.

It may seem premature to estimate the profits of silk industry, but we have certain data to guide us, and the people should know what they may count upon as a return for their labor. The prices for silk manufactured goods are enormous. In the manufacture of dress silks a great field is open. These silks, when made in Europe, cannot enter the United States without paying for freight, exchange, insurance and a duty of 50 to 100 per cent. One pound of raw silk is worth from $4 to $9. The average is about $7 50. This will make five or six yards of dress silk, sold in San Francisco for from $20 to $25. The European workman will make five or six yards a day. His wages are about $1. The actual cost to the manufacturer in Europe is about $8 50 to $10. Here is the liberal margin of $10 in favor of home manufacture. We can pay double, treble, or even quadruple, in wages for the work done here, and still have left one-quarter of the present cost in our stores for our profits. The statement seems astonishing, but it is the truth. We have gone over the calculation again and again, with the same result. It is really astonishing that such an industry as this should have been so long neglected or overlooked by our people—an industry full of pecuniary blessing to the State, and affording thousands of the unemployed profitable labor.

THE PROFITS FROM GROWING RAW SILK

Are equally sure. One acre planted properly with the mulberry tree will, in three or four years, yield 50,000 pounds of leaves—enough to feed 1,000,000 worms. If the object be only to raise eggs, each female will produce from 200 to 400. The average is 300. Take the lowest number for our calculation, and only one in ten of the worms. One hundred thousand females yield 20,000,000 eggs. Forty thousand eggs weigh an ounce. You thus have 500 ounces. The eggs sell readily for $2 an ounce. The product, therefore, is $1,000 an acre, on the lowest yield of eggs from only one-tenth of the worms. If, however, the cocoons are to be reeled off at home, 2,500 cocoons yield one pound of raw silk. The entire yield will therefore be 400 pounds. The average price of the raw silk is $7 50. This equals $3,000. The total for eggs and reeled silk is $4,000. Deduct from this one-half for accidents and all possible expenses, you still have a net profit of from $1,500 to $2,000 per acre. The statement looks large; but it is in the fact and figures, and the proof that we are correct is abundant. (See Provost's Silk-Growers' Manual, published in San Francisco in 1867, pages 236 and 237.)

MARKETS FOR SILK PRODUCTS.

The demand for silk, raw and manufactured products, is immense. The eggs enter largely into the commerce of the world. Europe seeks for its supplies in various countries. Commissioners annually visit Australia, Japan and China for this purpose. Every year millions of eggs pass through San Francisco, crossing the continent and making the voyage of two oceans to reach their destination. In his "Silk-Growers' Manual," published in California a few years a ago, Mr. Provost says: "Last year I had an order for 100 pounds of silk-worm eggs from Italy." He could not meet the demand. He sold all he could spare at $12 an ounce, keeping only one ounce for himself. That order, at wholesale, would have netted him $12,000. He had another order for 500 ounces from Mexico, and a smaller one from Italy for 60 ounces. There is always an ever-increasing market for the silk-worm eggs, and with the advance of civilization this demand can never be less.

INFLUENCE OF SILK CULTURE ON NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Dr. Curtiss said recently, in the *Scientific Monthly*: "The interaction of land and people on one another's character and destiny is the prime motor; but not men and women alone—it is the great physical power of nature, counting everything in the game of life." Who can doubt that Great Britain has been profoundly affected by the existence and development of the immense coal fields beneath her surface? Without coal and iron, utilized, her people must have been mere merchants, not manufacturers. The prosecution of any industry, by any people, when it is peculiarly adapted to their land and climate, has great influence upon their character, socially, morally and physically; and their destiny is inexorably wedded to their industrial pursuits.

CALIFORNIA SUITED TO SILK CULTURE.

California has peculiar advantages for success in all the branches of silk industry. Its culture was begun in this State in 1860. Mr. Provost raised silk that year for the first time. He sent some of the cocoons to Lyons and Paris, and received certificates from both cities that the California silk was of the best quality. During the centennial year in 1876, California cocoons were sent to Philadelphia for exhibition at the World's Fair. The size and beauty of the cocoons excited universal astonishment, and led beholders to ask, "Where are California's manufactured silks?" The only answer was a display of a beautiful American flag, for manufacturing had not then been established; but this flag was a promise for the future. Mrs. Keeney, of Nevada City, has been raising cocoons for many years. She presented some specimens to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. They were so far superior to all others on the shelves of the Institute gathered from other countries, that Professor Henry, the Director, had them removed to make room for the splendid productions of California. This industry is now a paramount necessity for this State. It should be the aim of our people to establish such an industry where its success is sure. Our geographical position and material resources for this, as well as our other pursuits, are equal to those which made Greece so grand in the days of her glory. We have an ocean-bound shore, a varied climate, a soil capable of producing the grains, fruits and staples of every zone; with gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, cinnabar, lead, coal, granite, marble, sulphur, asphaltum, porcelain-earth, petroleum, everything, in fact, in the industrial arts. The soil and climate of California are so gifted that it can furnish for ages to come all the demands of modern civilized life. The time has come when home silk culture should be zealously prosecuted.

IF WISELY BEGUN

And patiently continued, our people will be able in a short time to realize from it a larger profit than from one-half of all our other agricultural productions. With little labor prolific crops of mulberry leaves can be produced in almost any part of the State. In all the world there is not better land, or a better temperature for silk culture. A species of the silk-worm is indigenous in our valleys, and thrives almost anywhere. In a few years this industry might rank, if not first, certainly among the first of our most profitable pursuits. Such abundant natural gifts as we possess impose great responsibilities. It depends upon the serious determination of those who know the capabilities of the State whether or not it shall become one of the most prosperous on the globe. The real prosperity of any country, in its length and breadth, is founded on labor with honest pay. Keen attention should, therefore, be given by all who wish well for the future of the people of such a State as California, to the introduction of any new befitting industry that will insure that pay. One of the first considerations with those who would benefit the human race by the introduction and encouragement of new industries, is profitable employment for the greatest number. Silk culture gives such employment, whether it be to the small farmer of a few acres or the large planter. It secures almost incalculable wealth to those who prosecute it as a chief industry. It is different from wheat-raising and mining operations, which require a large outlay of capital. But any one who owns, or rents, only a single acre, can grow the mulberry and raise cocoons, and the value of the reeled silk is nearly as great in the forests of Mendocino, or the gorges of San Diego, as in San Francisco. The freight is as nothing in comparison with the cost of transporting other productions.

SILK MANUFACTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

California should begin the work of silk manufacture in real earnest. In a small way the enterprise has been prosecuted for several years. For reasons well known and satisfactorily explained, some who started in manufacturing have failed. It was not the fault of the business, but the methods of conducting it, which largely overwhelmed the projectors. Others have succeeded. There are now two flourishing silk factories in operation in this State—one at South San Francisco, Mr. Meyer's, employing 100 girls, and one in Santa Clara county, Ch. G. Hermann's. It is believed that the manufacture of silk from pierced cocoons could be carried on equally well, if not more successfully, in California as in Connecticut, owing to the nearer proximity to the source of supply. The success of our two pioneer silk factories is a demonstration that profitable silk manufacturing in this State is no longer a debatable question. The source of supply is at our doors, and when silk culture is well begun, the grower and the manufacturer will dwell side by side. Even now our manufacturers make satisfactory profits in working on raw imported material. But think of their expenses! They pay more than double for freight, insurance, exchange, interest and duties on the imported articles what they would have to pay for the same raised at home. Though the cost of labor is higher in California than in Europe or the East, still the difference is not so great as to destroy the balance in our favor.

SILK AND COMMERCE.

The silk business of the world is immense. As an article of commerce it has never lost its power since silk first passed beyond the confines of China. Its value is real. It is not more a luxury than a necessity as an article of clothing; and the nations therefore which produce and fit it for human wants have the world for their customers. The annual production of the raw material is, in China to-day, valued at one hundred million dollars; in France, at twenty-five millions; in Japan, at seventeen millions. The United States in 1876 imported, in addition to the raw material, twenty million dollars worth of manufactured silks. These millions ought to be added to the wealth of our own country, and not subtracted from it. While we continue to buy from others what we could just as well produce and make at home, we are foolishly squandering a portion of our rich inheritance.

SILK CULTURE AND HOME LIFE.

But aside from the pecuniary benefits of silk culture there is a reason for its introduction infinitely more important—it is the elevation of the people in their home life. It is an alarming truth that the youth of California are not the equals of the young people in Eastern States in patient and honest industry. The reason may be traced partly to their surroundings. We are just emerging from the nomadic, half-barbarous life of the frontier mining camp. Suddenly we find ourselves dwelling in a land that is wondrously prolific and great in its natural resources and possibilities. It is not without peril to any people that they are blessed with such spontaneous abundance in their soil. There is a tendency to indolence in such a country. Only by sober thought, exertion and zealous industry can we overcome the danger of social dissipation and personal poverty. Nature helps us here so bountifully that we are in danger of forgetting the lesson of the ages, that "if a man will not work neither shall he eat." Then, too, we are surrounded on all sides by the influences of the pernicious and decaying Spanish civilization. Only one element more would seem to be needed to complete the list of dangers so unfavorable to our better civilization, and this is furnished in the character of our immigration. It has come from all parts of the world; it brings with it every variety of religious conviction, social training and national prejudice. It has but one common feeling, and that is a feeling pregnant with evil—the desire for sudden wealth, to become rich without labor. This is our inheritance. It is wonderful, therefore, if California society contains many of the evils and few of the better influences which, in other communities, make healthy, happy and permanent homes. There is, in fact, an almost total absence of home life in this State.

Observant critics say: "There are no homes in California." Must this always be so? Homes there must be if we would be prosperous. In order to make homes, and make them attractive, this great industry of home silk culture is earnestly recommended. It has the three important elements needed for family welfare—it is profitable, pleasing and attractive. It will help to keep farmers' sons from straying from the parental roof, and losing themselves in the livelier, but not better, life of the great cities. Its influence over young women will be even greater. Every element of motherly care and prudence is needed in rearing the silk-worm; and the reeling of the thread from the cocoon will furnish delightful and profitable employment for the children and mother all the year round. Such an industry cannot fail to develop a spirit and disposition of true womanhood, now too deplorably lacking in the young women of California. If in their youth they can be trained to habits of self-reliance, if they can be employed in pleasing and profitable industry at home, then, on account of their nobler and better culture, there will radiate from them the influence of a newer and purer life for California. It is for our safety that we build up and consecrate this great industry to our home life. More than any other occupation it will dignify labor in our homes. It is pre-eminently a family industry. Scarcely any capital, a very small amount of land, and no skilled labor are needed. Women and children can bestow nearly all the required labor. In no event need the work interfere with other home and farm operations, and the industry can be pursued when other matters are not pressing.

THE WOMAN'S SILK CULTURE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

This in fact is one of the chief motives that has aroused so many wives and mothers of late, and led them to organize the Woman's Silk Culture Association of California. This association seeks to enrich the State through industry instead of speculation, by fostering one of the most desirable of all industries in the homes of the people. It is woman working for woman's elevation; it is the mother educating her children to love their home, and find in home employments such remuneration as will make it worthy to be called a home. The benevolent and patriotic purpose of this Association has enlisted the interest of some of the best men of the State. The Governor of California stands at the head of its Advisory Board. With him are associated bankers, merchants, clergymen and other philanthropic men, who will not permit the enterprise to fail, so far as their advice or their money may be needed to insure success. The Association has resolved that it will use the press, and employ every possible means to reach the ear and heart of every mother in California, and arouse every family to the importance of home silk culture. It will furnish all needed information to those who seek instruction. It will supply seeds and cuttings to those inclined to enter upon the work, to grow the mulberry. It will procure and supply eggs for the silk-worm, at the proper time. It will also probably procure land and establish a school of instruction, if needed, to which farmers' daughters may come and in a few months be instructed in all the steps of this industry, so that, returning to their homes, they may impart the knowledge to others.

OBJECTIONS AND DOUBTS CONSIDERED.

Men who have once failed, and men who for other selfish and unpatriotic reasons would wish us to fail, seek to arrest the progress of this movement. They tell us that California is not suited to silk culture and manufacture. They say that her men are too speculative, her women too giddy and frivolous, and that they will not awake to the utility of this industry; that wages are too high, and that land is held by large monopolists. We have carefully considered all the objections of the pessimists, and all the difficulties which others would suggest in order to discourage and dishearten, and we know that they are groundless. There is no good reason why home silk culture should not be begun in this State, and prosecuted as a chief industry. To the chief objections just stated we answer: The few who have engaged in it have succeeded, and their success has astonished the people of other silk-growing countries. Speculation has run its race; the fever cannot always last; men are getting tired of pursuing a course of life that destroys their homes, beggars their families and ends in the suicide's grave. Women are not so giddy and frivolous that they will not be heroines for the sake of happy homes, if men will show them how and encourage them to be what they were formed by their maker to be—helps suited to men. High wages might have been an objection once. They are not so now. There are idle people in California, begging for work. There are poor people, asking for bread. During the last two winters thousands were fed at public expense, and many a man has toiled for less than a dollar a day to procure food for his wife and children, who were on

THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

As to the land, it is true that vast tracts are held by large owners; but it is equally true that thousands of acres of good land can be bought in California to-day with less money per acre than the annual rentage would be in France, where the workers in silk culture grow the mulberry mostly on rented lands, live in rented houses, and raise, spin and weave the silk which yields to their country $25,000,000 every year.

When Earth is freeing itself from winter's bondage, she sends forth a hopeful messenger, a prophet of the coming spring, a little flower, the snowdrop. Who, in his own childhood, has not seen and hailed this tender flower, fulfilling its mission, calling to its companions to awake, and decorate and clothe the earth with beauty? This beautiful prophet, standing amid the cold and desolation of departing winter, is a herald of new times, of blooming flowers and abundant harvests. Thus, too, are many messengers sent to men, to bring hope to the disappointed and help to the weary. To-day California needs hope to quicken intelligent thought and cheerful action; to give profitable industry to the people, and remunerative trade to her merchants. Is there not in home silk culture the sure prophecy of a new and nobler life for this Golden State of the Pacific coast? That was a grand spirit that called into existence a great city like San Francisco, and stretched one of the world's most magnificent railways from the Golden Gate to the Atlantic. Doubts and difficulties fled before such daring. And that spirit is not dead. For some reason it has been depressed. It may be dreaming or paralyzed. It is not dead; it will awake. Our silk industry will help to give it new life and vigor. What the discovery of gold did for us in the past, will this do for us in the future, and far more. It will help to make industry more universal and honorable, bring happiness to our families, and ever-increasing prosperity and solid wealth to the State.

AN IMPENDING DANGER.

To all objectors and doubters we submit now for their most serious thought the consideration of an impending danger. There is at this moment in one of the ports of China a ship-builder from the Clyde. He is building steamers for the Chinese by the aid of Chinese workmen, whose wages are three cents a day. England is alarmed at the prospect. Russia is preparing herself against this common foe to our modern civilization and the blessings of home life. Soon the distance between China and other countries will be lessened, by swift-running steamers, with cheap fares and freights. In every country where it is possible the Chinese cheap-labor curse will spread itself. Wherever this goes the American family system must perish. There are already not far from 80,000 Chinese on the Pacific Coast; they are a great factor in the ranks of labor. They represent neither wife nor child. Of American homes they know nothing; for American civilization they care nothing. Such a number of American laborers would represent nearly or quite 400,000 people—dwelling in homes—parents and children, zealous for the prosperity of the State. But these unassimilating workers are an anom ly. The labor of 80,000 men, *only such men*, crushes out the family, and so puts the future of the State in peril. When the family relation is destroyed what hope can there be for such a community? These 80,000 anomalous laborers level our roads, build our railways, cultivate and can our fruits, catch and can our salmon, raise and peddle our vegetables, make our brooms, boots and cigars, harvest our grain, work in our mines and vineyards, manufacture our woolens, compete for house-work, sew and wash our linen, and make embroideries, ruches and many of the fine rufflings which are worn by our women. Step by step they are crowding into every possible industry. We have become used to their presence, and have grown dependent upon them, in the same way that our own people in the Southern States became dependent upon their slaves. Labor there became discrowned, and soon it will cease to be honorable here if there be no change. The Chinese hold to their creeds, to their degrading customs, their national prejudices, and their anti-American civilization, to the destruction of our own. As compared with ourselves they have some advantages that promise victory for them and ruin for our laborers. We are isolated in California from the protection and home influence of the East, where the Pilgrims and the Dutch founded happy homes; where free and enlightened, they sought and found honor in labor. We are weakened by conflicting interests, and by many old national or religious prejudices. But they are a unit. It is time for us to be vigilant and dilligent.

SILK INDUSTRY THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

We owe something to our children and the generations after them. Men and women alike have duties to discharge for the good of the race and the hopes of mankind. He who makes two blades of grass grow where before there was only one, is a benefactor to his race. We owe something to the community besides taxes. When an opportunity to benefit our country for all time presents itself, we should be willing and eager to seize it. We may thus do much to relieve our suffering fellow men. If we neglect this great silk industry, others will not. They who have already almost monopolized nearly every other industry in California will soon be seeking the advantages of this for themselves. Unless we awake at once to action, we will soon discover that enterprising Chinese capitalists have set their own countrymen to the culture of mulberry farms all over the State, in such numbers that the production and trade in silk will be so secure in their hands that successful competition will be hopeless. The danger is all the greater as the product in California is so superior, the State is so peculiarly suited to the culture, and the Chinese are, by long familiarity with the business, the most expert of all the nations in every branch of the industry.

For twenty years the cry of the boys and girls of California has been: "Give us work; give us an honorable trade; give us something by which we can earn an honest living." If we heed this cry, and provide for our children an industry like this, our reformatory schools and prisons will lose a chief source of supply; our people will be richer and happier; our families will be our joy and our homes will be secure; we will have less taxes to pay for the execution of the criminal laws.

Why hesitate! Ye are full-grown men,
With God-implanted will, and courage, if
Ye dare but show it. Never yet was will
But found some way or means to work it out,
Nor e'er did Fortune frown on him who dared.
Shall we in presence of such joy, or peril,
In this supremest moment for the people's need
Stand trembling, when by one bold stroke
Our homes for ages might be rich and free?—
And that one stroke so just, so greatly good,
So level with the happiness of man,
That all the angels will applaud the deed!

A BROADWAY MERCHANT'S STORY.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Mr. W. A. Davenport, holding a responsible position in the prominent wholesale notion house of Butler Pitkin & Co., at 476 Broadway, related the following remarkable story; it touches closely our social economy, and involves a question of personal safety widely interesting to the people of the two countries: "Two years ago," said Mr. Davenport, "while connected with a large wholesale house down town as salesman, I happened to spend a night in Newark. The next morning, while standing on the platform of the Market-street depot waiting for the train to New York, I noticed near me a young man on crutches, his legs so bent and distorted that I wondered how he could maintain an upright position, much less move about. He was, however, attended by a stalwart colored servant, who, when the train reached the platform and stopped, assisted him tenderly and carefully into the car, and placed him in a comfortable seat. I followed closely behind, and placed myself in quite near proximity to them. As the train moved out of the city, I felt impelled by sympathy, and perhaps by curiosity also, to inquire concerning his ailment. He replied that for more than three years he had been afflicted with rheumatism—slight at first, but gradually becoming worse with every changing season, until he was reduced to his present condition—that all remedies had failed so far, and as a last resort, he was on his way to enter a New York hospital in Fifteenth street, with a faint hope of obtaining some benefit in that great institution. I expressed my sorrow and regrets in a few words, and then opened a paper, which I purchased before entering the train, and the first thing that caught my eye was the report of a stubborn case of rheumatism which had been thoroughly cured by St. Jacobs Oil. I had never heard of this remedy before that I could remember, though I have since been told that it is an old German remedy whose virtues had been long tested in the old country. Without saying anything I handed the paper to the invalid and pointed out to him the notice I had just read. He seemed to study it with care, but with no cheerfulness, as appeared by his despondent countenance. When we reached the Jersey City ferry he still held the open paper in his hand, and in the hurry and bustle of leaving the train and getting on the ferry-boat, I lost sight of him and his servant. About a year passed, and I had forgotten all about him, when, one morning on going down Broadway, I stepped into the St. Nicholas to see if any of my country customers were stopping at that hotel, and while examining the register somebody tapped me on the shoulder. I looked up and saw before me a tall, robust and healthy young man, who, with a smiling face, extended his hand, and said: You do not remember me, I see. No wonder. When we met a year ago I was a cripple on crutches and rather lighter in weight than I am now.' I at once recognized my invalid traveling companion between Newark and Jersey City. He then informed me that on reading and maturely considering the notice I had called his attention to on the train, he had changed his mind about the hospital plan, and instead had gone to a hotel, sent his servant out and procured a half dozen bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, and commenced its use immediately, making his servant rub him with it thoroughly every day two or three times. In a week he was able to get about his room without crutches; in two weeks he was able to discard all attention, being free from all traces of the disease from which he once thought he would never recover. 'I returned home,' said he, 'a new and healthy man, and you can fancy the astonishment of my friends when they saw me. I live in the country just out of Newark, but spent my time mostly in that city or New York, and I trust we shall meet again.' He handed me his card. It bore the name of Ezra D. Clarkson. I carried it in my pocket for several days and carelessly lost or mislaid it, much to my regret, as I should like to hand it to you; but his postoffice address is, I suppose, Newark, and no doubt he would be glad to answer any inquiries made to him on the subject of his remarkable cure. Now let me tell you what I know about St. Jacobs Oil. My last interview with Mr. Clarkson set me to thinking. I had always entertained a particular repugnance for what are called proprietary medicines, and refused to use them in any shape, but I harbor no such feeling now. I made up my mind to try the Oil myself, should the occasion ever arise. It was not very long in coming. A few months ago I caught a violent cold in a rain shower which laid me up with stiffened knee-joints, attended with throbbing, pains in my limbs and a disagreeable numbness in my feet and hands, and slow fever. I thought of Mr. Clarkson and sent my servant to the nearest drug store for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I got my wife to apply it according to the printed directions, and the next morning I was well. What do you think of that? Now I'll give you another item. My wife, although a generally healthy and strong woman, has for years been subject to what is called sick headache. I never had it myself and don't know how it feels, but she suffered severely with it on an average of once a week. That morning when I had found the oil had so promptly and wonderfully relieved me she was taken with one of these attacks. I thought it worth while to try the efficacy on her, so I rubbed her forehead and temples and the back of her neck well with it, and in five minutes she was relieved from pain, and she has had but one slight attack since, which by the same means was promptly relieved in a few minutes. Now, if you ask me what I think of St. Jacobs Oil, I will tell you. I think there is nothing equal to it in the world. Although I had no return of my complaint since I was singularly relieved by its use—neither has my wife suffered from the slightest symptoms of her old ailment—I keep a supply of the oil always on hand; and wherever in my movements about town, either on foot or in the street car, I see a lame man I stop; I say, "What is the matter?" If he says rheumatism, I whisper in his ear, St. Jacobs Oil, and pass on.

[Written for the RECORD-UNION.

THE DYING YEAR.

[December 31, 1881.]

The old year dies to-night, and goes to take
Its place with all the myriads of the past;
And, sad or pleasant, it can be no more.
The years, the years, that have been rushing on
Since God first bade them roll, where have they gone?
Where are they going, swift as blazing stars
Shoot from their courses? Oh, the years, the years
They go and leave their traces on our hearts;
They go, and leave their impress on our brows;
They go, and take us with them to the dust.
Though life whirls round us so, we scarcely know
Our little day begun till it is night.
Night? No, eternal morn. If we have used
The earthly days aright, we know no night,
Only a change, a putting off of this
Worn out, mayhap, and tired humanity
That held the soul from freedom long before.
Then speed, swift years, nor let our hearts grow faint,
As to eternity ye circle on.

But, oh! pray God, each heart, that every hour
May be so fragrant with true love and faith—
And sweeter incense still, of kindly deeds—
That we may meet the years again, nor shrink
To read the record we have written there,
When all the years have flitted to their place,
And lose themselves in God's eternal day.

—[Annie K. Fader Field.

Igo, Shasta county, Cal.

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TRADE MARK.

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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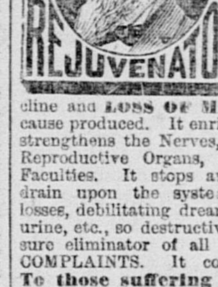

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Those of the public who need my service can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicines by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed: J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

[For the New Year's RECORD-UNION.]

EARLY DAYS.

PERSONAL AND INDUSTRIAL REMINISCENCES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Ventures and Adventures of a Pioneer —Progress of Agriculture in this State from 1849 to 1881.

[By I. N. HOAG.]

It was on the first day of January, 1849, that I took the California fever. From the very first the indications were that it would prove fatal, and the sequel proved that the indications were not deceptive. It was in the city of Rochester, New York, in the Supreme Court of the State, and Justices Thomas A. Johnson, Samuel L. Seldon and Henry Wells were on the bench. Myself and six others were applicants for admission to practice as attorneys, solicitors and counselors in all the Courts of the State, and we had all been successful. I was a farmer's boy and had been brought up to an out-door active life on the farm, and the too close confinement in a law office had been doing serious damage to my health. The California gold fields and a prospect of wealth acquired in a few years, or perhaps months or days, were more alluring than entering upon a struggle for eminence and superiority in a profession already too well filled. The efforts of my family and friends to change my determination to become a gold miner in

THE NEW EL DORADO

Therefore proved unavailing, and the 24th day of that month found me one of a company of ten that had been organized in the village of Palmyra, in that State, and on the way to the city of New York, en route by the isthmus across to California. Our company was organized in accordance with the prevailing fashion of the times, "for mutual protection and mutual assistance," and with a view to a community of interest and profit in the new enterprises to be prosecuted on the shores of the Pacific. We laid in a full equipment of mining-tools and machinery of the most approved styles, and provisions for two years, the greater portion of which we shipped around the Horn, reserving sufficient for about three months to take with us across the isthmus and to the mines. Failing to obtain tickets by steamer, as we intended, we secured passage to Chagres on a brig at $40 each, and left New York on the 13th of February. On the 26th we were in Chagres, and on the 1st of March our company, with bag and baggage, were on our way up the Chagres river in three canoes manned and propelled by natives. Passing over the many annoying and

LUDICROUS INCIDENTS

Of the voyage up the river, we arrived at Gorgona after a three days' journey. We secured the conveyance of our baggage to Panama at the rate of $6 a hundred pounds, and on the 10th of March were all in comfortable quarters in the old city of the Isthmus. Luckily, as we then thought, we secured passage to San Francisco on a British bark, the Coloony, for $200 each person, baggage included, and on the 20th, after having taken in water at the Island of Toboga, we set sail for our destination—San Francisco. On that little bark there were huddled together one hundred and seventy passengers—enough, at least, to make us near neighbors. The engagement of all was for passage and board at $200 each, making the receipts of the vessel for the trip $34,000. We all anticipated a quick passage, of perhaps forty days; but our Captain, being unacquainted with the navigation of the Pacific, hugged the coast, instead of going out to sea and taking advantage of the trade-winds, and we were consequently ninety-nine days on the voyage, arriving in San Francisco on the 30th day of June.

UPON OUR ARRIVAL

In San Francisco, not one moment was to be lost; the feeling of each one of our company was that he had already lost a fortune of thousands, and perhaps millions, in consequence of the detention during the long voyage on shipboard. We therefore secured passage that very night for Sacramento on a small schooner. This being done, all made provision for a square meal all round, and the chief and universally relished article of that meal was a California salmon, baked and prepared especially for our company by the cook of the schooner. Our passage up the Sacramento was one of the quickest ever made by sail. We crossed the bay and reached Steamboat slough that evening, where, notwithstanding the musquitoes, which seemed the largest and most voracious we had ever encountered, we laid by over night, and arrived at Sacramento the next day, July 1st, at 12 o'clock. Our trip up the river being made in the daytime, we had a good opportunity to view the river itself and the scenery along its banks. The water was as clear and colorless as water could be—so clear, indeed that we could see shoals of fish sporting in it to the very bottom, twenty to thirty feet deep. The banks were mostly bluffy and steep, and from twenty to twenty-five feet above the water, and were overhung by large, branching oak and sycamore trees, and were covered by a dense thicket of young oak, wild roses, blackberry and other bushes. We saw not one dwelling in the whole distance. Nature reveled in her own

BEAUTY AND SOLITUDE.

The present beautiful city of Sacramento and capital of the State was then a mere landing place or embarcadero—a collection of tents and canvas houses. There were but two or three houses made of any other material. We pitched our tent somewhere about where the corner of J and Second streets now is, and then began to consider the practical questions of going to and working in the mines as a company. These questions were soon solved by the dissolution of the company by mutual consent, but with the best of feeling by each member towards all the others. The 2d of July was a busy day in reorganizing smaller companies and buying outfits for the mines. We had shovels and picks, but each squad purchased a mining cradle at a cost of about $100 each, and prospecting pans at from $10 to $20 each, and the next day all the Palmyra Company were off for the mines in one direction or another. The squad with which I cast my destiny numbered four—J. I. Underhill, J. W. Myrick, Dr. S. Smith and myself, and we shipped our goods and tent for Horseshoe Bar, on the American river. We camped on the night of the 3d of July at the ford near the old Norris residence. This was then

A BEAUTIFUL AND LOVELY SPOT.

The landscape was one of the finest I had ever beheld. White and live oaks, not high, but large and branching, dotted the plains as far as the eye could reach to the north and east, while south and west we could trace the courses of two magnificent rivers by their borders of primeval forests. That night we slept on soft beds supplied by the uncropped natural grasses, which everywhere covered the soil, and in the morning forded the American river, which was of a hard, gravely bottom, the water being clear and sparkling. On that day I saw and dug my first gold from its natural deposits on the banks of the American river.

I have been thus specific in relating the details and incidents of the first days spent in California, because it indicates the eagerness and hurry which actuated the thousands that were then arriving in the country from all parts of the world. To reach the mines and to dig gold was the absorbing thought of all, and the previous habits or occupation of the individual had no influence upon his mind or action at this time. Our faces were all fixed

TOWARDS THE MINES,

And we turned not one way or the other to see any of the other natural resources of the country. The first general and almost universal impression, however, was that the country was almost everywhere a barren waste—a worthless desert. All indications of prior cultivation were then obliterated, and the green carpet of vegetation of the early spring so early had turned to the brown and crisped covering of midsummer. But few of us had read of the wonderful productiveness of the soil, as proven by the unprecedented crops and rapidly multiplying herds of the Mission Fathers, nor did we know of the great achievements which Captain Sutter within the past few years had accomplished in creating an agricultural establishment at New Helvetia or Sutter's Fort, or of the bountiful crops he would have reaped in the summer of 1848 had not the mines been discovered. We only looked for the gold mines, and could or would see nothing else. Neither

AGRICULURE NOR COMMERCE

Could have any attractions or inducements for the men who had come for gold only. The gold excitement had to have its run, and with me the active fever lasted about four months. In the following November I returned to Sacramento, having dug from the bars of the American and Bear rivers, and saved, after paying expenses and living, about $2,000, in gold dust. During the winter of 1849-50 I was engaged in the general produce business as one of the firm of Nelson, Myrick & Co., on J street, about where Lyon & Barnes' store is now located, and although one floor was about two feet above the natural surface of the ground, we lived for some two months of that winter on a temporary floor, made on the tops of pork and liquor barrels set on end with the water within about a foot of our temporary floor—and this, it will be remembered, was prior to the bottoms of the Sacramento or American being raised by the

DEPOSITS OF THE MINING DEBRIS IN THEM.

When I first returned from the mines, in November, my attention was attracted to a rope ferry plying between Sacramento and the opposite bank of the Sacramento river, landing about midway from the site of the present bridge and the old mouth of the American river. During the winter I formed the acquaintance of a Mr. A. B. Carlisle, a man of considerable experience as a boatman and a mechanical genius. He was camping on the west bank of the river, and in his tent I first met Sam. Seabough, formerly editor of the Sacramento *Union*. Carlisle and myself agreed as to the future value of a ferry across the river at this point, and we agreed to establish such a ferry in the spring. We purchased a scow that had been brought out by a New York company and put up here, with the intention of running up some of the rivers to the mines, and by steam power and dredging machinery, which they also brought with them, to lift the tons of gold that they supposed laid in the bottom of the river up on the scow. Finding

THIER PLANS IMPRACTICABLE,

The company had broken up and were selling out their effects, and we paid them $2,000 for the scow. This scow laid just at the old mouth of the American river, and while negotiating for its purchase my attention was attracted by the extreme clearness and depth of the water of that river at this point. The depth was over thirty feet, and the water was so clear and colorless that we could plainly see the bottom. The engines that had been brought out by the company had been previously sold, and had been set up in a sawmill about one mile above the city on the west bank of the Sacramento, with the intention of getting out oak lumber for the Sacramento market, but the enterprise having proved a profitless one, had been abandoned, and they were still lying there idle. We could have purchased them at that time very cheaply, but we thought horse-power would be sufficient to propel our ferryboat, and we put a couple of endless chain horse-powers on her and started the ferry about March, 1850.

THE RAPID CURRENT

Of the high water and the heavy March north winds, soon convinced us that we had not power enough. We abandoned the horse-power, purchased the engines above referred to, and within a month had the first steam ferryboat ever built west of the Rocky Mountains plying across the Sacramento river, from the foot of I street, in Sacramento, to Harriet street, in Washington. In the mean time I purchased Carlisle's interest in the ferry and afterwards sold a half interest to J. W. Myrick, my mining and trading partner. The first Legislature, in 1850, passed a law by which ferries might be licensed by the Courts of Sessions and secure exclusive rights for a mile up and down on any of the rivers of the State by complying with certain conditions of notice, giving bonds, etc. We obtained a license, and the rope ferry which belonged to Joseph Chiles and the late Jerome C. Davis, which was found to be running in violation of law, was forced to withdraw. Our little ferryboat, which we christened the Alpha, proved to be

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

During the summer and fall of 1850 there was a great rush to the northern mines about Shasta, and the route traveled to reach these mines was to cross the Sacramento here and go up on the west side of the river. That fall, also, the immigration across the plains brought a large number of cattle and horses with them. A very large proportion of this stock was sold to parties who had taken up stock ranches in Yolo, Solano, Napa and Sonoma counties, or were sent over there to ranch; and between the freighting for the northern mines and the immigrant cattle we had a busy time and a good harvest. During the three months of August, September and October the receipts of the little Alpha were over $27,000. In the spring of this year I became a resident of Washington, Yolo county, and in the fall the house in which I have since and now reside was built. The frame and all the lumber of which it was originally built was imported from Maine. The ruling price for lumber at this time was ten cents a foot, or $100 a thousand in Sacramento.

AGRICULTURE OF 1850.

I well remember that, when returning from the mines in October, 1849, coming to a point from which there was a good view of the Sacramento valley below, I was struck with its wonderful beauty, its vast expanse of level plains, stretching out from the foothills of the Sierras to those of the coast range opposite. I traced the course of the American, Sacramento and Bear rivers by their borders of dark-green timber, and the thought flashed across my mind, and I involuntarily gave it expression in words, "There must be some mistake about this country, after all—that beautiful valley looks more like the Garden of Eden than the barren country we have all taken it to be," and for the first time I half believed that California might yet prove to be a place fit for civilized people to make their homes in; that it might yet become the foremost agricultural country in the world. I suspect that similar scenes, witnessed by others on similar occasions, gave birth to similar thoughts, and these thoughts began to take the form of practical facts in 1850 and the immediately succeeding years. From 1840 to the time of

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD,

In 1848, General Sutter had been rapidly carving out a magnificent farm and establishing about him at New Helvetia a sort of an independent community, each member of which was engaged in some occupation necessary to the success of his enterprise. He had a blacksmith and wagon shop, a gunsmith shop, a tin shop, and was carrying on within himself nearly all the trades necessary to contribute to the success of his farming operations. He had substituted the iron plow for the Spanish crooked stick, and had obtained cradles to cut his grain with instead of sickles and butcherknives, and had introduced a fanning mill to clean his grain with, but still tramped out his wheat and barley in corrals by driving his horses and mules over it. Captain Sutter's wheat field, which he had inclosed by a ditch, was located on the north and eastern part of the present site of Sacramento, and contained about 1,000 acres. In 1847-8 this field was nearly all sown to wheat, and he confidently expected to harvest from it 40 bushels to the acre, or 40,000 bushels of wheat, with which he expected to fulfill, in part, a contract he had with

THE RUSSIAN COLONY IN ALASKA.

There were others also engaged in agricultural pursuits in this section, among which may be named Daylor, Leidesdorff & Chamberlain and Murphy. Their surplus wheat was also through General Sutter sold to the Russians. In 1847 General Sutter reported to General H. W. Halleck, then Secretary of State, that there was raised that year in the section of the country east of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers about 14,000 fanegas or centals, but that he had no data of the quantity of barley, corn, beans, peas, etc.; that the district contained a population of 289 whites, 71 of whom were females; that there were in the district 20,000 head of cattle, 2,500 horses, 70 mules, 2,000 sheep and 1,000 hogs; that there was one water-power flouring-mill, three horse-power flouring-mills and one tannery in operation, and that an additional water-power flouring-mill and a water-power sawmill would be in operation within one month. This report was dated December 20, 1847, and the flouring-mill and sawmill that were so soon expected to be put in operation were undoubtedly those that were then being

BUILT BY SUTTER

Himself, respectively, at Brighton and Coloma, but neither of which was ever completed. The agricultural and all other productive industries of General Sutter, and of nearly all others in the country, were entirely suspended when the discovery of gold at Coloma was an established fact and became public. Labor to carry them on could no longer be secured at any price; and those who were in the country all made a stampede for the mines. They were followed by the new-comers, who, in 1848, began to come in from all directions, and when the great influx of 1849 and 1850 passed from the sea to the mountains, nearly all evidences of cultivation of the soil had disappeared. Being unacquainted with the early agricultural history of the country while in the possession of the mission or friar fathers, and having no knowledge of the operations of Sutter and his compeers in the

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL,

And noticing that vegetation of every description on all the hills and plains dried up early in June and became apparently worthless, the new population naturally came to the almost unanimous conclusion that the country was good for nothing for agricultural purposes. They came for gold, and could see none of the other resources of the country. They came not to stay, but to dig a fortune from the mines and return each to his own country to enjoy it. Hence for a number of years all the ordinary industrial occupations of organized communities were unknown and unthought of. Many of the homes and farms of the settlers of 1840 to 1847 were completely broken up, their stock strayed and were to them lost, and they never after renewed the occupation and improvement of their

ABANDONED ENTERPRISES.

Such was the result, to a very great extent, even in the case of General Sutter. Among all the early settlers in this immediate section, Samuel Norris seems to have remained the least disturbed by the new turn that things had taken. Instead of allowing the new-comers to drive off and appropriate his cattle and other stock with impunity, he herded them the more closely, and set himself about turning them to his own profit. He fitted up his slaughter-houses and increased his facilities for turning his stock into meat, and was soon engaged in selling beef to the markets in Sacramento by the carcass and quarter, and to the drovers and butchers at the mines on foot. I have in my possession, by the courtesy of H. M. Larue, Mr. Norris' day-book from September, 1850, to 1858, from which I am able to gather many interesting facts, which I shall use freely in these reminiscences. In 1850 Mr. Norris sold to Sacramento dealers beef at from 8 to 10 cents a pound, the average being about 9 cents. At the same time the price of calves was from $16 to $18 each.

THE PRINCIPAL DEALERS

In meat in the city at that time were the City Market, the People's Market, and Brownell & Co. In October, 1850, Mr. Norris purchased of Don Juan, a Mexican, 1,121 head of sheep at $13 a head, and immediately thereafter his sales embraced mutton, for which by the carcass 50 cents a pound, or $20 a head for the sheep, was charged. In the latter part of the year 1850 beef advanced to 12 cents a pound, and the first evidence of the sale of pork is contained in the following entry upon his books:

JOHN BOSLER, Dr.

To 392 lbs. beef, 12c	$47 04
To one hog, 365 lbs, 40 cents	146 00
To two sheep, 101 lbs, 50 cents	50 50

From the fact that we find no sales of grain made by Mr. Norris in 1850, it is pretty good evidence that he did not produce much. The ruling wages paid to his farm laborers during the year was $150 per month.

H. M. Larue this year farmed some land on the Norris place, raising some vegetables and some wheat and barley. The wheat and barley he cut for hay and sold, some in Sacramento at $100 per ton, and freighted some to Georgetown, El Dorado county, and sold it at $280 per ton. During this year

MANY LOCATIONS WERE MADE

On both sides of the Sacramento river from the head of Steamboat slough to Fremont, but more perhaps for the purpose of chopping wood to sell to the steamboats that were then navigating the river, than as permanent settlements for cultivation. Wood was then sold readily on the banks of the river at from $20 to $25 a cord, and a good chopper could make from $30 to $40 a day over and above all expenses. A. Runyon, E. F. Aiken, D. P. Lufkin, Almond, and a number of others whose names are not now remembered, were among those who made such settlements on the east bank of the river, and J. B. Green, De Gross & Howard, Michael Gregory, Fred. Babel, Peter McGregor, Samuel Conrad, Jonathan Little, David and John Hoagland, J. W. Chiles, L. H. Irwin, George Griffith, C. H. Cooley and Wallace Cunningham were among the pioneer settlers on the west side of the river. Nearly all of these settlers engaged more or less in the cultivation of vegetables for their own use, and some of them made a good business in supplying the markets of Sacramento with some of the

COMMON VEGETABLES,

Such as onions, cabbage, radishes, tomatoes, potatoes, etc. The prices ranged as follows most of the time during the season: Potatoes 60 cents, onions $1, tomatoes $1 50 per pound. E. F. Aiken located in September, '49, and with a scythe which cost him $50, cut hay, though at the time quite dry and dead, and sold in Sacramento at $250 a load. In 1850 many of the settlers cut and freighted hay to the mines in Placer and El Dorado counties and sold at $150 to $250 a load, say of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. D. T. Bird, Samuel Smith and some others also cut hay near Knight's Landing, bound it in bundles and shipped it to Sacramento for a market. J. C. Davis had a small dairy just above the present site of Washington, and C. H. Cooley and Wallace Cunningham had another on the present farm of Mike Bryte. Both sold milk in Sacramento, at the rate of $1 a quart. William Gordon and William Knight had raised some barley in Yolo county, the former commencing in 1845 and the latter in 1846; but we believe the first sown and harvested after the discovery of gold was by Thomas Cochran, in 1850, near the present village of Cacheville.

AGRICULTURE IN 1851.

Increased interest in agricultural pursuits was manifest this year and cultivation was extended, and the number of ranches taken up were increased. Samuel Norris cultivated both barley and wheat on his place this year, besides renting considerable land to others for cultivation. Grain was still cut with the scythe and cradle, for the want of better machinery, but Mr. Norris this year purchased a thrashing machine, with which to thrash his grain. What kind of a machine this was, or where it came from, we cannot state, but as near as we can learn, it was the first brought into use in the State. Mr. Norris also had a small flour mill, with which he ground wheat, which, being sifted, made a kind of graham flour, but he sold the largest portion of his wheat whole to Dr. O. M. Wozencraft for the Indians under his charge as Indian Agent. The Docter was then located with his wards on the Yuba river. The price paid for the wheat was eleven and twelve cents per pound. The Indians ground and prepared the flour in their own

PRIMITIVE WAY.

The mill of Norris was a pair of French burrs about twelve inches in diameter, and had copper gearing. It could be worked by hand, but it was also geared to a horse power, and we presume was one of those reported by General Halleck, as before stated. Mr. Larue continued his farming operations on the Norris ranch, and having imported some vegetable seed—more than he wanted to plant—sold the surplus in the spring at the rate of $20 per pound. From one acre in melons he cleared over $1,000. But his heaviest venture was in planting twenty acres of onions. These grew very large and fine, but before they were gathered, there came an early rain, followed by warm weather, and this caused the onions to take a start for a second growth, and ruined the whole lot. Others had their onions injured in a similar manner, and the rush to sell them reduced the price to ten cents a pound. At this rate it would hardly pay to gather and market even good onions, with labor and other expenses so high. G. G. Briggs located his place on the Yuba river in 1850, and in the spring of 1851 he planted twenty-five acres in watermelons, which, with the aid of two men, he cultivated, harvested and sold that season, to people who came to his place and took them away or ate them, at a clear profit above all expenses, of more than $17,000.

THE DEMAND FOR BARLEY

To feed work stock continued, and the supply from Chile being inadequate to the demand—the price in Sacramento ruling at about the same as wheat—from 12 cents to 13 cents the pound, a number were induced to enter into its cultivation in different parts of the State. Chiles & Irwin, on the Sacramento, on land now owned by E. Comstock, raised a few acres. E. L. Brown and his son, W. W., had quite a crop on Putah creek, in Yolo county, and the Spaniards, named Vacca, in the northern part of Solano county, also raised and harvested quite an extensive crop. There also was barley received from the Santa Clara and Napa valleys this year. There was still but little confidence that the lands of the plains back from the river bottoms could mature crops of small grains, notwithstanding wild oats covered the whole country with a luxuriant growth, and in some places attained the hight of eight and ten feet above the ground. It required

CONSIDERABLE COURAGE

To enter upon the cultivation of land in wheat or barley that became so dry and hard upon the surface as early as June in the year that it would crack open, leaving crevices broad enough to receive a man's foot, and which was more like dried brick than fertile soil. Then again it seemed impossible that grain could be produced on soil that received no rain or irrigation from any source from the time of sowing till time to harvest. In the face of these doubts, reasonable and thoughtful men could not explain the fact of the wonderful growth of wild oats upon any other hypothesis than that the same land upon which these oats grew without cultivation would, if cultivated, grow tame oats, barley or wheat. To support this reasonable view, it now began to be generally understood that barley had been raised by the men whom we have before named in various parts of the country, from 1840 to 1848; and then here were

FACTS OF A LATER DATE,

The production of barley on Putah creek by the Browns and Vaccas, and by John Cochran and others on Cache creek, in 1851—a year of drought, in which there had fallen but 4½ inches of rain. These views gave courage to many to enter upon the cultivation of the land for barley, and the fact that barley was scarce and high—from 12 to 13 cents a pound, notwithstanding Chile was sending us all her surplus—stimulated and increased the disposition to enter upon the generally-considered doubtful experiment. It was seen, also, that the demand for feed for working stock was rapidly increasing with the increase of the freighting business and the establishment of stage lines from the distributing points to all parts of the mines. Under the influence of all these considerations many people not only began to think about agriculture as a profitable business in the immediate future, but others who did not contemplate the cultivation of the soil were led to begin to look upon the possible value of land in the future as an opportunity of speculation.

THE NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE

Really had its beginning in 1852. In the fall of 1851 C. I. Hutchinson, Charles E. Green and W. W. Cozens built a house, barns, shops, etc., and began to make a grain farm on Putah creek on what soon became known as the "Big Ranch." They put in 800 acres of barley. F. S. Freeman and others put in 100 acres on Upper Cache creek. Curry Barney, J. H. Updegraph and others put in crops ranging from eighty to 100 acres, in different parts of Yolo county. The Vaccas and others raised increased quantities in Solono county. Some crops were raised on both sides of the Sacramento river, and barley and wheat were sown in Napa, Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Alameda counties. On the Norris ranch Mr. Norris raised a large crop of wheat, and the production of vegetables in various sections of the State was greatly increased.

A NEW FERRY BOAT.

After the successful season of 1850, and seeing the increasing business of travel of the country, we determined to keep up with the demands of the country in our ferry facilities across the Sacramento. We therefore purchased the steamer Sacramento, a side-wheel boat of about thirty tons burden, then running on the Sacramento river as a freight and passenger boat. We cut her in two, lengthwise, made her wider, took off her cabin and upper works, and converted her into a large and efficient ferry boat, and early in the spring of 1851 had her plying regularly in the place of the little Alpha. This boat, when in running order, cost $30,000. She was sold by the company who brought her out from the States and put her up here, for $40,000; but, larger and faster boats arriving and becoming her rivals in the river trade, we got her for less. The Sacramento was the second steamboat built in the State as an inland navigation boat. For this reason, and for the reason that she was the second in our line on the ferry, we christened her the "Beta." In May, 1852, I bought the interest of J. W. Myrick in the ferry and all our business in California.

HAYING IN 1852.

During the winter of 1851-2 the largely increased freighting business of the country had made it necessary to keep up and at work on the roads a much larger number of animals than it had been found necessary the previous winter. The consequence was that hay became very scarce and very high. In the spring of 1852, therefore, the attention of a great many persons was naturally directed to the business of cutting and securing hay, as likely to be a profitable venture. The country was therefore searched over for good hay fields upon which possessory or squatter claims could be secured for a sufficient length of time at any rate to get the hay off. Large amounts of hay were cut in Yolo, Solano, Napa and even Sonoma counties for the Sacramento market. H. G. Langley, now of San Francisco, and J. I. Underhill, since deceased, located a hay claim in Vacca valley, including the present site of the village of Vaccaville, with the intention of cutting the hay, bailing it and teaming it overland across the country. Some two hundred tons of hay—good wild oat hay—was cut, drawn together and baled, ready to begin to draw. After the enterprise had been fairly got under way it was found by the projectors that

THEIR MONEY WAS GIVING OUT.

They had expected to have been able to send hay enough forward to pay expenses as they went along, but this was found to be impracticable, first, because they could not get presses to press it with, and second, because the price of hay had fallen so in Sacramento that it would not pay for cutting, baling and hauling. When, however, they finally got it baled in the fall, I found that I had about $5,000 invested in a pile of hay—loaned money. A part of the hay was in Vacca valley, and a part they had hauled to the head of Cache creek slough. Wishing to get a part of my money back, I put on the steamer Beta, went as pilot myself, and freighted about 150 tons home and piled it up on a lot in the town of Washington. The last load arrived and was added to the pile on the 3d day of November, 1852. The rain which commenced during that night, and which continued almost without interruption till the

WATER OVERFLOWED

The river banks, reduced my pile of hay to a pile of heating, steaming, rotting manure, and with it went about $8,000 of my money and all that Langley and Underhill had put in. But it is said "misery loves company;" and whether it was true in this case or not, certain it is that we had plenty of company who had undertaken similar enterprises and had followed them to a similar fate. After all our hay was thus destroyed we had the satisfaction of seeing hay take a boom to $100 and $150 a ton in Sacramento. Others enjoyed this satisfaction with us also, as they had experienced the loss in a similar way. We refrain naming the many prominent business men who had a part in the hay speculations of 1852, but these notes will remind them of old, but familiar, associations.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The crops generally of barley and wheat throughout the State were good, and in some instances, where the cultivation was good and circumstances favorable, they were considered remarkable; but there being no reapers or other machinery for cutting the grain, it had to be cut with scythes and cradles. Of the latter a large number were manufactured in a blacksmith and machine shop owned and carried on by myself in the town of Washington. The timber used for the sneaths and fingers was the native ash found on the Sacramento and American rivers. The cradles, ready for use, were sold at $100 to $125 each. The blades cost from $12 to $15 each. The only imported thrashing machine that was in use in the country, besides the one already mentioned as belonging to Samuel Norris, so far as can be learned, was imported and run by Charles F. Reed in Yolo county. Mr. Reed

TELLS THE STORY

Of this machine in his own language in a letter just received: "In the summer of 1851 I sent East for a thrashing machine. It was shipped on the ship Hoagley from Boston, but did not arrive here in time for that season, and was used through many parts of Yolo county in 1852, thrashing for Captain Updergraph, William Rackerby, Dr. Hartsough, John Dinwiddie and others. The machine was an endless-chain, two-horse-power machine. The thrashing was well done, but the separator was so slow we concluded to take off the shaker and separator and use it merely for thrashing, the grain being separated from the straw by a coarse shaker. This worked well. But our trouble was in cleaning; but we obtained fanning mills of coarse construction to clean the grain from the chaff, and with a lot of Indians to run the fanning mills we went from place to place thrashing and cleaning, and did much cleaner and better work than could be done by tramping the grain and cleaning by winnowing. Our prices were 25 cents a bushel for delivering the grain in sacks. I sold the machine that fall to John Dinwiddie, who used it two or three seasons successfully after. In the succeeding year, that is in 1853, your brother, R. H. Hoag, brought a machine of larger size into the county and thrashed in the vicinity of Centerville for W. G. Hunt. Judge Hutton and many others." Hutchison, Green & Co., of the Big Ranch, had

A THRASHING MACHINE BUILT

In this city by Bowstead & Co. at the Sacramento foundry on Front street. Bowstead & Co. built two machines—one for a man by the name of Root, who made the patterns, and who went into Yolo county and run his machine, thrashing grain for various parties. For the crop of 1853 there were quite a number of reapers and thrashing machines imported. I imported two thrashing machines and two extra eight-horse powers from Fowlerville, N. Y. One of these was the one referred to by Mr. Reed as having been used by my brother on Cache creek. The other machine was sold to Hyde Brothers, in Colusa county. Hutchinson, Green & Co. also imported a number of reapers and thrashers for their own use in the harvest of 1853. From this time on regular houses were established, whose chief business became the importation of and dealing in agricultural machinery. Treadwell & Co. and Southworth & Co., of San Francisco, and Baker & Hamilton, of Sacramento, were among the pioneer houses in this line.

FLOURING MILLS.

Closely connected with the success of grain, and particularly wheat culture of any country, is the business of grinding that wheat into flour preparatory to converting it into the staff of life—bread. I have previously noticed the little mill that Norris had out at his place in 1850, and with which he made some unbolted flour. The first mill, aside from this in this section of country, was established in 1852 by Polley & Co., on Front street, in this city. The members of the firm were Polley, Nichols & Garfield. The stones used in this mill were imported from Boston by Asa White, an early merchant on Front street, in the ship chandlery and variety trade. The mill was run by steam, and had but this one run of stones; the bolting cloth cost $25 a yard.

ITS PRINCIPAL BUSINESS

In the fall of 1852 was grinding barley, which was sold principally to the California Stage Company and to the teamsters to the mines. It was also employed in grinding over and sweetening up flour, a large portion of that being imported from the States at that time arriving in a very damaged condition—some in a single cake, the exact size and form of the barrel, and so hard that it had to be broken up with mauls made for that purpose. When thus broken up into small pieces it was run through the mill and sweetened up. The first wheat ground was made into graham flour; it came from San Jose, and was very smutty. On the 1st of November, 1852, this mill commenced grinding and bolting wheat, and this was the first real wheat flour made in California. The mill ran on this job two days, when the city was burned on the night of the 2d. The engine and boiler were saved, and the running or upper stone, as was also the bolting-cloth, but in a damaged condition. What there was left of this mill

AFTER THE FIRE

Was moved back to the corner of Second and N streets, and set up in a building that had been previously used as a hotel. The owners then purchased two run of stone of General Sutter on his grant. They were the stone intended for his mill at Brighton, and were quarried out of a granite quarry near where Folsom now is. One run of these stone was sold to a man by the name of G. Goodman, and were by him put into a mill at about Front and P streets. The lower stone of the other set was fitted into the upper Bay State mill with the stone that had been saved from the fire. These granite stones all proved valueless, for the reason that they kept crumbling off and making flour and meal ground by them so gritty that it could not be used. So that it appears that had General Sutter completed this flouring mill enterprise he would have made a failure after all. It was then found that there were some runs of stone at Bodego, Sonoma county, that had been imported for the purpose of putting them into a mill at that place before the discovery of gold, but that upon

THE OCCURRENCE OF THAT EVENT

The enterprise, like that of General Sutter's, was abandoned. These stones were secured, brought to Sacramento overland and used in both the upper and lower Bay State mill, Polley & Co. having become the owners of both. R. D. Carey also had a flouring mill running in 1852 on the bank of the river where the Pioneer mill now stands, and we notice by Mr. Norris' books that he bought large quanties of wheat of him during October of that year, paying seven cents a pound for the same. Mr. Norris was selling barley at the same time at four and a half and five cents a pound. As one of the peculiarities of the times, we will mention here that while he sold barley at four and a half cents at his ranch in January and February, 1853, he was selling baled hay at the same time and place at five cents a pound, or $100 per ton. This was caused by the destruction of so much hay by the rains in the previous November, as mentioned. The next flouring mill built in Sacramento was by George Wilson & Sons, on the bank of the American river, just north of the present location of the railroad shops, and then followed the Lombard mills on I street, both of which were built in 1853.

INTRODUCTION OF FRUIT, GRAPES, ETC.

There were a few fruit trees set out in different portions of the State as early as 1851, and perhaps a few in 1850. E. F. Aiken planted a few in the former year on the Sacramento river. David and John Hoagland planted a few in the same year above Washington, that had been sent out to Washington Meek by his brother. In 1852, G. G. Briggs commenced his large orchard on the Yuba river, above Marysville, and the same year or the year following Beach & Shephard made a beginning of the New England orchard and nursery, about four miles below Marysville. The first year that Mr. Briggs' peach trees bore any considerable crop—1855—he sold all his peaches on the trees, the purchaser to pick them, at eight cents a piece. In 1856, besides an extensive bearing orchard, he had in nursery 200,000 peach trees, 16,000 plums, 5,000 cherries, 15,000 pears, 5,000 apples, and 20,000 apricot and nectarines, and the Messrs. Beach & Shephard had about an equal number. The Thompson Brothers, at Suscol, Napa county, commenced their orchard in February, 1853, and in 1856 their orchard contained 78,000 trees, comprising 250 varieties of fruit, and for

THE QUANTITY OF FRUIT PRODUCED,

And the profits of sales from the orchard, they were probably ahead of all other orchardists in the State. A. P. Smith & Brother were among the first and the largest nurserymen of Sacramento county. They located on the American river, two and a half miles from Sacramento, in 1850, and at once commenced a fruit orchard, an ornamental flower garden, a fruit and flower nursery, a vegetable garden and a vegetable seed garden. The production and sale of vegetables was depended upon to keep the receipts of the place equal to the necessarily large expenses before the fruit should come into bearing. The average expenses of the establishment during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 was $3,000 per month; and in the latter year they had ninety acres in cultivation in the various departments of the business. Their orchard then contained of bearing trees 1,500 peach, 9,500 pear, 240 plums, 201 apricots, 369 cherry, 260 apple, 140 nectarines, 3,800 grape vines, 150 pomegranate, filbert and quince, 200 currants gooseberries, strawberries four acres, and raspberries two acres. In the nursery they had 84,000 trees and vines of the above varieties of fruit, besides more than 2,000

ORNAMENTAL AND TIMBER TREES.

They had in their flower garden and house more than 15,000 roses and 2,000 camellias. In their seed department they had produced for four years, commencing in 1854 up to 1858, on an average, over 3,000 pounds a year, which had been sold at an average of $3 per pound. Up to the year 1853 there had been but very few grapes planted in the State, except what had been planted at the Missions in Los Angeles, San Diego and Sonoma counties. So rapidly were the vines planted between that year and 1856 that in the latter year there were 1,540,134 in the State, and vines were to be found in every county but nine. Two years later, in 1858, the number of vines planted was 3,954,548. As a bit of local grape history we will mention that in 1852 A. Leonard, of this city, being then located on a ranch down the Sacramento river, bought four grape vines of Colonel J. L. F. Warren, who imported a lot of vines from Boston. One of these vines proved to be of the Muscat of Alexandria variety. The next year he gave cuttings from this vine to his neighbors while in Hollister. From these white Muscat cuttings they soon had one of the best and most profitable vineyards in the State. These seed cuttings, in fact, laid the foundation of a very good fortune for their owners, and from them numerous other vineyards in this vicinity were early stocked with this excellent and profitable grape.

AGRICULTURE FROM 1853 ON.

During the closing months of 1852 and the first part of 1853 the weather was stormy, and the water in all of the creeks and rivers of the State was high. In fact, all the low lands of the interior valleys were covered with water, presenting the appearance of a vast inland sea. There were no levees then, and the water poured over the banks of the Sacramento on either side, in almost unbroken sheets, from Fremont to Steamboat slough. Wholesale business in Sacramento was almost entirely transferred to points on the American river, respectively, for the time being, called Hoboken and Norristown, and the ferry-boat Beta was pretty busy during January and February in freighting goods from Sacramento to Hoboken and Norristown, and in bringing stock from the banks of the Sacramento river, both above and below the city. For the first few days in January she made daily trips to Hoboken, receiving from $10 to $15 per ton for freight, and for bulky articles like baled hay, freight was $20 per ton. During this winter and spring prices of

ALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Were very high. Flour went up to from $45 to $50 per barrel in Sacramento; potatoes from 10 to 15 cents, cornmeal 12 cents, beans 10 cents, lard 25 cents per pound, and hay from $100 to $125 per ton. These high prices, and the success which had attended the cultivation of the soil in 1852, gave a great stimulus to agricultural pursuits, and miners, merchants, clerks and lawyers, and even doctors, were found engaged in looking up and locating farms and preparing to become honest farmers. The successes attending these undertakings proved as varied as were the previous occupations of those engaged in them; but the conviction that all the first impressions as to the adaptability of California climate and soil to agricultural pursuits had been erroneous had now become universal, and people were going into farming with the same enthusiasm as they had in 1849 and 1850

GONE INTO MINING.

Early in 1853 leading agriculturists and thoughtful business men of the State, realizing that all the natural conditions of climate and soil in California were so different from those of the countries from which our people had drawn their agricultural lessons and been guided in their farming operations, and recognizing the necessity of some medium through which information on all the various subjects pertaining to cultivation and production could be collected and disseminated for the general good, began the agitation of the organization of a State Agricultural Society. A meeting was called at Sacramento, and after a general discussion and comparison of notes, it was determined to ask the Legislature to incorporate such a society. This was done, and on the 13th of May, 1854, the Act incorporating "The California State Agricultural Society" was signed by the Governor. The officers named in the charter were J. W. Macondray, of San Francisco, President; and E. L. Beard, of Alameda; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco; D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma; H. C. Malone, of Santa Clara; W. H. Thompson, of San Francisco, and C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, Vice-Presidents; J. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Gillispie, of San Francisco, Recording Secretary; David Chambers, of San Francisco, Treasurer. Thus was organized in California at that early day an institution which did more within the next ten years to

CORRECT THE FALSE IMPRESSIONS

Of the early settlers upon the natural resources of the country than all other institutions and influences combined, and which has ever since been the leading and guiding influence in the development of all our producing industries. From that date all doubts about the future of the agriculture of the State were dispelled, and the conviction that gold was to be dug from the soils of the valleys as well as from that of the mountains became general; 1854 was the first year in which the cultivation of wheat began to lead the cultivation of barley, and in 1860—but seven years from the time wheat was sold in Sacramento for milling purposes at 7 cents a pound, and flour was sold at $50 per barrel in the same city.

WE WERE EXPORTING WHEAT

And flour to New York, Boston, the Sandwich Islands and to Great Britain. To New York and Boston we sent that year 203,528 bags of wheat; to Great Britain, 458,495 bags of wheat and 36,375 barrels of flour; and to the Sandwich Islands, 1,558. The next year we shipped to Great Britain 1,022,664 bags of wheat and 70,945 barrels of flour, and our wheat had taken the first place and commanded the highest price in the Liverpool market. From the day we became an exporter of wheat the production of wheat has been generally a successful and remunerative business. This has been the case with every other product of the soil. From the time we have produced sufficient for home consumption of any article, to the time we have found a foreign demand and established an active foreign market, there has been a dull and discouraging time for the producer. Our fruit-growers experienced this drawback; our wine and raisin manufacturers did the same; wool and hop-growers have

HAD THE SAME EXPERIENCE;

But commerce, in every instance, has come to the aid of California agriculture, and today there is no line of agricultural production in the State that has not passed its season of doubt and trial, and that has not a bright and successful future guaranteed to it. The farmers of California, so far as production and markets are concerned, have won success. Agriculture in California is better organized to-day than in any other State in the Union. Under the laws of the State that organization is recognized as one of the branches of the State Government, thus giving agriculture the leading place among the professions and industries of the State and ennobling the calling of the farmer. The wonderful practical successes in the various branches of agricultural production we have achieved, no less than the honor and dignity we have conferred upon those who have in any manner contributed to these successes, are attracting the attention and the admiration of the world. As California agriculturists, we have abundant reason to feel satisfied with the past and be inspired with new zeal and courage for the future, and in this spirit I greet all my co-workers with a happy New Year.

MANGOES.

The mango looks outside something like a large rosy apple, only it is rather compressed laterally so as to form a slightly almond-shaped fruit instead of a round one. Inside is a very big stone, occupying fully half the entire fruit; and it is the firm, stringy pulp outside the stone which is used for the table. You cut off a slice with a steel knife—dessert knives are not sharp enough—on each flattened side, parallel to the long axis of the stone; and then you scoope out the succulent part with a spoon, leaving the rind uneaten. Out of each mango you thus manage to get about two good mouthfuls. Mangoes, indeed, must not be eaten in any cheese-paring spirit, but must be dealt with magnanimously and expansively, as the ideal Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer is supposed to deal with the public funds. Some people, it is true, cut off the short ends and corners after eating the sides, and so get their money's worth out of the fruit; but this course is not to be recommended. It must be admitted that even at best a mango is rather stringy, and the fibres in these harder parts are very apt to get into the teeth. Indeed, it is a difficult fruit to eat in any way, owing to the extreme firmness of its flesh; and people of experience do say that the best plan is frankly to become a savage—to sit over a tub of water and tear your mango to pieces with your teeth. Certainly it is a naturally uncivilized comestible, and one very hard to manage in a respectable European fashion, with knife and spoon. Nevertheless, the flavor is excellent, in spite of some slight tinge of turpentine, and the taste grows upon all old tropical stagers to a remarkable degree. It need hardly be said that mango forms the "physical basis" of all chutnees, those indispensable savors of life to every returned East Indian. If ever the mango is to become a familiar fruit in England it must be of course by importation from Madeira, where they are now largely cultivated, or from the West Indies, where they have long since run practically wild. The best variety in Jamaica is that known as No. 11, about which a curious legend is told. A ship coming from India with samples of Indian fruits for acclimatization got wrecked somewhere near Morant Point. A box of numbered mango seeds was washed ashore; they were sown and raised, and the one marked No. 11 proved to be the best, so No. 11 has been its recognized title ever since. It is a particularly green variety, very different in color from the beautiful and varied pink, yellow and orange of the commoner kinds. The mango tree now grows wild all over the Blue Mountain range, and showers down its lovely fruits broadcast on the ground. It has broad, stately, spreading boughs, and thick green foliage, through which the golden mangoes gleam like Virgil's mistletoe, and make one of the prettiest pictures one could wish to see. They are poor, tough, fibrous things to eat, however, far inferior to the cultivated No. 11; yet the worse class of town negroes, lazzaroni of the genuine careless Southern sort, come out by hundreds during the mango season and lie under the trees day and night, eating the ripe fruit as it drops from the branches, in true Carlylese fashion.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

WHEN you go to bed take a dose of Kidney-Wort. It keeps the bowels in order.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

BUSINESS REVIEW.

Continuation of Special Review of Leading Business Houses of Sacramento.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Hardware and Tools.

HOUSES AT SACRAMENTO, SAN FRANCISCO AND BENICIA.

Early in the year 1854 Messrs. Baker & Hamilton commenced their business in the city of Sacramento. At that time the agricultural industries of the State were in their infancy, and even the most far-seeing business man could not realize to what a great extent the resources of California would expand. But the new firm were energetic, and thoroughly alive to all the possibilities of the future, and as the country developed and increased, so did they expand their business, and never for a moment have they failed to keep pace with the coast's development. As Oregon and Washington Territory began to call upon San Francisco for her supplies, the firm were compelled to open a house there, which they did in 1867, and soon after commenced manufacturing at San Leandro. They have at their stores, Nos. 13 to 19 Front street, and 109 and 111 Pine street, San Francisco, and Nos. 9 to 15 J street, Sacramento, full lines of all styles of agricultural implements, such as the justly celebrated Champion Reapers and Mowers, such machines so well known that they do not need our commendation, for which they are the sole agents on this coast; the new Hollingsworth rake, also Wisner's Tiger rake, and the Reindeer Wilcox, improved tipping rakes, of acknowledged superiority; J. I. Case & Co.'s single-gear headers; the Buffalo Pitts and Buffalo Bronson threshers; Buffalo Pitts' horse-power; patent endless railway horse-power; the People's Choice Sweepstake horse-power; the Gillis horse-power; Ames' threshing engine; Ames' portable engines; Baxter's engines, vertical engines and boilers, and hay presses of all kinds. The firm are also agents for the celebrated Bain wagon, so well and favorably known on this coast; pumps of all kinds, windmills, hydraulic pumps, Burr mills, smutters, bolting cloths, gopher traps, churns, barbed steel wire for fences, fanning mills, cider mills, corn shellers, grain drills, seed sowers, feed cutters, wood-sawing machinery, harrows, plows, and in fact everything that an agriculturist could desire.

The firm, after several years' experience, found that their works at San Leandro were not as favorably located as they desired, for they needed both rail and water communication, and they determined to remove to a more favorable location. They examined the claims of many different places, and at last selected Benicia as the proper place. There they found that they could be in constant communication by rail with both the East and the West, while the Carquinez strait gave them a deep-water communication unsurpassed. They also found the mammoth brick shops formerly used by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company ready for occupancy. These buildings were admirably located, and built expressly, as they were, for manufacturing purposes, were just what they needed. Therefore Benicia was selected, and a few months since the entire machinery and working force of the San Leandro establishment were removed to Benicia, and now this extensive establishment is in full blast.

The buildings are located on the main track of the Central Pacific road, the track actually passing through the property. The works cover about fifteen acres, and the floor alone of the different shops covers 105,000 square feet, while the workshops and warehouses cover 2½ acres, giving room for the employment of 300 workingmen. Passing out H street from the town of Benicia, we find the line of this property resting on this street. We enter one of the large doors, and are in a shop 40x285 feet. Here the heavy forging for plows, etc., is done. Here at work are steam hammers, large forges, shears, punches and annealing furnaces; also, large grit and emery wheels used for polishing plow points, moldboards, etc.

From this building we cross the yard to a large two-story brick building inclosing three sides of an open court or quadrangle. The sides of this building are 140 feet in length, and the rooms are 40 feet wide. First at the northeast end is the plow shop, 40x125 feet, where the lighter forging is done, and the plows set up. One end of this shop is devoted to iron work for spring wagons. Crossing a hallway on the right, we find the several offices of the concern, where the minutiæ of the business is attended to, and where guests are sure of a welcome. Adjoining the offices is a store-room, 40x70 feet, where the shelf hardware, etc., used in the establishment is conveniently arranged. Next is the machine shop, 40x140, in which iron planers, lathes, boring machins of the latest improved styles are in constant motion. One end of this shop is devoted to iron farm and freight wagons, and iron harrow work. Here is found the Sweepstake Iron Wagon, so well known all over this coast, and which has added greatly to the fame of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, as being the best wagon for general purposes made. In the second story of this building is found a pattern shop, a fire department supplied with all the most approved fire-extinguishing apparatus, a large wood shop for spring wagon work and for wood-working machinery.

West of this building is located the foundry, 75x130 feet, the finest foundry west of Chicago. The second floor is perfect in every respect, and the two cupolas, with the elevator for hoisting coal and iron, the new pressure blower, and all the appliances, serve to make it a complete foundry. In close proximity to the foundry is the apartment for cleaning castings, and a wareroom where patterns are stored.

On the opposite side of the yard is located the brick engine house, where a 100 horse-power Corliss engine, made expressly for this firm, furnishes the motive power for this immense establishment. Two large boilers furnish the steam, and an immense saving in fuel is made there by using chips, shavings and tan bark, the latter being obtained from the Benicia Tannery. Adjacent to the engine house is a new frame building, 60x265 feet, filled with wood-working machinery. Here huge planers and saws prepare the wood used in the construction of the different machines, wagons, etc., turned out from this immense establishment. Under the main floor there is a large room, extending the whole distance, 60x265 feet, which is used as a storehouse for hard lumber, etc., and here the different machines made are all tested prior to their shipment.

Across the tracks of the Central Pacific are the wharves. First is the coal wharf, 76x87 feet; then we come to the main wharf, 65x600 feet, on which a warehouse 50x468 feet, has been built. From this warehouse machines can be shipped either by rail or water.

This now busy scene of industry is the result of years of calculation and labor. Messrs. Baker & Hamilton have, with commendable enterprise, given to the Pacific coast a manufacturing establishment of which our whole people have reason to be proud. Here 300 men are given employment, and at a small estimate 1,200 mouths receive their food as the result of their labor. A little colony of itself is thus given existence, and instead of the money they earn being sent abroad to enrich others, it is kept at home and made to circulate among our merchants and among us all. The firm in thus fostering so important a home industry, have "builded better than they knew," for they have erected a monument that will stand long after they have received the reward of their labors.

Messrs. Baker & Hamilton have just consummated a lease of the new McCreery building now in process of erection at the corner of Davis and Pine streets, in San Francisco. This will be one of the most substantial and convenient buildings in the business part of the city, and the same is being especially arranged for the hardware and agricultural implement trade. The building will be ready for occupancy about the first of July next.

The Sacramento house embraces with its departments 49,500 square feet of floor in spacious buildings on the north side of J, 80 by 85 feet, on Second street 40 by 150 feet, and on Front street 85 by 150 feet. Throughout there are two floors to each of these sections, and of the second section 40 by 60 has three floors, while the rear half of that section is but half the frontage width. The special advantages of Sacramento for the prosecution of their business are so numerous and great that there is no article in agricultural machinery, tools or hardware which is not kept by them, to the benefit of the purchaser, who becomes a sharer in these advantages—such as lessened expenses of the conduct of the business here, the ease of shipment, the small cost of storage, and the centrality of this city as to all the main lines of transportation, and direct communication with all points.

J. GREGORY,
Wholesale Produce and Fruit, 126 and 128 J Street.

This is the oldest produce and fruit house in Sacramento. It was established in 852, and has been in active operation ever since. It enjoys a large trade throughout the Pacific coast, and also the Eastern States. The house has had a large increase in trade area and volume of shipments during the past year over any previous season, especially as to carload lots, thus pointing directly to Sacramento as the coming central exporting produce and fruit market of the State. There is no doubt of the fact that the prospects of Sacramento in this respect are sure to continually improve, as the advantages over San Francisco and other shipping points—in the saving of freight charges and time in transit, the latter being the most essential gain, while the former directly benefits consumers—are greatly in favor of Sacramento, and are becoming more and more appreciated by purchasers. The house of J. Gregory enjoys very facility for the maintenance of its extended and growing trade. It has the great advantage of a large capital, and strictly adheres to its ever and invariable rule, to pay cash down for all fruits and produce which it handles. It owns the buildings and all property connected with the conduct of the establishment and transacts its business upon the most economical basis, the benefits of which advantages the house confers upon its customers, and this in a large degree accounts for its great success and the rapid increase of its trade. The house deals in all kinds of produce, such as potatoes, beans, alfalfa, butter, honey, eggs, poultry, etc., and all kinds of green and dried fruits in their season. Particular and personal attention is given to the packing and shipping of fruit, vegetables, etc., and the facilities of the establishment are such that it can most promptly fill all orders or demands with the best qualities in the market and at lowest possible margins. The reputation of the house for integrity and square dealing requires no commendation from the press.

UNION HOTEL.
W. O. Bowers, Proprietor, Second Street, Between J and K.

Mr. Bowers, one of the most genial and popular of landlords and caterers, is better known throughout the State as "Joe Bowers." He has recently taken charge of the Union Hotel, one of the best known hostelries in the interior of the State. Mr. Bowers has refitted it largely, and entirely renovated this popular house of entertainment. It contains fifty rooms, which are furnished as neatly and comfortably as any in the city. He keeps no dining-hall, the house having always been conducted on the European plan. The main office has a bar, where Mr. Bowers presides over wines and liquors of the choicest brands. Here there is daily set from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. as fine a hot lunch as can be found anywhere. The rates for rooms at the Union are 50 cents to $1 per day.

GARRETT & ABEEL,
Fountain Feed and Boarding Stables, J Street, Between Tenth and Eleventh.

This firm keeps a feed and boarding stables in one of most centrally and desirable portions of the city. They commenced in business at this stand only last spring, and with very small investment, but by attention to business and fair dealing have already built up a fine trade, and which is constantly increasing. The firm are also license auctioneers, and in connection with their stable business will hold frequent sales of horses, carriages, harness, etc. Hay, grain and ground feed of all kinds are kept constantly on hand and sold at lowest prices. The enterprise and standing of the firm are a guarantee for their continued success in future.

ISRAEL LUCE & CO.,
Pioneer Marble-workers, 611 K street, Between Sixth and Seventh.

Mr. Luce has conducted the marble business in Sacramento since 1851. The senior proprietor and his son constitute the firm. It is a firm of skilled and practical workmen, and the result of their work is to be found throughout Northern and Central California, and to a great extent in Nevada, Oregon and Utah. They cut for all purposes all the staple and rare varieties of marble and granite. The firm own the gypsum quarry near the Mound House, in the State of Nevada, and the rare quarry of beautiful marble near Tehichipa, in this State. This firm has a large and thorough working shop and yard, and while commanding now a large trade, is equal to all orders that may be sent it. It works in all the monumental lines, in marbles for houses, offices and stores, and in granite for all purposes. In Scotch granite, now so much in favor, they deal largely, and in it, as in all their work, are artistic, finished and up to the latest and most approved styles.

DAVIS & SMITH,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Office, 1002 J Street.

This firm does a general business in real estate and insurance, and attends promptly to all matters placed in its hands. They are agents for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, and in fire insurance, the Williamsburg City, of New York; the Boston Underwriters, and the Oakland, of California. They also transact Notary business of all kinds, and attend promptly to all collections of rents, accounts, etc.

L. HYMAN,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc., 404 J Street.

Mr. Hyman keeps a good line of watches, clocks, and also a display of jewelry and show-case goods, which he offers at his usual prices, and claims them to be cheaper than the cheapest. Special attention to repairing is constantly given by Mr. Hyman himself, who has had a long and practical experience, and guarantees the best of work and entire satisfaction. His charges in this line are always very reasonable.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT,
J. D. Smith, Proprietor, 321 K Street, Between Third and Fourth Streets.

This popular restaurant has been established nearly four years. It is a general eating-house for ladies, gentlemen and families. It sets its tables, and furnishes dishes to order at the most economical rates to the customer that prevail. Mr. Smith's establishment is 20x70 feet. It is perfectly neat, comfortable, served well in all lines, and the food set out is well cooked and represents the variety and choice of the best in the market.

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,
Wholesale Dealers in Hard Woods, Carriages and Wagon Supplies.

NOS. 708 AND 710 J STREET, SACRAMENTO. NOS. 29 AND 31 FREMONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The firm of Waterhouse & Lester are the largest dealers in hard woods, lumber, carriage and wagon materials upon the coast, and theirs is the only house in its line in the interior. The Sacramento house of the firm is of itself an immense establishment and its goods are carried to almost every point, not only in the interior, but throughout the State and the adjoining States and Territories. The firm started business in this city about thirty years ago, and ten years later opened another house at San Francisco, which has grown to immense proportions. A removal will be made from its present location next month to the south side of Beale street, immediately opposite to Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, where a fine building of three stories and basement, and 94 by 137½ feet in dimensions, is now being constructed for their purposes. Its principal salesrooms and office in this city are at 708 and 710 J street, where full lines are displayed and also a large stock carried, but its storerooms and yards are located opposite the office on J street, and at 917 to 921 on Seventh street. In the building at the latter place three floors are packed with goods of all kinds, and all the other storerooms and space of the establishment are similarly filled. In addition to this the company are now preparing to put up additional quarters on J street of large capacity to meet the demands of their rapidly growing and extending trade. They carry in full stock all the Eastern and other hard woods used in manufactures of all kinds, and make a specialty of woods used for wagons and carriages. These are carried in stock of lumber and rough-sawed into form, but the firm deal generally and very extensively in finished goods, manufactured wheels, etc. During the past five years the business of manufacturing carriages and wagons in pieces has grown to vast proportions, and by which means not only the finest materials but the best quality of work is secured, from the extent to which it is carried on, at reduced rates; and by shipping knocked down, great savings are made in charges for freight, as the goods are much lighter than the rough materials, and freight charges are made mostly upon the weight of shipments. This firm, in addition to taking advantage of such reduced rates of shipments, carry on an immense workshop for the manufacture and finishing of all the wood-work of wagons, buggies, carriages, etc., of all kinds, ready prepared for adding the iron-work. They now make about 2,000 sets of wheels per year—from light buggy to the heaviest freight-wagon wheels—and all the other wood-work for such vehicles. The wheel-work and making of bodies is prosecuted by no other establishment on the Pacific slope, and the Sacramento house sends great quantities of this work to the house at San Francisco. They have in the rear of the J-street house a job mill running in connection with the establishment, which is constantly employed in cutting out material, and while they solicit no work from the outside, yet much is urged upon them. While this extensive manufactory is a leading enterprise and one of the institutions of Sacramento, it is also of vast importance to the entire coast, as without it far higher prices for much of the materials carried in stock by them would be held at fancy prices, on account of less advantageous facilities for importations; and many kinds of woods now furnished by them could not probably be found in the market or procured at any price. The vast extent of their business enables them to export at the very lowest rates, and from small rate of profits (which would be ruinous to a small dealer), they reach satisfactory returns. Another point in their favor, and which enables them to offer goods at their remarkably low rates, is the question of economy as to permanent outlay in connection with the establishment, and in carrying on the extensive business of its several branches. The great space required by such a house, and such conveniences, makes the question of fixed capital one of utmost importance. In Sacramento but comparatively a small amount is required to be invested in property for the carrying on of a business of such magnitude, and consequently the resulting advantages accrue to the purchaser of goods from a firm that is not required to assess upon its patrons the interest upon a vast amount of capital locked up in buildings or paid for heavy rentals. The difference in interest or rent thus saved by the favorable location of this house, and by owning its own property, would be of itself an acceptable annual profit for houses of less magnitude. This house is enabled for the same reason to carry an immense stock, and to supply the entire trade of the interior, which it does, as well as the adjacent States and Territories. This bears, however, only upon the question of profits, and is proof of the ability of the firm to sell at very low prices. But there is even a more weighty consideration—that of climatic advantage—in favor of Sacramento as the location for such a house, and which is of the very highest importance not only to small manufacturers, who purchase of the stock of this house, but also to every person upon the coast who becomes the owner of a vehicle for his own use. The dryness of Sacramento climate renders it particularly advantageous for the storing of all hard lumber, and stock made up here out of well-seasoned materials is prepared to endure in any other climate. In fact, no better climate could possibly be found for the business. There is no firm in Sacramento the business of which more strikingly illustrates the advantages of this favored locality for the transaction of business, as resulting from all these and other numerous points which could be mentioned, than the house under notice. In the highest degree it enjoys a custom of the best and most substantial kind, which naturally draws, in its turn, trade to other houses of the city. For the convenience of the trade and its numerous customers, and to facilitate the business of the house, the firm has recently issued an illustrated price-list, showing all classes of carriages and wagons finished, ready for ironing. Another gives cuts and prices of their new pattern special malleable goods. A third shows all kinds of carriage lamps. The various kinds of machines for hub-boxing and spoke-timbering is shown by another, and any of these are promptly furnished upon application, thus enabling parties and dealers at a distance to select and purchase as satisfactorily as if present, and without the expense attending a trip to the city. All orders received by the house are filled at once, and with not only the advantage of their almost unlimited stock to select from, but at rates which successfully answers all competition.

THE RED HOUSE TRADE UNION,
C. H. Gilman, Sole Manager—A Business Establishment of Remarkable Proportions and Great Success.

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE RED HOUSE—ITS METHOD OF BUSINESS—ITS CAPACITY—ITS GREAT STOCK AND WIDE-SPREAD TRADE—RECENT EVENTS.

Who that lives in interior California, in the north, in the adjacent States and Territories, but has heard of the Red House? It is a name which indicates one of the most successful of dry goods, boot and shoe, hat and cap, and clothing houses in the State.

SOME RECENT EVENTS

Have given this house still greater importance. It has been blazoned abroad that the house was in the hands of a Receiver, and that Mr. Gilman had ceased to control it. True. The facts are that Mr. Gilman had domestic difficulties requiring the judicial interference of a Court, and the community property for a brief time went into the hands of a Receiver, not for creditors, BE IT REMEMBERED, but simply to conduct the business pending the settlement of the personal legal entanglements. That Receiver reported to the Court that the Red House was doing

A MAGNIFICENT BUSINESS,

That it was sound financially, on a paying basis, and was a most valuable and rapidly appreciating property. He was right. The matters at law were settled and Mr. Gilman reinstated as Manager, which he now is. For the truth of these facts let the records of the Court speak. But other things speak louder, and loudest of all is the VOICE OF TRADE, which responds to the offers of the Red House. Never before has the Red House enjoyed such an extensive business. Never before did it carry so

EXTENSIVE A STOCK.

The country-order department has had a remarkable—a phenomenal growth—so great, indeed, that it is to be removed into another building to give it elbow-room. So too with the mailing department, which is soon to be given a large section of the upper floor of the two storerooms. THE TRUTH IS, NO OTHER PERSON than Manager Gilman ever put money into the Red House business; he originated it; he placed the capital, his skill and energy, his pluck and determination wrung success from all opposing forces, and made the Red House Trade Union what it is to-day—one of the safest and largest businesses in all interior California. This extensive establishment is located at Nos. 706, 714 and 716 J street. It is a dry goods, boot and shoe, clothing, hat and cap, fancy and variety store. The wholesale and retail departments occupy three floors, each 20 by 100 feet. The clothing department is 20 by 60 feet in area. The hat and cap, boot and shoe and holiday-stock department has 20 by 80 feet of floor space. On the main floor is the retail dry goods and fancy goods department, and on the upper floor is

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

For cotton, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, woolen goods, furnishing goods, etc. The wholesale trade of the Red House has nearly doubled during the past year, and extends throughout Northern and Central California and all adjacent States and Territories, clear to the Texan line. The Manager has two agents in the San Francisco market attending trade and forced sales and auctions; one agent in New York, to secure advantages in the dry goods and fancy stock lines, in hats and caps and other other specialties; and an agent in Boston, who attends to the Red House boot and shoe stock.

THE COUNTRY-ORDER DEPARTMENT

Is almost the most important of the whole business. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods are sent weekly by mail (chiefly) and by freight and express to every part of the State, to fill "letter" orders. Skilled men are engaged constantly in acting for buyers not present in person, and have orders to act in every case as if buying for themselves or families. The result is universal satisfaction. Thousands of people, from Washington Territory all the way to New Mexico, send orders for goods by mail and many by express, trusting to the judgment of the Red House. The reputation of the house thus being at stake, even greater than ordinary care is exercised in behalf of the buyer.

SAMPLES

Of goods are sent out by mail or otherwise throughout the length and breadth of the country, in response to calls so made by letter. Here, too, all orders are received and invoices made out, and here all inquiries by letter as to prices are answered, and price lists sent, free of cost, in detail and with care.

IN HATS AND CAPS

The Red House has a constant and full line of the best stock. Of the clothing department the stock is as full and varied in quality as is to be found in any clothing establishment in the city. In flannel underwear, cottonade pants and common pantaloons, the house buys the raw material, brings it to Sacramento and has it made up here, employing from twenty to thirty seamstresses.

THE MILLINERY,

Showcase and fancy goods departments of the establishment have always very fine and full lines of goods. In holiday goods there is annually laid in a large assorted stock at astonishingly low rates. The Red House jobbing trade is an extensive and important branch of its vast business. The stock is always so full that the jobbing is never checked for want of supply. The house does not require that orders should be made of given quantity, but sells by packages to dealers, to accommodate.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

The business is a cash business on both sides. The house buys only for cash and sells only for cash, and thinking people will realize the advantage this gives. No open account is kept. Reasonable minds will find in this a complete solution of the success of the house.

THE MARYSVILLE BRANCH.

The Red House has a branch in Marysville, under the management of B. F. Gilman, where an even and general line of goods like that at the parent house is kept. The spacious and handsome storeroom affords a frontage of 47 feet and a depth of 100 feet, or an area of 4,700 square feet, and, with a fourteen-foot ceiling, affords a storage capacity and display for goods of 65,800 square feet.

The history of the house since located in Marysville three years ago last April has been one of steady, rapid, substantial progress. As we said last year, so we repeat, that this would not have been the case without a reason and without a foundation upon which to base a policy of action. Instead of buying on long credit and holding goods up at a profit of 25 per cent., the manager from the start pulled out from the old credit rut and confined his purchases and sales to the ready-cash system, and lopping off about 15 per cent. from the old fogy profits of years ago and putting it on an average basis of about 10 per cent. Of course in purchasing a stock for cash about 10 per cent. above the credit system is saved, and this added to the 15 per cent. deduction in profit makes a saving to the retail purchaser of fully 25 per cent. The house has never advertised a "bankrupt sale at cost," simply because it is a dodge, and the Red House goods go off at a lively enough rate at the prices marked, and customers do not ask a further reduction, considering that the goods are worth fully the price asked.

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.,
Dealers in Hides, Sheepskins, Deer and Goat Skins, Tallow, Etc., Front and L Streets.

This is one of the oldest and best known firms in the State. It has its location in San Francisco as headquarters, but its largest branch or representative agency is in this city, and of which E. Hammond, one of the skilled buyers of hides and an old dealer therein, is manager. The firm in Sacramento occupy a large building at Front and L streets, and half a block in the outskirts for curing houses. Among the staple commodities of the growing State are hides, sheepskins, deer skins, goat skins and tallow. These goods generally come to hand in small lots, and not sufficiently cured. This necessitates the establishment of receiving houses for curing and grading, and preparing for Eastern and California markets. Sheepskins and tallow for a long time found but little market here, but Louis Sloss & Co. some years since engaged in the purchase of tallow very largely at this point, and shipping it hence to all sections where the market called for it. This branch of the business has become now one of the important factors in the trade of the city. The business conducted by Sloss & Co. has during the past year, as in the previous one, shown a large increase, and settled positively the question as to Sacramento being a desirable point for its establishment. The centrality of the city, the ease of transit to it and the rapidity with which goods can be handled here, makes it a very advantageous point for the business of the firm. Butchers are enabled to forward hides with the least loss of time, to ship them a day ahead of their own start for this city, and on their arrival meet their goods here and get their cash for them at once. Prompt returns, saving of freights, etc., are important items to butchers and dealers in the surrounding country, and are fully appreciated by all who trade with the house. The shipment from here East is at less cost than from San Francisco, and this enables the house to buy at rates which advantage the seller greatly, for he saves the cost of freight from Sacramento to San Francisco—those two places being the chief point of the business.

GEORGE F. BRONNER,
Grocer—Produce, Family Supplies, Feed, Grain, Etc., Fifteenth and L Streets.

Mr. Bronner is one of the leading and very widely known family grocers in Sacramento, and has a broad reputation outside the city as a reliable, thorough-going and square-dealing merchant, with whom it is most desirable and profitable to trade. He is one of the men who devoutly believes in the stability and great triumph of Sacramento as a trade center, and for reasons entirely sound. Mr. Bronner keeps on hand all kinds of family groceries, kitchen supplies, case goods, provisions, etc., his stock being choice and constantly freshened. He offers the producer especial advantages, in that he not only bids for the custom of the purchase of groceries, but affords such as are producers an opportunity to sell grain, hay and farm products at the best market prices. This makes his establishment a depot of exchange for the buyer and seller. Mr. Bronner reports the trade of 1881 as fine, and the area of Sacramento's commercial influence still extending.

PIERCE BROTHERS,
Dealers in Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, 1118 J Street.

This enterprising and progressive firm started in business only about two years ago, but have already built up a fine trade, which is fast extending in area and amount, having increased over one hundred per cent. during the past year. The members of the firm devote their entire attention to their trade and the interests of their customers. They conduct their business at minimum expense, and not only sell at very low rates, but promptly deliver goods at all points in the city, and furnish in response to country orders at a moment's notice. Their present success points to a prominent business for them at no distant day and a leading commercial position.

J. HYMAN, JR.,
Jeweler, and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Etc., 506 J Street.

Mr. Hyman has a fine trade in the various lines carried in stock by him. He has a popular local custom, and his orders from the interior, which are filled at low wholesale rates and promptly, are fast increasing. In addition to a fine line of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., he has recently added a large stock of fancy articles, such as jets, plated jewelry and celluloid, which are sold at very moderate rates. Special attention is given to repairing work of all kinds, and full satisfaction is, in all cases, guaranteed. In the way of watches and fine clocks, as also showcase goods, he has a very fine assortment.

J. C. DEVINE,
Capital Marble Works, 724 K Street, Sacramento.

Mr. Devine is one of the most experienced marble workers on the coast. He has a very large establishment. He does all kinds of marble and granite work, and in mantel and monumental work exhibits examples of his art not surpassed upon the Pacific coast. He buys his stock both from quarries and from the San Francisco wholesale yards. With the local advantages he enjoys no house can undersell him. His trade is steadily advancing, and the amount of artistic work turned out from his factory is an evidence of its worth and superiority. He keeps on hand every kind of marble demanded by the trade of the day.

J. GERBER & BRO.,
Wholesale Butchers, Office, Corner of Tenth and J Streets.

The wholesale establishment of Gerber Brothers is one of the largest in the interior, and does an exceedingly extensive business. The firm enjoys a wide and highly enviable reputation for promptly filling all possible orders of the trade with the choicest meats to be found anywhere in the market. They are exclusively wholesale butchers, and their transactions are enormous. The firm consists of John and Louis Gerber, who are well and very favorably known, not only in this city, but throughout the coast.

G. POLITZ,
Dealer in Gents', Youths' and Boys' Clothing, Southeast Corner Sixth and K.

Mr. Politz occupies one of the best corners and has one of the most attractive storerooms in all the city. He keeps every kind of fine, plain and heavy clothing for gentlemen, youths and boys, and a complete line of underwear, furnishing-goods and articles of personal adornment. He bids for custom on the principle of rapid sales and small profits.

WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,
B. Steinauer, Proprietor, Located at Southeast Corner of Ninth and J Streets.

This house has been under the management of its present proprietor, B. Steinauer, for the past six years, and a fine business has been built up. The house is open to the traveling public, and regular and day boarders are given good accommodations at very reasonable and satisfactory rates. The location is central, being in the heart of the business portion of the city, and the proprietor has the reputation of knowing how to keep a public house to the satisfaction and approval of those who become his guests, and which fact is emphasized by the large and continued patronage of the public.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Boiler Maker, Second Street, Between L and M.

As last year remarked in this review, Mr. Anderson is one of the oldest boiler-makers in the State of California. He manufactures all kinds of boilers and tanks, and his work gives entire satisfaction. He imports his own stock, and does not depend upon the San Francisco dealers. His business has been one of steady growth. He occupies now a new and enlarged shop, and has stock and machinery to respond to any orders from the interior.

BOOTH & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, etc., Front Street, between J and K Streets, Sacramento, and Corner Clay and Front Streets, San Francisco.

One of the oldest and best known houses in California, indeed the oldest grocery house, is that of Booth & Co., at 45, 49 and 51 Front street (old numbers) in this city, and known in San Francisco as the house of W. W. Dodge & Co. The proprietors are Newton Booth and C. T. Wheeler, Sacramento, and W. W. Dodge and J. T. Glover, San Francisco. Beside being a pioneer house it is also one of the most extensive grocery houses in the country. In Sacramento the establishment occupies two floors, each 95 by 150. The location is in immediate proximity to the railroad depot and the river landings, enabling the firm to dispatch goods with the utmost promptness. It saves to the customer who buys of it in Sacramento time (as between here and San Francisco) added way freight, wharfage and drayage, and owing to the economic character of current expenses in the conduct of business in this city, it is enabled to still further favor those who trade with it. Booth & Co. import and deal in all kinds of groceries and provisions known to the trade, and all the lines of cured meats, fine wines, superior Kentucky whiskies, and in brandies, and in tobaccos, cigars and smokers' stock generally. It deals also in quicksilver, powder and supplies for mining generally. The trade of the house is wide-spread, stable and growing, and extends throughout central and northern California and southern Oregon, and in Nevada and the western Territories. No house in the wholesale trade has any advantages or facilities superior to those enjoyed by Booth & Co. for importing and for jobbing.

R. E. GOGINGS,
"The Plaza Drug Store," 904 J Street, between Ninth and Tenth.

The Plaza Drug Store is the pioneer in its line in Sacramento. It was established back in the early flush times, and when the "prairie schooners," with their twelve-in-hand, were the great transportation agencies, and the square of ground now occupied by the plaza was upon an eight-foot lower level and ornamented with "prairie schooners" nightly as a corral. Those were times when prices were paid for drugs and medicines which would make the druggists of modern times lose themselves in amazement, and require almost miraculous proof that they were not in fact wandering in dreamland. The common demand was not then for remedies and fancy articles for wife or children, as now, for it was an age when benedicts inhabited "the gold country on the Pacific coast," and the quite general absence of physicians placed upon the druggists the work quite often also of prescribing as well as compounding medicines. This gave to the Plaza Drug Store a great prominence in early times, and it acquired a reputation by the skill exercised in the preparation of medicines for man and for horses which extended far and near, even to the remotest mining camps in the Sierras, and which has continued and increased with the changes of times and methods, until the present period, when it enjoys not only the enviable standing of the past, but also that of having kept pace and fully abreast with the march of time. To-day the drug store of R. E. Gogings, beautifully located as overlooking the modern Plaza with its palms and semi-tropical foliage, has the fullest general assortment of drugs, medicines and all articles pertaining to the apothecary's art, together with toilet and show-case articles in very great variety and of rich display. The proprietor is specially noted for the purity and quality of the many preparations which he prepares. Among them is Gogings' California Rheumatic Cure, which, it is claimed, surpasses all other remedies for the cure of rheumatism. His ague remedies also hold a similar position. Some of his other medicines are: Syrup of Hoarhound, Iron Tonic Bitters, Gogings' Sarsaparilla, Vegetable Liver Pills, West India Hair Tonic, Poison Oak Ointment, Corn Cure, etc, which are all carefully put up by him and sold as Gogings' Preparations. Among his stock of toilet articles and perfumeries are found the choicest selections of French, German and American goods. Mr. Gogings purchases his stock for cash from the manufacturers and Eastern jobbing houses, owns his business property, pays no rent and is thus enabled to give the full benefit of these advantages in low prices to his customers and the trade, which his constantly increasing business shows is fully appreciated.

J. R. HEATH.
Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Etc., No. 820 J Street.

The business of Mr. Heath has steadily increased from a modest commencement a few years since to a lucrative trade. This has been accomplished by careful and intelligent attention to the wants of his customers and perfectly square dealing with all. In the line of repairing he is skillful and experienced, and gives personal attention to this branch of his business. His stock of watches, clocks and articles of personal adornment are varied, fresh and attractive, and are always selected with the utmost taste, as well as with clear judgment in reference to quality. All orders are promptly and satisfactorily filled.

FRITZ & MILLER,
Importers and Dealers in Undertakers' Supplies, 905 K street.

Fritz & Miller keep everything known to the general undertaking business and are able to supply all the demands of the interior trade in caskets, coffins, trimmings of every description, shrouds, palls, cloth-covered caskets, metallic burial cases, rosewood and white-finished coffins, etc. They can do better with interior dealers than San Francisco houses can, for they buy direct, save both time and freight to their customers, and can ship earlier and with quicker dispatch after the receipt of an order than is possible to rivals at the "Bay." They import direct from Eastern manufacturers, and secure the latest styles and best quality of goods, and at lower rates by reason of less freightage. They do all kinds of undertaking, embalm bodies for shipment and respond to calls from the interior at the shortest notice. Their stock is kept full as to variety, enabling dealers and single purchasers the broadest opportunities for selection. This firm is an old and skilled one, and is the successor to the firm of Byers & Fritz.

N. H. NICHOLS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Dry Goods, 631 J Street.

There is no more centrally located dry goods establishment in Sacramento than that of N. H. Nichols & Co., at the north-east corner of J and Seventh streets. This is always a matter of great importance in dealing with the subject of local trade, and bids for popular supremacy over other houses; but this is not the only cause for the success of this firm, for low prices has done much more to produce its popularity. The firm buys its entire stock direct from manufacturers, and secures to customers all the advantages to be derived from extensive wholesale purchases at lowest cash rates. One price to all, fair dealing, first-class goods and low prices is the motto of this house. Being experienced merchants, they exercise good judgment in the selection of their goods and in filling orders from abroad. They have an extensive country order trade, and give especial attention to demands from abroad, however small, and the largest orders are filled with the utmost promptness. All goods are guaranteed to be strictly as represented.

OTTO REIFFARTH,
Turner Hall Saloon, K Street, between Ninth and Tenth.

Mr. Reiffarth is one of the oldest residents of Sacramento, and no one better understands how to cater to the public taste. He conducts the fine saloon in the Turner Hall building, one of the most prominent structures in the city. He keeps on hand the best of wines and liquors at all times, and prides himself on the superiority of his bar stock.

BARTELS & GREGORY,
Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cordials, etc., 910 Second Street.

This is a comparatively new firm, but one which has speedily opened up a fine trade. Mr. Bartels has been twelve years in the business; Mr. Gregory (trained in business) a briefer time. There is here united ability, experience and business capacity. The firm is admirably located. Its stock is large and complete. Its storeroom is 20x60, and beneath it is one of the finest of wine cellars. They keep constantly the approved brands of whiskies and wines, cordials, bitters, mineral waters, and all the stock usual to such business, and pride themselves on their ability to furnish the best kind of goods to the trade at lowest rates.

M. S. HAMMER,
Druggist and Chemist, Corner Fourth and K Streets.

This chemist and druggist is widely known. He has a large and growing trade. He imports goods, and keeps full lines of all patent medicines of the day; also, surgical goods, trusses, braces, etc., and a large collection of perfumery, toilet articles and showcase goods. He prepares Hammer's Glycerole of Tar, of which he is sole manufacturer. Mr. Hammer also makes the well-known and now popular remedial agent, "Hammer's Buchu and Compound Extract of Uva Ursi," a preparation of recognized and great value for the diseases of the urinary and genital organs. He prepares also the popular and well-established remedy for billiousness, constipation, indigestion and deranged stomach, known as "Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters," a staple among medicines. He also makes Hammer's tooth-powder, furniture polish and anti-bilious pills, which are all well known and command a large and constantly increasing sale.

N. W. ROBBINS,
Carriage Trimmer, Southeast Corner of Eighth and K Streets.

Mr. Robbins has been in this business in Sacramento twenty-one years, and has found Sacramento to be the most admirable of points for his vocation, and his trade to grow steadily from year to year. He does great quantities of work for the country, and is equal to all demands. He trims carriages, buggies, etc., in the very best and latest styles, makes buggy and wagon tops, curtains, etc. His work is turned out cheaper than in rival markets, and will stand beside the very best done anywhere.

A. BENNETT,
Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Etc., 126 J Street.

The house of Mr. Bennett is advantageously located, being situated opposite to the Plaza, and enjoys a large trade. He keeps a choice assortment of all kinds of fruits, local and tropical, in their season, and also keeps a fresh supply of all kinds of nuts. His stock of cigars and tobaccos, in all leading brands, is full, and extensively patronized, as he keeps a fresh supply constantly on hand.

ALEXANDER DRYNAN,
Manufacturer of Fine Boots and Shoes, Masonic Building, 528 K Street.

Mr. Drynan is an extensive manufacturer of fine boots and shoes. The business was originally that of A. Hillebrand, and thereafter of A. Wassmann, under both of whom it attained a fine reputation. Drynan makes the very best goods known to the market; works a large force of skilled workmen, and is able to fill all orders on terms that cannot be underbid for equally as good products.

J. WOODS,
Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, etc., 229 K Street, Near Third.

Mr. Woods is an importer. He deals only in imported cigars and fine tobaccos. He is one of Sacramento's oldest dealers. He has arrangements by which his imported goods are continually en route, and thus his stock is ever fresh and choice. No desirable fine brands but may be found at his establishment. He has had years of experience and is one of the most skilled tobacconists of the interior. His trade is of a character to give especial point to these claims and verify their soundness, for men who know a good article and insist upon having it are the men who seek out Woods' place, knowing that there they can secure it. This is the square and level truth and no puffery. Woods is too wise to make claims he cannot support, and too discreet to invest his capital in any effort to deceive purchasers. We have examined his foreign bills, his stock and his trade lists, and we know that what he claims for his business is but the truth.

CARL STROBEL,
Special Commission House and General Agency, 321 J Street.

Mr. Strobel, an old resident of this city, is well and favorably known. Three years ago he established a general agency and commission business, where buyers and sellers of all kinds may meet at shortest notice and at least expense, or in other words, may have their business attended to in the most prompt and satisfactory manner, and with no care required upon the part of themselves and but little expense. At this agency the money of the capitalist is loaned upon good security or profitably invested for him. Borrowers are promptly accommodated with loans from private capital at lowest rates of interest. Real estate in the city or elsewhere is sold, rented or exchanged, and parties desiring to purchase a residence or lands are able to find at his office a large list of all kinds of property, and Mr. Strobel can at once send them to the kind and description of property for which they are seeking. Bargains in city or country property are offered in Texas lands or mining property. He also purchases or sells for others live stock, grain, hops, malt, wine, wool and wood. The producer and manufacturer place here on record what they have to dispose of, and meet with the least expense, the consumer and dealer to their mutual advantage. Enterprising men find at this agency opportunities for partnership, mercantile, manufacturing or mining investments, or business chances. The agency also represents some of the very best and most substantial home and foreign fire insurance companies, and solicits patronage. The thoroughly satisfactory manner in which all matters are transacted by Mr. Strobel has acquired for him a large and increasing business.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
James Lansing, Proprietor, K Street, Between Third and Fourth.

During the year this very large, fine and centrally located hotel has been refitted, largely repainted throughout and a number of new rooms added. The establishment sets one of the best tables in all interior California, in fact sets so good a one that it reaps no profit from it, depending on rent of its rooms for its margin of gain. The rates are $4 per week for board, and from 25 cents to $1 for lodgings. It is an airy house with fine and large sunny exposure, is admirably ventilated and has superior drainage. Mr. Lansing is a pioneer Californian, well fitted to cater to the public, and his hospitable manner makes the International especially attractive and home-like. The International is one of the most widely known of interior hotels, and under its present management it combines in itself economy with excellence, comfort without exorbitant charge, and home-like characteristics that have added to its old time popularity.

R. NOBEL,
Groceries, Provisions, Feed, Etc., Corner of Tenth and I Streets.

Mr. Nobel has a very centrally located grocery and provision store, and has built up a good business, which is continually increasing. Feed of all kinds is constantly kept on hand, which he delivers at the lowest prices. Among the line of eatables kept by him, he makes a specialty of such fancy groceries as Swiss cheese and other provisions imported from Germany. He can furnish to the trade promptly and at lowest rates.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

[For the New Year's Record-Union.]

FRUIT CULTURE.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE BY A PIONEER FRUIT-GROWER.

A Thousand-Acre Orchard Destroyed by Slickens—A Thousand-acre Vineyard Devoted to Raisin-Making.

[By G. G. Briggs.]

My native State is New York. Was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county. Was brought up on a farm, and have made this my chief business through life. In the younger days of my manhood, however, I practiced surveying some, and taught school some, to obtain the means of paying for a farm and begin the improvements on it. In an early day my father moved to the State of Ohio with his family, and although that State was my home till I came to California, I had obtained land in Tennessee and intended making that my future home; but the California gold discovery changed my plans, and on the 11th day of April, 1849, I started across the plains, driving an ox-team and walking a large portion of the distance. I arrived at Lawson's on the 29th day of October. When I arrived in California I saw at once that there were other means of accumulating gold besides digging it from the mines; that the miners and all other classes would need turnips and cabbage and products of the soil; that even then many were

SUFFERING WITH THE SCURVY

And other diseases for the want of fresh vegetable food. I stopped at Lawson's till the 2d day of November, and while there had proof of the productive capacity of California soil and climate by the large crops of native grapes that were growing on vines on the banks of the Sacramento river. On the 2d day of November I started for Sacramento, which was then the headquarters of early immigrants. On arriving on the banks of the Yuba river I found it fordable at a point three miles above the present site of the city of Marysville. Here my attention was attracted by the rich bottom land on the banks of the river. The soil was a fine sandy loam, which did not become sticky or muddy from rains, but could be worked and cultivated immediately after a good wetting. I then remarked that this was my garden ground, and that I would raise onions yet on that spot of soil. But I should have said that at Lawson's the four of us who were in company—two brothers, and a neighbor's boy, George L. Case, found that our whole capital consisted of $5 and 10 cents, besides our team of three yoke of oxen and a wagon.

THE MONEY WE POOLED

And purchased with it a bushel of whole wheat to live on while on our journey to Sacramento. The wheat did us for bread, but we killed plenty of antelope, which made us a very good living. Arrived at Sacramento, we found a good pasture for our team on the south bank of the American river, just outside the city limits. I then started in to find some kind of work at which I might earn at least my board. I tried the hotels and restaurants to find employment as a waiter, or in any other capacity. I could find no work whatever. I then turned my attention to making a business independently, and observing at a store on J street a lot of English walnuts, I asked the proprietor to trust me for a sack of them, promising to pay as soon as I had the money. I was successful, and took my stock to the little bridge spanning the slough, connecting the lake north of the city with the Sacramento river. There I opened up a store to retail out my nuts. In five days I cleared fifty dollars in selling nuts by the teacupful. But the rains coming on, cut off my trade, as I had no house or covering, and having an opportunity we sold our team for $600. We then separated, one brother and Case going to the mines, and the other brother remained with me. I went to San Francisco and with a part of the money for the team laid in some vegetable seeds for my

FUTURE VEGETABLE GARDEN

On the Yuba. But as it was not time for planting, I purchased a whale-boat and engaged in freighting goods from Sacramento to the Yuba river, or Marysville. This enterprise also proved successful, and by spring I had accumulated about three thousand dollars. With this capital I settled upon and commenced the cultivation of the very spot of land I marked out as my vegetable garden when I first saw the Yuba river. The last load freighted by me included a ton of potatoes for seed, which cost me at the ranch 40 cents a pound, or $800. My vegetable seed and potatoes were planted in March, 1851, and everything came up and was growing very finely till the night of the 19th of April, when a white frost eat all to the ground and my garden was a wreck. My potatoes, however, came up again and made a fair crop. I was not thus to be cheated out of my crop of vegetables, and at once started out to find more seed. After going from place to place where I heard some one had seeds, and finding none, I went again to San Francisco, but no seeds were to be found. On my return to Sacramento I accidentally lit upon some watermelon seeds on board a vessel, and bought the lot for $20. With these I planted about five acres, and in the fall cleaned up about $5,000 for one summer's work. The seed were of a very fine, unmixed variety. The next year, having learned that people wanted melons and would pay for them, I planted about 26 acres of melons, and in the fall found I had $20,000 for

MY SUMMER'S WORK.

I then went home for my family, and on returning, out of mere curiosity, brought back with me about fifty peach trees and a few apple and pear trees. I had no idea that fruit would do any good in a climate where they were subject to be cut off with frost so late in the season as the 19th of April. I planted them out, however, as a reminder of home, and during 1852 they made a splendid growth, and in 1853, to my surprise, the peach trees blossomed and bore some of the finest peaches I ever saw. The pear trees also produced some very fine specimens the same year. This gave me an idea that fruit was the thing for California, and I at once ordered 1,400 peach trees to be shipped as soon as they could be lifted from the nursery. They were shipped in two lots of 400 and 1,000 each. The 1,000 were lost on the steamer Golden Gate, but the 400 arrived and were planted in December, 1853. My first planting of fifty peach trees, and the few pear trees planted at the same time, bore a crop in 1854 which sold for $2,800. The peaches were sold on the trees at the rate of $1 50 a dozen. In 1854-5 I imported 7,000 peach trees, and thus made the beginning of my Yuba orchard. In June, 1855, my orchard was attacked by the grasshoppers, and after fighting them for some three months I found I had but about 3,500 living trees left, all told, and these greatly damaged. I had sufficient encouragement in the orchard business to induce me to continue to

SET OUT NEW ORCHARD

Till 1858, when on the Yuba, Feather and Sacramento rivers. I had one thousand acres in general orchard, including peaches, pears, apples, nectarines, apricots, cherries and plums. In this year began my first experience with the slickens from the mines and sipage water in consequence of the filling up of the bed of the river. About one hundred trees were killed and others more or less injured. Some of my orchard being pretty low ground, the trees were removed this year to higher land. My financial success was not as good in 1858 and 1859 as it should have been, from want of a knowledge of the market and the best means of handling the fruit. Time overcame these defects, and in 1860 my net profits were about $60,000. The great flood of 1861-2 brought down an avalanche of mud and slickens and covered my orchard on the Yuba river to a depth of from one to three feet, and brought drift wood into and broke down and bruised trees, and wrought general destruction. This flood and others that followed, bringing debris into my orchards, cut me off of an annual income of $100,000. In ten years, notwithstanding all my labor and efforts to keep my orchards in good condition, everything was ruined, and I abandoned the business and locality. The sipage water being cold, and coming up into the lower roots, causes a disturbance in the circulation of the sap, and disease results that kills the entire tree. In 1862, thinking to get into a portion of the State where floods and slickens would not reach, I went to Santa Barbara county and planted out 200 acres in orchard. The dry seasons of 1863-4 were very discouraging in that section, and my location was such that

THE COLD SEA BREEZES

Seemed detrimental to the trees. Their time of leaving out was irregular and uncertain, and I found it not adapted to orcharding and fruit-growing generally. It is a good country for hops, but not for fruit. Apricots may do well, but I doubt it. From 1864 to 1869 I resided with my family in Oakland, and in the meantime I was studying different localities with a view to finding a section free from objections for fruit-growing. In the latter year I made a purchase of land at my present location on Putah creek, and immediately commenced improvements and preparations for an orchard. I set out an orchard of two hundred acres near Davisville and a hundred near Winters, higher up on the creek. I found the land here too dry for orcharding, without irrigation. I had not taken into consideration sufficiently the difference in this Putah creek land and that on the Yuba, in this respect. My trees on the Yuba were 16 feet apart, and I planted them on the Putah 16 by 22. The trees made a good growth, and promised well for good crops in the spring and early summer, but when the time arrived, in June and July, for the fruit to swell up and ripen, the soil did not contain sufficient moisture to feed them, and the consequence was an inferior quality. Had my trees been planted 40 feet apart the orchard might have done much better and the fruit been of

MUCH BETTER QUALITY.

There is no use in putting more trees on an acre of land than the soil can furnish sufficient food and moisture for. The same as in raising hogs or any other stock, if you get more than you have food for, you will make no profits in the business. One robs the other and none do well. The soil was strong enough and rich enough, but it lacked water or moisture, and the roots could not take up nourishment without it. Had I then had my present system of underground irrigation I think my orchard would have proved a satisfactory success. I had also a considerable vineyard on the same place and same quality of soil, and finding that my vines did much better than my orchard trees, I determined to dig up and curtail my orchard and extend my vineyard. I have now reduced my orchard to about sixty acres, and have extended and added to my vineyard, till I have now a thousand acres in vines on Putah creek, near Woodland, and near Salsbury's Station, on the American river, in Sacramento county.

EXPERIENCE IN RAISIN-MAKING.

The vineyard on my Putah creek land when I purchased it was of the Mission grape, and having determined to make the production of raisins a specialty, as early as 1869 I grafted these vines to the Muscat and Tokay varieties. I had a few raisin grapes the first year of grafting, and increased the product each year, but made no raisins till the year 1873. I found a good market for them for table use, and shipped a considerable quantity East. In 1873 I shipped about eighteen carloads to Chicago and New York, and was out the entire value of my grapes, boxes and labor and one thousand dollars in money to make up the freight. I made about 1,000 boxes of raisins the same year from Tokay and Muscat grapes. The Tokay raisins were larger and better appearing than the Muscat, and were at first preferred in the market to the Muscat; but experience since is that the Tokay, although they produce larger crops, ripen later in the season and are not so easily cured and do not make quite as fine a raisin. I am therefore grafting all my Tokays to Muscat grapes, and have now but few of the Tokays left, and would not advise planting the Tokays for raisin purposes. They are perhaps a more profitable grape for shipping long distances. In 1874 I determined to make all my grapes into raisins. My crop was a large one. On the Winters vineyard forty acres averaged

OVER TWO TONS TO THE ACRE.

I commenced picking for raisins about the 25th of August. To make a drying-ground I prepared a space outside my vineyard by clearing off and rolling the soil for the purpose, and then spreading paper down, on which I spread my grapes. Not understanding the necessity of pushing the drying business, I waited till the first and second crops were ripe and ready to pick at the same time, and this made me late in the season. On the 27th of September I had grapes enough on the ground to have made ten thousand boxes of raisins, and so nearly cured that a few more drying, sunshiny days would have finished them up and secured me a profitable season's work. But on that day cloudy and hazy weather set in and stopped the curing almost completely. Till the 25th day of October I worked with my half-dried grapes, turning them over and airing them, but without much success, and on the 25th of October it commenced raining. I had then saved in fair condition about one thousand boxes, and the balance were entirely ruined.

THIS SEASON'S EXPERIENCE

Taught me that the work of picking and curing should begin as soon as the first crop is sufficiently ripe so as to get them secured and out of the way for the second crop. It also suggested the importance of having some means of handling and turning the grapes while drying, so as not to have to pick them and turn them bunch by bunch by hand. In 1875 I commenced as soon as the first crop was ripe and kept up with the business. This year I rolled the soil between the rows of vines and spread the grapes directly on the ground. The season being favorable I made a success, producing about 6,000 boxes or 120,000 pounds of raisins of good quality. They were sold at an average of about $1 75 a box. This year also, I invented a drying tray for drying raisins on, and made and used about two hundred of them, with satisfactory results. The tray consists of four boards seven inches wide and a half inch thick and thirty-six inches long, fastened together by two slats, one on each end. These slats prevent the boards from warping, and make them stronger to handle. By the use of this tray at least half of the labor in handling and turning the grapes is saved. The trays are laid between the vines, slanted slightly to the sun. This secures a more direct action of the rays of the sun, and carries the water quickly from under the grapes in case of rain. They are turned by placing an empty tray directly on the grapes, and then two men taking hold of the two trays together turn them over at one motion. Two men will in this way turn from four to six thousand trays in a day without touching a grape, and almost without producing any friction, one upon another. Thus

NO INJURY IS DONE

By defacing the bloom or tearing the grapes from the stems, and the bunches remain perfect. So that not only is the work done much more cheaply, but more perfectly. I now use the tray altogether in sun-drying my raisins. In 1876 I made about 200,000 pounds of raisins, drying them successfully in the sun on the trays. In 1877 I had about the same quantity, and I found it was risky and expensive to depend entirely on the sun and have the raisins exposed to the weather while drying the second crop, and began to study the propriety of a drying-house to finish them up in case of bad weather. I therefore in 1878 contracted with a gentleman who claimed to know how to build a successful dryer or to have one built. The first cost of the dryer was over $4,000, and it proved a damaging failure, and after two years' trial I was compelled to abandon it. In 1880 I built a dryer in accordance with my own ideas. It was a large building, with frame-work or slides just fitted to slide my drying trays into one above the other. On the north and south sides of the building it is inclosed by doors hung on hinges, so that the entire sides can be thrown open and allow the natural air or wind to pass through between the trays and over and under the drying grapes. This is termed properly a cold or natural

AIR DRYER.

I was thus prepared to remove my raisins from the field and place them under shelter, and at the same time to expose them to the drying air or wind in good weather, and by closing the building to shut out the wet or moist air in times of rainy weather. I found this a considerable advantage. As this season was late, with cold air, the drying was not rapid enough, and I introduced steam by means of steam pipes at the bottom of the building, furnishing the steam with an ordinary steam boiler. With this improvement I am pretty well master of the situation, and can perfect my season's crop even in seasons of early rains. The dryer is of course only used to finish up the raisins that have been partially dried in the sun, when bad weather sets in. I do not think it will pay to do the entire drying by artificial heat. I have heretofore used the common board trays in the drying-house, but shall construct wire screens to be used hereafter, thus permitting the heated air from the pipes to rise directly through the drying grapes. My present dryer has a capacity of about 1,485,000 pounds, or 742½ tons of undried grapes, and this quantity is capable of making about 495,000 pounds of cured raisins. When the raisins are sufficiently dried, either by sun or in the dryer, they are turned from the tray into a sweating box of the same length and width of the tray, and seven inches deep. These boxes hold one hundred pounds of raisins each. The boxes, filled with raisins, are then packed away in the packing-house, and remain for three days, when the raisins have gone through a sweating process, which, it is considered, gives them a better appearance and prepares them for

PACKING FOR MARKET.

The raisins are packed in layers by the use of a metallic form the proper size to fit inside the packing boxes, and to hold just five pounds of raisins. The form when used is set on the packing table and filled. It is then placed under a press, the follower of which fits closely inside the form, and the raisins pressed down firmly. The paper being cut the proper size is then placed on the top of the form and a slide or thin piece of board on this. The form is then turned bottom side up directly over an open box, the slide drawn out and the raisins fall into the box in as perfect form as they are pressed, carrying the paper below them into the bottom of the box. Four of these layers of five pounds each make up a full box of 20 pounds of raisins. Two of the forms make a half box, and one a quarter box. A paper properly labeled with the name of the producer, and chromoed as the fancy may dictate, is placed on the top of the last layer and the cover nailed on, and the packing is complete and the raisins ready for market. The quality of the raisins determines their value and market price, but much also depends on the care and style of packing. Too much care cannot be taken to adopt an inviting style and then adhere to it uniformly.

MY CROP AND SALES FOR 1881.

There has been going the rounds of the public press, both here and at the East, an exaggerated statement as to the amount of my crop of raisins this year and the amount they had been sold for. That such a statement has been made public, however, is the excuse for correcting it here. The facts in the case are these: I have this season picked the grapes from about 450 acres of vines and made the most of them into raisins. The balance of my thousand acres in vineyard is not yet in bearing. Two hundred and fifty acres of the vines picked from are in full bearing, being over three years old, and this number averaged a good crop. One hundred acres of the 450 had their grapes badly injured by the grape worm, so that we got only about one-tenth of a crop from them, and the remaining one hundred acres were young vines, two or three years old, and from them we got about one-third of a crop. From grapes so picked from these 450 acres of vines I made 50,000 boxes of raisins, of twenty pounds each, or 1,000,000 pounds, three-fifths first-class and two-fifths second-class. The former sold for $1 75 a box and the latter for $1 40 a box; that is, for twenty-pound boxes. Portions of the raisins were in half and quarter boxes, and these brought a little better rates, so that the whole crop brought me $80,000. From the same vines I sold 100 tons of green or uncured grapes at $20 a ton, or for $2,000. From my orchard my sales for green and dried fruit amounted to $18,000—making my income $100,000.

THE GRAPE WORM.

The grape worm referred to as having done so much damage to my grapes is a large, dark, variegated colored worm, about two inches long and one-half inch in diameter, and has very much the appearance of the tomato worm. The moth is a dark grayish and black spotted moth about an inch and a quarter long, and when its wings are spread, two inches from tip to tip. In the daytime it rests quietly on the vines, but towards evening begins to fly rapidly, buzzing about from place to place and from flower to flower very much like a humming-bird. From this similarity of appearance to the humming-bird and its rapid buzzing flight it is sometimes called the humming-bird moth. The worm lives upon the leaves of the vine till full size, and then burrows in the soil and goes through the change of chrysalis and comes out a moth again. It runs through two generations in a season in this climate. Many may be destroyed in the winter by cultivation, and the moths may be destroyed while lying idle on the vines in the day-time, by clipping them with scissors, and the worm may also be destroyed in the same way. I think I have got them pretty well cleaned out of my vineyard this year, as they did not make their appearance in any considerable numbers in the second generation, and these were destroyed.

EXPENSES, ETC.

Those who have had experience in the cultivation of a vineyard, while extending the same by new additions, and building drying and packing-houses, and making other necessary improvements, need not be told how a large income may be used up about as fast as it is received. My experience is, in this respect, about like that of all other men under similar circumstances—at the end of the year I find my cash, or income, and expense account about equal. But when my whole 1,000 acres of vines are in full bearing, and when my drying and packing-houses are large enough, and other appliances have been supplied and completed, then I confidently expect to be able to make my income somewhat exceed my expense account.

SOIL AND CLIMATE FOR RAISIN GRAPES.

I have no experience in planting or raising grapes for wine, and all my directions and suggestions have reference to the cultivation and production of raisins. The soil for raisin grapes should be a deep, rich, sandy loam, easily worked and with a capacity to hold moisture through the season of maturing the grapes. Good corn land will be good raisin-grape land. The climate is another important consideration to be looked after. The climate should be warm and dry, free from prevailing fogs and not subject to late or early frosts. A locality well protected from prevailing winds is preferable.

PLANTING VINES.

I prefer cuttings to plant in vineyard to rooted vines. I make my cuttings of currant old wood, about three feet long. If the soil is rich and moist the vines may be planted say ten by ten; if less moist they should be planted further apart, say ten by twelve, or ten by sixteen. I lay out my land with a plow, running a furrow say ten feet apart and crossing this at right angles at the distance apart it is intended to plant the vines the other way. In laying out the land skip every twenty-first row, or furrow so as to make just 400 vines in each block, and have roads around each block. At the intersection of the furrows dig holes twenty inches deep and twenty inches long, and the width of a shovel. The holes should be dug all on the same side of the furrows, or in a corresponding angle of the intersecting furrows. The butt of the cutting is placed from the intersection, bringing the top at the exact intersection, with two buds above the surface. The end of the hole at the intersecting part must be perpendicular, so as to give the top of the vine a perpendicular position from the elbow of the vine at the bottom of the hole. To make this elbow when the vine is placed slip the foot on the cutting and cover with soil and tramp down. I have found this mode of planting the most successful. It gives a larger amount of roots than perpendicular planting, and the roots are low enough below the surface to be out of the reach of ordinary draught, and the same time none are so deep as to be cold and slow of action in circulation. In covering be careful to place the soil close about the perpendicular part of the cane and up full with the general surface, but back from this part the hole may be left in the form of a sink to catch and hold moisture during the first rainy season. I would have my land ready to plant as soon as the soil is in condition and cuttings can properly be taken from the vines. Early planting is the best. Thorough cultivation must be the invariable rule, and the soil must be kept free from weeds.

PRUNING.

The important point in pruning young vines is to get a good shape. The heads should not be more than four to six inches high. The pruning commences the next year after planting, by cutting off all the wood, leaving the stem with not more than three branches, an inch long each. The next year the pruning for fruit commences. About three branches, each with one bud, should be left this year, and the vine will probably throw out some branches from dormant buds at the intersection of the branches of the main stem. I question the propriety of summer pruning, but water suckers should be lopped off. In after pruning the small and weak branches should be cut off close, leaving a fair number of the strongest branches cut back to one bud each. The number must be regulated by the strength of the vine. Symmetry must always be kept in view, leaving about an equal number of branches on each side of the vine.

SULPHUR.

When the soil is moist enough to produce large raisin grapes, the safest plan is to use sulphur every year. When the new canes have well started—say three or four inches long—in the spring, the sulphur should be applied. I generally apply the sulphur twice to Muscat grapes in the season and to Tokay three times. A tin cup, with holes in the bottom, is as good as anything to apply the sulphur with.

IRRIGATION.

When I dug up my orchard and planted vines instead, I supposed the soil would carry moisture enough through the season to mature grapes with full size and of the very best quality. My soil is a fine sandy loam, and on the bank of Putah creek, having a depth of perhaps fifty feet. Notwithstanding these favorable circumstances, experience has demonstrated to me that grapes may be very much improved in size and quality for raisin-making by artificial irrigation at the time the grapes are growing and maturing. Having become thoroughly convinced of this fact, and having started out with the determination of producing a raisin equal to the best to be found in the world, I concluded to introduce a system of irrigation by which I could have control of the water as to time and quantity applied. I therefore adopted the underground system of applying water through pipes laid through my vineyard and orchard, so that the water could reach the roots of every vine and tree. I have now laid about ten miles of main concrete twelve-inch pipe and about

TWO HUNDRED MILES

Of distributing, of different sizes, made of the same material. These pipes are laid about twenty inches below the surface, and completely out of the way of cultivation. The main and distributing pipes are connected and regulated by plugs, so that the water can be turned out of the main pipes into the distributing at will, at any point desired. Openings are made at central points between the vines and trees, so that the water gets an equal distribution over the section to be irrigated. The apertures in the distributing are capped with a cap of concrete, to prevent the stopping of them up with soil or any other material. We pump the water from Putah creek into reservoirs, with which the main pipe is connected. We use a thirty horse-power Hoadley engine and a Heald & Sisco pump. We use about one-half of the power of the engine, and raise 2,600 gallons of water twenty feet high per minute. I commenced my irrigation works in the spring of 1880, and got them into operation in time to apply water to some of my vines that year, and the result

IN IMPROVING MY GRAPES,

Was all and more than I anticipated. My experience with the system, greatly improved and perfected, has also been very gratifying, and even more favorable than I anticipated. I have no regrets for the outlay, but, on the contrary, confidently expect to be fully compensated for the large outlay in the improvement of my crops of grapes and raisins the coming season. It makes no difference how rich and deep and fine the soil, vines or trees cannot produce perfect fruit without water while that fruit is being matured and ripened. Irrigation is the last necessity.

And now, let me say, I believe in California as a fruit-growing and raisin-producing country. We have the climate and soil in many localities to make the best fruit-growing and raisin-making country in the world. We can not only supply the Eastern States, but Europe and Asia, with raisins, if the enterprise is properly taken hold of by enough of the right kind of people. But success depends on the proper selection of locality and proper management by proper persons.

RECORD

OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY.

The following is a list of the marriages, births and deaths in Sacramento city and county during the past year, as nearly as can be compiled from authentic sources. Those for the month of December will be found on another page of this paper:

Married.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Jan. 1—Thos. L. Long and Maggie Younger.
1—Frank Wickwire and Mattie C. Herberger.
1—Thos. Stafford and Mira W. Harmon.
1—Cha. Wiezer and Emma Fritz.
1—Noble A. Fisher and Lizzie M. Lewis.
1—Add. W. Curtiss and Elizabeth Brannon.
3—Nathan D. Hack and Lavina Kirk.
8—E. J. W. Bradford and Annie L. Davis.
9—J. M. Brainard and Georgiana F. Howlett.
10—J. Frank Carroll and Laura Van Bibber.
11—Thos. C. Rohrback and Nannie McGraw.
15—Frank W. Gayetty and Abbie Palmer.
16—W. H. Jones and Mamie L. Brown.
20—James Cole and Elizabeth Robinson.
20—Manuel Francis and Anna Silva.
20—Moses Jones and Julia W. Jones.
23—David Steigeman and Celia A. Hays.
27—Thos. W. Smith and Katie A. Roth.
27—Ferner B. Dodge and Phebe A. Dalrymple.
31—E. Garlick and I. Yates.
Feb. 3—Frank Kennedy and Tela Vance.
7—Harry Brooks and Delia West.
9—George Sager and Jennie Edgete.
12—Joseph Sutherland and Mamie Cooper.
13—Henry Grice and Mrs. Lotta L. Ten Eyke.
14—Thomas Thomson and Mary Whalen.
19—Almon G. Manley and Lizzie McMullen.
22—F. J. Thompson and F. B. Saunders.
23—J. H. Campbell and Louisa Cousens.
23—Fred. B. Noyes and Julia A. L. Holmes.
27—Wm. H. Carpenter and M. I. Dickinson.
27—C. Haavig and Maggie M. Dolson.
28—Otto Muller and Mrs. Mary Ludwig.
March 1—John J. Reilley and Jennie Evans.
3—W. E. Milligan and Jennie E. Wilkinson.
13—Frederick W. Smith and Hattie M. Lee.
14—Richard C. Irvine and Addie H. Wells.
15—Richard Martin and Martha Austin.
15—J. B. Zimmerman and Abba L. Holton.
17—Felippo Borsi and Mary J. Wildes.
22—William East and Hellen Tyler.
22—W. J. Phillips and Hattie G. Hunt.
25—Joseph A. Price and Mary Hansbrow.
27—Harry A. Bell and Libbie Berry.
28—John W. Bowers and Mary E. Mitchell.
30—William Meyer and Mamie E. Thomas.
30—John Lohnmiller and Josephine Coulter.
30—Frederick A. Roberts and Mary Dormody.
April 3—Otis Spencer and Mrs. Salome Whittier.
4—Thos. McNamee and Catharine Blanchard.
5—Jed. N. Scott and Hellen B. Johnson.
6—Wm. Dwinelle and Florence Knights.
6—H. P. Schmidt and Mary Jane Keiley.
7—Charles Ludwig and Mrs. Mary Foster.
7—Francis C. Nichols and Rosetta Frazier.
11—Gus Lavenson and Flora Goldman.
11—Edward S. Howard and Louisa J. Turrell.
18—John Carroll and Bridget Maxwell.
20—S. Spencer and Mrs. Minnie McCargar.
21—C. Schneider and Anne Mary Alexander.
23—Henry G. Lescher and Ida Perry.
29—L. Kreusberger and Catherine Fairfield.
30—George K. Naghel and Mary M. Hughes.
May 1—George S. Stilson and Jane Healy.
6—Ellie F. Chase and Mrs. M. Cunningham.
7—Niel Anderson and Cassie Johnson.
8—Frederick Cutting and Maria de Martini.
9—Isaiah Dunlap and Leticia Ward.
13—Yee Ging and John Gim.
14—Richard B. Thomas and Mary Weidemann.
15—Augustus Gorlach and Mrs. Artil Martin.
16—H. A. Thompson and Agnes P. Clarken.
16—Alfred J. Stone and Jennie B Johnson.
17—Wm. Balz and Maggie McDonald.
18—Chas. Johnson and Annie Blue.
19—Wm. Williams and Annie E. Smith.
19—A. C. Snyder and Emily Pieace.
20—C. E. Addington and Nellie Frazier.
22—J. Ernest Morelle and Mary E. Croly.
22—W. S. Beangeer and Annie B. Addington.
23—Charles S. Smith and Delilah Robillard.
25—Joseph Bauquier, Jr., and Bertha Heyduk.
25—John Chambers and Josephine Scott.
26—Alfred R. Corsan and Maggie Beal.
26—Joseph Goldstein and Marian Clarence.
26—Joseph E. Hobbie and Margaret A. Gomo.
27—Dennis McCracken and Emma V. Forbes.
28—C. C. Carroll and Maggie R. Irwin.
29—John H. Dolan and Maria Feizey.
31—Sterling W. Smith and Eva C. Starling.
31—Guiseppi Paladini and Maria Cordana.
31—Rudolph Schnaebell and Eliza Wester.
31—G. Luxenius and Frederika Brockenauer.
June 1—Lewis C. Fry and Mary M. E. Bottomley.
1—Oliver Ball and Eva L. Johnson.
1—John Rosser and Mrs. Mary Metzger.
1—J. J. Van Marter and Mrs. Katie A. Smith.
4—Erick Nystrom and Hannah Smith.
5—A. H. Rott and Emma L. Winning.
6—Charles Hamsher and Annie Clyma.
6—L. H. Banvard and M. A. Sherburn.
8—Perry Curtis and Ida Herzog.
8—Christian Klenk and Mrs. R. Mezeaux.
8—Robert C. Douglas and Mabie H. R. Baker.
9—Thomas Klefner and Elizabeth Geisel.
13—Martin Casch and Mrs. Elizabeth Conrad.
15—C. H. Dutton and Anna E. Brown.
16—J. C. Woodward and Eunice A. Marshall.
19—Charles H. Rott and Annie M. Schneider.
20—Charles B. Reed and M. A. Donahue.
20—George M. Hart and J. R. Griffiths.
21—W. C. Stewart and Lucy M. Haver.
22—James Owen and Mariam Evans.
22—Thomas C. Shipley and Elizabeth Osmond.
23—L. W. Peters and Eugenia A. Phipps.
25—Thos. Bromley and Eliza Snape.
27—Horace G. Mathewson and Dora George.
29—Edward B. Hussey and Grace E. Kidd.
29—Frank Gerig and Josephine Zgroggen.
29—Jas. H. Davenport and Martha J. Elder.
30—Chas. C. Bonte and Anna H. Nichols.
30—Jerome D. Barry and Kate E. Wilber.
July 2—Chas. C. Ault and Sarah Whittenberg.
3—John Sullivan and Mary Alvord.
4—Richard Woodruff and Susan Palmer.
4—Alex. N. Drew and Abbie E. Pratt.
10—C. L. Mohler and Caroline Kennitzer.
11—Vincent Gaffney and Ida Lewins.
12—Charles Arndt and Nina A. Funston.
13—Wm. Jopson and Jeanna Bonatcher.
16—Hammerlane Palmer and Louisa Worton.
21—Geo. Dunn and Hetty A. Palmer.
21—F. T. Bush and Ida M. Dy.
24—P. Filand and Nettie F. King.
27—Edward Johnson and Edith McGraw.
30—Fred. W. Ingham and Etta McMartin.
Aug. 10—Edwin L. Colborn and Mary Ungers.
11—Wm. W. Ward and Amanda Ryan.
15—N. E. White and Jennie McMenomy.
15—Frank H. McDonald and Belle Strader.
17—Wm. F. Cronemiller and Mattie J. Frazee.
17—Richard E. Gogings and Ida Cameron.
18—Albert Kunz and Alice M. Beeler.
22—Wm. P. Morris and Margaret J. Priday.
25—Ah Sing and Wah Muey.
25—W. H. Blanchett and Louisa H. Reinecke.
28—John B. Dodge and Mary E. Wilson.
29—Geo. W. Ellery and Ethel M. Watson.
31—Fred. C. Clausen and Christina Peterson.
31—Simeon Gould and Emma L. Klees.
Sept. 5—Duval Douglas and Henrietta Blue.
5—J. F. Muller and Mrs. Theresa Preisser.
5—Wm. Muir and Virginia Lee Crump.
6—Lewis E. Norton and Adele John.
8—John Scott and Eva M. Thrush.
8—Chas. D Cole and Mary M. Thrush.
8—I. A. F. Nokes and Harriet N. Parnell.
10—Charles Sandfoss and Frances J. Carr.
11—Geo Metz and Sophie Schopf.
14—Fred. C. Sanders and Addie Shaver.
15—W. J. Butler and Elizabeth M. Entwisle.
18—Benjamin Chrisman and Mary Crosby.
19—Bishop N. Castle and Ellen Livengood.
21—W. H. Churchman and Mamie V. Windrich.
22—J. E. Sullivan and Lizzie O'Meara.
25—Alanson A. Flint and Ella M. Bradley.
25—D. H. Murdock and Mrs. E. Chamberlain.
27—W. A. Fountain and Ellen Powers.
Oct. 2—P. H. F. Borchers and Frida S. W. Koop.
3—Robert Herlitz and Maud McGrath.
4—Rev. E. H. Ward and Somers Taylor.
5—Ah Wing and She Toy.
5—Ezra Casselman and Annie Grundon.
5—H. B. Collier and Laura Shaw.
5—John Latham and Frances E. Sexton.
6—Sam. P. Carlisle and Carrie M. Jones.
6—Henry W. Darrah and Belle Pierre.
7—Fred McLellan and Maggie McLaughlin.
13—Robert H. Card and Delora Search.
16—Augustus Kuhn and Mary Reusch.
17—Joseph M. Fraley and Addie Laurell.
16—T. P. Taylor and Arsenoe M. Dillon.
20—James Lang and Jennie Hite.
21—S. W. Culberson and Rosa Rapps.
24—W. B. Starbird and Carlie A. Blatchley.
25—Geo. Henry Ferry and Laura E. Dray.
30—F. Lothammer and Mrs. K. Schacht.
Nov. 1—John Churchman and Leda Lowry.
2—Harry Magnus and Katie Cornell.
6—Jacob Schneidel and Pauline Wurster.
6—J. P. Mason and L. J. Mackall.
6—Jose Maria Almenores and Isabel Rial.
7—William Stone and Maggie Hamm.
7—Jacob P. Nehr and Margaret N. Cupid.
7—Todd Martin and May Frank.
8—Edward Lomen and Amanda Forney.
9—C. M. Prodger and Carrie M. Wadsworth.
10—Henry Seuf and Adrian Flohr.
11—J. G. Davidson and Lana Phillips.
12—David Stark and Sallie Ryan.
12—Chas. F. Gardner and Alice Parker.
13—Harry T. Key and Nettie M. Ten Eyck.
14—Peter Schulp and Julia Wright.
14—Manuel J. Reames and Mary L. Ellsworth.
17—George D. Irvine and Ida M. Cox.
19—Geo. Bernhard and Annie Grubler.
19—John Young and Mary E. Haley.
20—Alonzo S. Price and Ella B. Thorpe.
20—Chas. A. Shepler and Ella T. Reiley.
21—F. E. Boughton and Emma F. Robinson.
21—Owen T. Davis and Louisa Haux.
21—David Heffernan and Addie Murphy.
23—Patrick D. O'Connor and Ella Hallanan.
24—Chas. H. Eldred and Edith O'Connell.
24—Ernest Grimes and Ida May Frazier.
28—Joseph Joas and Emily Hornich.
29—James Condrey and Ellen Raught.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Jan. 1—Joseph Heffing and Nellie Beamer.
2—Chas. S. Patton and Ella May Fassett.
3—Jas. B. Harris and Mary A. French.
5—Jas. G. Martine and Louetta M. Sturges.
9—Ira Sowles and Ella Wilson.
26—Ed. Evert Wright and Sarah E. Need.
Feb. 15—Geo. M. Colton and Louisa Pastor.
June 10—Nicholas Cofield and Ella Powderley.
25—Wm. A. B. Fagan and Hennie Knot.
29—Amos M. Lowell and Ida M. Davis.
July 31—H. D. Milliard and Lizzie E. Best.
Sept. 7—Edward F. Frye and Mary A. Hustler.
12—Thomas R. Dickey and Josephine Pate.
18—Geo. M. Woodburn and Mary A. Judge.
19—Rev. S. C. Elliot and Clara Walton.
20—F. F. Croucher and Florence E. McKeehan.
Oct. 19—L. M. Landsborough and Agnes E. Rutter.
20—John Wm. Patton and Mrs. Lois Nash.
26—Napoleon Miner and Louisa Wolf.
Nov. 2—Frank F. Kennedy and Stella M. Firth.

Born.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Jan. 1—Wife of Philip Caffrey, a daughter.
1—Wife of W. H. O'Connor, a daughter.
1—Wife of W. F. Yuhre, a daughter.
1—Wife of H. Rock, a son.
2—Wife of W. L. Da Roza, a son.
2—Wife of N. T. Gould, a daughter.
3—Wife of C. K. Wood, a son.
3—Wife of Patrick Crimmins, a daughter.
4—Wife of L. Coleman, a son.
4—Wife of Edwin K. Alsip, a daughter.
5—Wife of George R. Martin, a daughter.
7—Wife of M. M. Sickler, U. S. A., a son.
8—Wife of Philip Nathan, a son.
8—Wife of T. H. Cook, a son.
9—Wife of James Woodburn, a son.
10—Wife of A. F. Turner, a son.
10—Wife of A. S. Crabbe, a daughter.
10—Wife of Frank Cosby, twin sons.
10—Wife of H. Fisher, a son.
12—Wife of C. J. Walquist, a son.
12—Wife of D. A. Johnson, a daughter.
12—Wife of W. C. Dunn, a daughter.
13—Wife of L. E. Freedman, a son.
13—Wife of Charles Lenoir, a son.
13—Wife of J. R. Heath, a son.
13—Wife of H. H. McWilliams, a daughter.
13—Wife of Frank E. Reichert, a daughter.
15—Wife of W. J. Hinds, a son.
16—Wife of E. S. Green, a daughter.
17—Wife of L. Simon, a son.
18—Wife of James McBride, a son.
19—Wife of Joseph Picanco, a daughter.
19—Wife of the late Wm. Harvey, a daughter.
21—Wife of J. C Pierson, a son.
21—Wife of Martin J. Keegan, a son.
21—Wife of Dr. H. H. Pierson, a daughter.
22—Wife of B. Kiernan, a son.
23—Wife of John L. Wilson, a son.
26—Wife of L. W. Farrell, a daughter.
26—Wife of August Beneser, a daughter.
30—Wife of J. T. Wheeler, a son.
30—Wife of M. C. Featherston, a daughter.
30—Wife of Charles Vogel, a son.
Feb. 1—Wife of John Skelton, a daughter.
1—Wife of L. Elkus, a son.
2—Wife of F. Herzer, a son.
2—Wife of John Ruhl, a son.
2—Wife of A. Lothhammer, a son.
3—Wife of Matt Carroll, a son.
5—Wife of R. N. Johnson, a son.
6—Wife of Thomas Gorman, a daughter.
9—Wife of Peter Fuchs, a son.
12—Wife of P. Nash, a son.
17—Wife of Lafayette Swope, a daughter.
18—Wife of James Baskrath, a son.
19—Wife of Charles Dangler, a son.
21—Wife of Geo. B. Blue, a daughter.
22—Wife of Matthias Cuddy, a daughter.
23—Wife of Chris. Nelson, a son.
23—Wife of Chas. E. Phipps, a daughter.
24—Wife of Martin Morrell, a daughter.
25—Wife of Arthur B Casey, a son.
March 1—Wife of Frank H. O'Brien, a son.
1—Wife of George I. Reed, a daughter.
2—Wife of J. F. Morse, a daughter
5—Wife of James E. Genung, a daughter.
5—Wife of Philip Philips, a son.
5—Wife of Frank Lee, a son.
6—Wife of W. R. Campbell, a daughter.
12—Wife of Joseph Castle, a daughter.
12—Wife of Warren A. Scott, a son.
13—Wife of W. T. Crowell, a son.
14—Wife of C. C. Brown, a son.
18—Wife of Nicholas Stefano, a son.
19—Wife of Matt. J. Flynn, a daughter.
21—Wife of Hiram Garrett, a son.
26—Wife of Allen A. Sprage, a daughter.
29—Wife of T. J. Johnson, a son.
30—Wife of John F. Farnsworth, a son.
30—Wife of Stephen Bovyer, a son
30—Wife of George W. Lorenz, a son.
31—Wife of Geo. E. Erhart, a daughter.
April 1—Wife of Geo. W. Gray, a son.
1—Wife of Al. Wolff, a son.
1—Wife of Chas. Causley, a son.
3—Wife of Geo. L. Shafer, a daughter.
3—Wife of John Alexander, a son.
4—Wife of J. C. Medley, a daughter.
5—Wife of J. Asher, a son.
5—Wife of Frank L. Renwick, a son.
6—Wife of E. B. Willis, a son.
6—Wife of Geo. Betzel, a daughter.
7—Wife of H. J. Casey, a daughter.
8—Wife of W. W. Cuthbert, a daughter.
9—Wife of John York, a daughter.
10—Wife of Eugene F. Oatman, a daughter.
11—Wife of E. F. Haswell, a son.
11—Wife of James Tenant, a daughter.
12—Wife of E. Hammond, a son.
12—Wife of T. K. Diviny, a daughter.
13—Wife of John H. Wynn, a son.
13—Wife of Alfred Folger, a son.
13—Wife of James Brown, a daughter.
15—Wife of T. Bisencio, a daughter.
16—Wife of Frederick L. Wheeler, a son.
17—Wife of J. P. Davis, a daughter.
18—Wife of J. M. Dudley, a daughter.
22—Wife of J. L. Zuver, a son.
May 1—Wife of L. J. Glasson, a son.
4—Wife of J. A. Pizarro, a son.
5—Wife of Julius Zeiger, a daughter.
7—Wife of Fred. Giese, a son.
10—Wife of J. L. Scott, twin daughters.
11—Wife of William Thompson, a son.
11—Wife of Edward Dieterle, a son.
13—Wife of Christopher Hilliard, a son.
16—Wife of D. Sheehan, a daughter.
16—Wife of M. Murphy, a daughter.
16—Wife of Mike Stenovus, a daughter.
18—Wife of Frederick Grassherr, a daughter.
18—Wife of C. A. Maydwell, a daughter.
18—Wife of George B. Crosby, a daughter.
19—Wife of John N. Howne, a son.
19—Wife of N. H. Baughman, a son.
19—Wife of Ralph Wardell, a son.
20—Wife of J. Kearth, a son.
22—Wife of George Sermonet, a son.
25—Wife of E. C. Rippon, a daughter.
25—Wife of William Price, a daughter.
25—Wife of John Gleason, a daughter.
28—Wife of Joseph Jud, a daughter.
29—Wife of R. H. Tapp, a daughter.
30—Wife of F. W. Valentine, a son.
31—Wife of P. H. Coggins, a son.
31—Wife of George Francis, a son.
31—Wife of A. W. Miller, a daughter.
31—Wife of Lambert Kumle, a daughter.
June 1—Wife of A. W. Smith, a daughter.
2—Wife of W. H. Meachan, a daughter.
2—Wife of A. Heilbron, a son.
4—Wife of Edward Goepel, a daughter.
5—Wife of Thos. Hardesty, a son.
5—Wife of Wm. Scanlan, a daughter.
6—Wife of A. E. Hornline, a son.
8—Wife of Henry Strobel, a daughter.
10—Wife of Jas. Popert, a daughter.
12—Wife of Peter Sullivan, a son.
15—Wife of Homer L. McKee, a son.
16—Wife of Peter Turner, a daughter.
17—Wife of John Carlae, a son.
22—Wife of John Dillon, a daughter.
27—Wife of Thomas Cotter, a son.
28—Wife of Phil. Stack, a son.
29—Wife of Geo H. Greenlaw, a daughter.
July 1—Wife of John Mitchell, a son.
1—Wife of W. T. Bird, a son—stillborn.
2—Wife of S. T. Greenwood, a daughter.
3—Wife of Jas. H. Walsh, a son.
4—Wife of Wm. Ingram, a daughter.
4—Wife of Chas. P. Herndon, a daughter
5—Wife of C. Dresher, a daughter.
10—Wife of Jas. A. Woods, a son.
10—Wife of T. Hanlan, a son.
14—Wife of J. H. Stebbins, a son.
16—Wife of E. J. Clark, a son.
16—Wife of J. F. Brown, a daughter.
17—Wife of Wm. Laufkotter, a son.
20—Wife of Louis Germau, a daughter.
20—Wife of Matt. Bannon, a daughter.
20—Wife of Vicente Mariner, a daughter.
23—Wife of Fred. Koster, a daughter.
24—Wife of P. Neuman, a son.
24—Wife of A. A. Goddard, a son.
24—Wife of Wm B. Kane, a daughter.
24—Wife of J. Miller, a daughter.
25—Wife of Eugene B Thorne, a son.
26—Wife of Geo. T. Bush, a daughter.
26—Wife of J. H. Lowry, a daughter.
26—Wife of Chas Meyer, a daughter.
27—Wife of L. G. Thompson, a son.
29—Wife of E. Cordes, a son.
Aug. 1—Wife of Nelson King, a daughter.
1—Wife of Paul Smith, a daughter.
2—Wife of Geo. F. Bronner, a son.
3—Wife of Bernard J. Shay, a son.
4—Wife of Jas. McLane, a daughter.
5—Wife of F. E. Michael, a daughter.
5—Wife of Frank Wilder, a daughter.
6—Wife of James Breslin, a daughter.
8—Wife of J. P. Coppersmith, a son.
10—Wife of G. Politz, a son.
10—Wife of Patrick Conway, a daughter.
11—Wife of T. P. Mufe, a daughter—stillborn.
13—Wife of C. J. Thielbahr, a son.
15—Wife of T. Bullivant, a daughter.
17—Wife of J. Lyman, a son.
17—Wife of Julius Schaffer, a daughter.
18—Wife of James McDonald, a daughter.
18—Wife of Edward Grant, a son.
18—Wife of James Harris, a daughter.
20—Wife of John Hays, a son.
21—Wife of P. H. Neuberry, a daughter.
21—Wife of J. H. Smith, a daughter.
23—Wife of J. H. Kiernan, a daughter.
24—Wife of W. C. Hays, a daughter.
25—Wife of Wm. Pearson, a daughter.
26—Wife of C. W. Samuelson, a son.
27—Wife of Martin Hooke, a son.
28—Wife of J. R. Wheat, a daughter.
30—Wife of C. F. Leonard, a daughter.
31—Wife of Geo. D. Smith, a son.
Sept. 1—Wife of Frank Wersinan, a daughter.
2—Wife of John Dunstan, a daughter.
4—Wife of J. W. Marshall, a daughter.
5—Wife of J. T. Parker, a daughter.
7—Wife of the late Wm. R. Stockton, a son.
7—Wife of John Feeney, a son.
9—Wife of George Frahm, a son.
9—Wife of Louis F. Odermatt, a daughter.
11—Wife of John F. Sheehan, a daughter.
14—Wife of Daniel Jackson, a daughter.
15—Wife of Charles Slaughter, a son.
20—Wife of John A. Turner, a daughter.
21—Wife of Charles W. Summers, a son.
23—Wife of R. J. Fletcher, a son.
24—Wife of John W. Neff, a son.
25—Wife of L. Newbourg, a son.
25—Wife of Oliff Matson, a son.
26—Wife of John G. McBride, a son.
27—Wife of I. Philip, a daughter.
27—Wife of P. L. Morris, a daughter.
30—Wife of J. Beshor, a son.
Oct. 6—Wife of L. Knowland, a son.
10—Wife of W. W. Marvin, Jr., a daughter.
12—Wife of Charles A. Huelsman, a son.
15—Wife of John Corcoran, a daughter.
15—Wife of Alex. Scrogge, Jr., a son.
16—Wife of Ferdinand Kohler, a son.
16—Wife of H. Steinmann, a son.
17—Wife of Julius Wetzel, a son.
17—Wife of J. J. Spiekr, a daughter.
23—Wife of Frank Hogeboom, a son.
27—Wife of Patrick Cavanaugh, a son.
27—Wife of Add. Curtiss, a son.
27—Wife of Andy J. Graham, a son.
28—Wife of G. R. Billion, a son.
28—Wife of Gus. Wemann, a son.
29—Wife of D. Calvert, a son.
29—Wife of H. J. Ostello, a son.
31—Wife of E. C. Rhodes, a son.
Nov. 3—Wife of Edwin Meese, a son.
7—Wife of F. Y. Williams, a son.
8—Wife of W. F. Abeel, a son.
8—Wife of B. Granger, a daughter.
8—Wife of E. F. Amsden, a daughter.
9—Wife of G. W. Ricker, daughter stillborn.
11—Wife of G. R. Hausbrow, a son.
11—Wife of Capt. H. H. Wood, a daughter.
11—Wife of John Bellmer, a son.
15—Wife of Thomas J. Loftus, a son.
17—Wife of R. S. Foisey, a daughter.
18—Wife of D. J. Considine, a son.
21—Wife of S. J. Martin, a daughter.
23—Wife of Chas. W. Basler, a son.
26—Wife of L. R. Grannis, a son.
27—Wife of Z. Clayton, a daughter.
27—Wife of Frank Carroll, a son.
27—Wife of Jay H. Scott, a daughter.
27—Wife of G. J. Turner, a daughter.
27—Wife of W. E. Lurg, a daughter.
28—Wife of S. Saloven, a daughter.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Jan. 2—Wife of John McDermott, a son.
11—Wife of Thomas Waite, a son.
24—Wife of Thomas Steele, a daughter.
Feb. 8—Wife of Francis Perez, a son.
10—Wife of Chris. Benedine, a son.
March 3—Wife of A. J. Peck, twins—son and daughter.
9—Wife of George White, a son.
15—Wife of J. B. Brown, a son.
April 18—Wife of W. F. Bryan, a son.
30—Wife of R. J. Ferguson, a daughter.
May 3—Wife of Joseph Rassett, a daughter.
7—Wife of William H. Baker, a son.
8—Wife of Thomas Taverner, a daughter.
17—Wife of Fred Kurtz, a son.
June 2—Wife of M. J. Burke, a daughter.
10—Wife of N. B. Dillard, a daughter.
12—Wife of George T. Dye, a daughter.
15—Wife of Martin Monsch, a son.
20—Wife of N. Williams, a daughter.
22—Wife of R. T. Scott, a son.
23—Wife of W. W. Mayberry, a son.
27—Wife of James Lewis, a son.
July 5—Wife of P. H. Gardiner, a daughter.
13—Wife of Michael Keefe, a daughter.
14—Wife of John Pritchard, a son.
22—Wife of William Kanada, a daughter.
Aug. 8—Wife of J. M. Davis, a son.
8—Wife of William Furnish, a son.
25—Wife of G. W. Noble, a son.
26—Wife of G. W. Morse, a son.
27—Wife of Louis Scheimeyer, a son.
Sept. 2—Wife of J. E. Jackson, a daughter.
27—Wife of W. H. Lindsay, Jr., a daughter.
Oct. 9—Wife of Arthur Webb, a daughter.
19—Wife of A. E. Leimbach, a daughter.
—Wife of P. A. Galgani, a daughter.
22—Wife of Wm. H. Barry, a son.
24—Wife of A. Schmidt, a son (stillborn).
24—Wife of T. P. Lowe, a daughter.
28—Wife of Charles Patton, a son.
Nov. 14—Wife of John Reese, a daughter.
17—Wife of Worth Bryan, a daughter.
—Wife of Frank Slack, a daughter.
21—Wife of J. D. Lockhart, a son.
25—Wife of S. W. Kennedy, a daughter.

Died.

SACRAMENTO CITY.

Jan. 1—Annie E. Hunt, 28 years.
1—Geneva Peyton, 26 years, 7 mos., 26 days.
2—Mammie Alice Dunne, 1 yr., 11 mos., 9 ds.
3—Mrs. Mary Ann Manning, 76 years.
5—Lewis B. Davis, 2 years and 6 months.
6—Infant child of H. J. and L. M. Goethe.
8—Emily L. Simms, 34 years.
8—Grace Edna Hayford, 7 weeks.
8—Emily L. Bancroft, 34 years.
9—John B. Garrott, 38 years.
10—Frankie, infant son of F. and Sarah Cosby.
10—Willie, infant son of F. and Sarah Cosby.
10—Louis G. Garceon, 28 years.
13—Alice Eppelein, 23 years, 4 mos., 7 days.
14—Mrs. Maggie Biggs, 40 yrs., 10 mos., 22 ds.
15—Mary E. Slaven, 28 years.
15—Robert R. Scott, 45 years.
17—Alexander Milroy, 40 years, 4 mos., 6 dys.
18—Sarah Cosby, 16 years, 8 months, 22 days.
18—Margaret Barry, 56 years.
18—James Anderson, 45 years.
20—T. S. Sanford Harris, 18 months, 6 days.
21—Albert Miller, 22 years, 2 months, 2 days.
25—John M. Basler, 54 years, 2 mos., 14 days.
27—Mrs. J. M. Weston, 34 yrs., 7 mos., 17 dys.
27—James McDonald, 56 years.
28—Juliana Hancock.
29—W. F. Neidhart, 30 yrs., 3 mos., 1 day.
29—Jas. Sidney Haller, 32 years, 7 months.
30—Berton Mertes, 9 months, 17 days.
31—Elizabeth Driggs, 77 yrs., 3 mos., 18 days.
Feb. 1—Carrie A. Cantwell, 36 yrs., 3 mos., 28 dys.
2—John Morrison, 34 years.
3—James Augustus Eades, 1 month, 3 days.
3—Achille Girolami, 2 yrs, 7 mos, 5 days.
4—Elizabeth Brannigan, 7 yrs., 6 mos., 25 dys.
4—Minnie Jackson, 40 years.
5—Frederick Kirn, 70 yrs., 9 mos., 25 days.
7—Harriet L. Hooper, 1 year, 9 days.
7—Marie Oschner, 9 years, 1 month, 1 day.
7—Max. Betzel, 30 years.
11—Dr. C. M. Brown, 26 years, 10 months.
12—Lattimer Emery Dean, 45 years, 1 day.
13—Frank M. Corcoran, 34 years.
13—Mary Wolf, 26 years, 2 months, 24 days.
14—Martha Welsh, 42 years, 10 months, 3 days.
15—John Prentice, 80 years, 2 months, 7 days
16—Frank Maxwell, 11 months, 16 days.
16—Wm. Dean, 7 months, 16 days.
17—Charles E. Richards, 5 yrs., 2 mos., 3 dys.
21—Mrs. Eliza Ricci, 42 years.
22—Roxanna Reed, 54 years.
24—Hugh McElaney, 23 yrs., 10 mos., 19 dys.
27—Mrs. Margaret Ray, 27 yrs. 7 mos., 3 dys.
27—Freddy W. Sborb, 2 months, 13 days.
28—Henry Drier, 45 yrs, 6 mos., 26 days.
March 1—Jerome B. Stillson, 24 years, 6 months.
1—Sarah F. Touhey, 31 yrs., 11 mos., 26 dys.
1—Infant dau'tr of W. H. and Susan A. Ford.
2—S. W. Lunsford, 68 years.
5—John Mahoney, 49 years.
5—Sarah Haselback, 65 years.
5—Bridget Burns, 49 years.
5—Thos. Francis, 3 months, 3 days.
6—Wm. C. Meyers, 42 years.
6—Mrs. C. Ray, 28 years, 11 months.
7—C. E. Ackley, 32 years, 4 mos., 21 days.
8—W. H. Halsey, 24 years, 9 mos., 26 days.
9—Geo. F. Markert, 6 years, 10 months.
9—Henry S. Vail, 41 years.
10—Robert H. Adams, 52 years.
10—Willie Pitts, 2 years, 11 months.
11—Marie C. Berg, 28 years, 5 mos., 28 days.
12—Mary R. Sozer, 5 years, 10 months.
14—J. H. Doody, 22 years, 5 mos., 12 days.
14—Mary E. Mohler, 35 years, 6 mos., 24 days.
14—Sarah E. Warren, 7 yrs, 2 mos., 22 days.
14—Edward M. Kersey, 40 years.
16—Isabella Morelli, 21 days.
17—James Matthews, 10 yrs., 6 mos., 17 days.
17—John H. Small, 38 years.
17—Hattie A. Farr, 1 year, 3 months, 1 day.
18—William R. Stockton, 23 years.
18—Annie G. McKee, 6 days.
18—Raymond McKee, 5 days.
20—C. C. Hayden, 65 years.
20—George A. Kuhn, 21 days.
21—N. A. Christopher, 57 years, 1 month.
23—Caroline Parsons, 82 years, 6 days.
23—Francis Fuller, 83 years.
24—John C. Van Kirk, 2 years, 11 days.
24—D. J. Thomas, 61 years, 6 months.
28—Hugh Gilmore, 55 years.
28—Edna G. Fuller, 1 year, 7 mos., 12 days.
29—Clara B. M. De Costa, 4 yrs., 5 mos., 4 dys.
April 1—Nellie L. Thompson, 29 years.
2—Nellie Eldred, 19 years, 1 mo., 1 day.
6—Harry Markert, 2 yrs., 9 mos., 23 days.
6—Infant son of E. B and Fannie M. Willis.
6—Eliza A. Moore, 63 years, 1 month.
7—Ellen S. Holder, 7 years, 4 months.
11—J. S. Bovyer, 38 years, 2 mos, 5 days
11—Josephine M. Hooper, 8 yrs., 3 m., 16 dys.
11—Mrs. M. J. Thomas, 51 yrs., 5 mos., 14 dys.
12—Mary A. Brown, 46 years.
13—David D. Madden, 26 yrs., 6 mos., 16 ys.
14—Annie Baldwin, 39 years.
15—Wm. Davis, 22 years.
18—Infant son of Alfred and Ella Folger.
19—Sumner Dorsey, 1 year, 3 mos., 10 dys.
19—Jennie A. Howe, 9 years, 1 mo., 6 dys.
21—Caleb C. Wingate, 75 yrs., 1 mo., 26 dys.
24—Ysabel A. de Morales, 39 yrs., 3 mos., 24 dys.
25—Frank L. Connor, 35 years.
26—Mary Silva, 1 year, 5 months, 18 days.
28—Charlotte A. Dawson, 39 years.
30—John Campbell, 63 years.
May 2—Hon. John E Baker, 38 years, 1 month.
9—Thos. Fox, 19 years, 11 months, 27 days.
9—Jessie Dresser, 4 months, 12 days.
9—Mary E. Hove, 29 years.
10—Wm. Nicolaus, 21 years, 11 mos., 24 dys.
10—Infant daughter of J. L. and Katie Scott.
12—Peter Curran, 55 years.
13—Francis S. Holmes, 10 months, 28 days.
15—M. L. Chandler, 59 years.
17—Thos. H. Berry, 6 years, 2 months, 5 days.
17—Matilda Aitcheson, 52 years.
18—Felizia Maria C. Bachmann, 11 months.
18—Birdie Borsi, 4 months, 21 days.
25—Infant daughter of John and M. Gleason.
26—Elizabeth Sauze, 11 months, 3 days.
27—Peters Manaer, 1 day.
28—Wm. Allen, 58 years, 26 days.
30—Frank W. Houghton, 4 months, 5 days.
30—Chas Schermer, 45 years.
31—Albert Wulff, 2 months.
31—Stephen A. Boutwell, 56 yrs., 3 mos., 19 dys.
June 2—Lyman Preston, 34 years, 1 month, 18 dy.
3—Paul Moran, 36 years, 8 months, 1 day.
4—Pietro Morelli, 26 years.
6—Frank Alois Ulrich, 1 month, 21 days.
6—Patrick Halpin, 40 years.
7—B. W. McGowan, 60 years.
9—Sarah Scudder, 82 years.
9—Clarisa A. Ray, 5 months, 6 days.
9—C. H. Brown, 22 years.
9—Louisiana Sevy, 47 years.
10—Arthur G. Kromer, 7 months, 21 days.
10—Andrew Lloyd, 65 years, 7 months, 7 days.
12—Infant son of H. C. and H. Stone.
16—Cornelius O'Donahue, 49 years.
17—Joseph F. O'Keefe, 5 months, 20 days.
18—Frances Moynahan, 3 yrs, 6 mos., 26 ds.
19—Anna A. L. Schneibel, 7 yrs., 3 mos., 19 ds.
21—James U. Watson, 1 year, 5 mos., 27 ds.
21—David S. Brophy, 2 years, 8 months.
24—Henry C. Kirk, 50 years.
28—John E. Stang, 47 years, 3 months.
July 3—Walter King, 11 months, 6 days.
4—Joseph I. Moore, 59 years, 6 months.
5—Charles H. Young, 36 years.
6—John Umloy, about 30 years.
10—Emma F. Hays, 14 years, 6 mos., 7 days.
11—Wm. French, 27 years, 8 months, 2 days.
11—Fred'k P. Brougham, 44 yrs., 11 ms., 19 ds.
12—James B. Collins, 60 years, 6 mos., 20 dys.
13—Baldwin Dennis, 4 years, 1 month.
13—John William Salz, 3 months, 24 days.
13—John A. C. Palmer, 31 years.
13—Joseph J. McLaughlin, 6 months.
14—C. S. Bachelder, 28 years.
15—M. F. De Melo, 36 years.
18—Rebekah Price, 1 month, 22 days.
19—Frank Ficks, 10 days.
23—Kate W. Beamer, 18 years, 6 days.
23—Victoria Constable, 37 years.
23—Fontana Baldassare, 25 years.
23—Robert A. Enright, 24 years.
24—Muna Brownson, 1 year, 3 months.
25—Franklin Thompson, 60 years.
Aug. 1—Natalia Castro, 4 years, 1 month.
3—J. P. Dray, 36 years
5—Mabel Cady, 1 year, 2 months, 5 days.
7—A. S. Ryder, 51 years.
10—Fred. W. Hoppe, 56 years, 11 mos., 20 dys.
10—John Donovan, 47 years.
11—S. W. Higgins, 2 years, 5 months.
11—Patrick Bannon, 60 years, 6 months.
15—John C. Mahoney, 56 years.
17—Maggie E. Rowland, 26 years.
20—Mrs. Margaret Seymour, 66 years.
21—Josiah M. Thrift, 64 years, 10 mos., 27 dys.
22—Elizabeth C. Chamberlain, 38 years.
26—Geo. W. Farr, 34 years, 11 mos., 8 days.
26—Hester, infant daughter of J. H. and Anna Smith, 3 days.
27—Joseph Mokley, 87 years, 10 mos., 11 dys.
27—Geo. F. H. Urban, 4 years, 12 days.
30—Charlotte M. Wilson, 25 yrs., 2 mos., 22 ds.
31—Edward French, 45 years.
Sept. 3—Twin infants of G. H. Brooman, ½ day.
4—Yetta Kaiser, 64 years.
4—John Schott, 51 years.
5—Lucy M. Frost, 40 years.
5—Mrs. B. F. Pendery, 34 yrs., 1 mo., 27 days.
7—J. M. Downie, 30 years.
9—Chas. F. Posts, 30 years.
10—John Brown, 49 years.
13—Elnora J. Sheehan, 33 years.
14—Solomon Cobb, 59 years.
17—Anna R. Bentwistle, 38 years.
18—Adolphus Miller, 20 yrs., 4 mos., 24 days.
18—Infant daughter of C. M. and M. Webster, 1 month and 14 days.
19—J. H. Talker, 44 years, 11 months, 14 days.
22—George M. Tyler, 42 years.
23—Grace Farren, 47 years.
23—Annie Logan, 33 years, 1 month, 15 days.
25—Carrie Dombrow, 1 year, 6 mos., 11 days.
25—Martin Mousch, 55 years.
25—James McManning, 56 years.
27—Willie L. Burk, 1 year, 7 months, 19 days.
27—L. F. Bean, 55 years, 6 months.
30—Philip S. Courtwright, 42 years.
30—George Kern, 35 years.
Oct. 1—Carrie May Johnson, 11 yrs., 5 mos., 29 dys.
1—George Nelson, 72 years.
1—Wallace H. West, 6 years, 1 mo., 10 days.
1—John H. Wall, 10 years, 2 months, 28 days.
2—Wm. H. Wallace, 62 years.
3—Henry Leete, 76 years, 6 months, 16 days.
3—Walter Bryant, 10 months and 14 days.
3—Henry Mueller, 68 years, 1 mo., 24 days.
3—Kendel W. Clinch, 45 years, 5 mos., 11 dys.
3—Ralph Princeton, 1 month, 12 days.
4—James F. Sloat, 59 years, 5 mos., 20 days.
5—Jerome C. Davis, 59 years, 28 days.
5—Lottie Anna Hayes, 1 month, 14 days.
6—Anton Freischlag, 56 years.
6—John Wynn, 5 months, 22 days.
9—George W. Wall, 8 years, 3 mos., 12 days.
9—Minnie Ruhstaller, 7 years, 2 days.
9—Otto Ruhstaller, 3 years, 9 months.
10—Margarida Da Glodia Silva, 19 yrs., 8 mos.
11—Robert Dobson, 68 years, 5 mos., 26 days.
12—Robert K. Wick, 58 yrs., 8 mos., 13 days.
12—Willie Cosgrove, 4 years.
12—Jos. Schwindeman, 57 yrs., 3 mos., 10 dys.
13—Francis Adam, 6 years, 5 months, 18 days.
14—Martin Lawson, 25 years.
16—Elwood Farnsworth, 6 months, 16 days.
20—William Purse, 57 yrs., 4 mos., 21 days.
21—Catherine Lavelle, 35 years.
23—Arthur Bertie Greer, 5 years, 10 days.
23—John J. Cosgrove, 1 year, 2 months.
23—John Clapp, 72 years.
23—Bertha Coney, 54 years.
23—Joseph Robinson, 29 years, 8 months.
24—Herbert S. Lowry, 4 years.
25—Hugh G. Craig, 49 years.
25—Leander Schermeyer, 74 years.
25—Nena B. Brown, 4 months, 11 days.
27—James M. Ripley, 53 yrs., 3 mos., 21 days.
30—John Hector, 64 years, 4 days.
30—Herman C. Wachhorst, 7 months, 16 days.
Nov. 1—Mrs. Mary C. Waters, 56 years.
3—Wm. H. Carpenter, 53 yrs., 7 mos., 18 days.
3—Adolphina Jasper Laufkotter, 66 years.
4—Charles H. Whittington, 53 yrs., 8 mos.
5—Gowan Clifford, 62 years, 8 months.
8—John H. Hoye, 20 yrs., 4 mos., 21 days.
8—Anna Parker, 49 years, 4 months, 10 days.
9—F. M. Robb, 43 years, 3 months, 9 days.
10—Frank Berry, 2 months, 7 days.
11—Martha Longton, 75 yrs., 8 mos., 20 days.
11—Henry S. Schroer, 39 yrs., 3 mos., 26 dys.
11—Jennie Gilbert, 17 years.
11—John S. Burnett, 23 years.
11—James Dunn, 40 years.
13—Barbetha Schuler, 1 month, 21 days.
13—Fred. Geo. Smith, 69 yrs., 8 mos., 13 dys.
13—Daniel O'Regan, 44 years
13—Catharina Huelsmann, 46 years.
14—Antonio S. Rodrigues, 43 years.
15—William Platt, 73 years.
15—S. S. Crane, 59 years.
15—Victor Contrio, 55 years.
15—Infant of J. J. Defour, 2 months.
18—Ascension Pacheco, 69 years.
18—Ada Gilbert, 4 months.
20—Rev. D. D. Hart, 36 years, 7 months.
21—Henry T. Mayo, 28 yrs., 10 mos., 21 days.
21—Josephine Murrey, 28 years.
22—James Lynch, 50 years.
22—H. Balfan, 53 years.
23—Ellen Massey, 30 years., 11 mos., 23 days.
23—George Walter Gilbert, 45 years.
24—John Y. Leckey, 56 years.
24—Catherine Cameron Craig, 52 years.
26—Edward Bredlin, 1 year, 29 days.
26—Michael Murray, 57 years.
27—Margt. M. Mayo, 53 yrs., 11 mos., 21 dys.
28—George S. Roth, 19 years, 10 mos, 23 dys.
30—Charles C. Burns, 66 years, 3 months.
30—Sarah Murbach, 31 years.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Jan. 7—Frank Knab, 2 years, 9 months.
8—Eva May Gardiner, 16 months, 18 days.
11—John McCabe, 63 years.
13—Henry Brown, 14 years.
13—Alice M. Woods, 3 years, 10 mos., 5 days.
16—Susie M. Woods, 1 year, 8 months.
Feb. 3—Louis Rusch, 26 years, 8 mos., 11 days.
4—Mary Cordoza, 5 years, 6 months, 23 days.
5—Theodore S. Bowles, 18 years.
21—Elinu Bump, 29 years.
26—Margaret J. McKeon, 45 years.
March 9—John Lowrey, 21 years.
18—Mary J. Stevens, 21 years.
18—Rozilla Jane Birch, 27 yrs., 6 mos., 15 dys.
April 1—Oliver H. G. Fann, 41 years.
12—Josephine Florido Meshado, 6 months.
May 1—Morris C. Goodlove, 27 years, 7 days.
8—Mrs. L. Anderson, 92 yrs., 7 mos., 18 dys.
9—Reuben Kercheval, 60 yrs., 5 mos., 9 dys.
26—Mrs. E. Fischer, 43 yrs., 4 mos., 4 dys.
27—Minnie A. Steele, 4 months.
27—Wendelin Aritz, 5 years, 9 months.
29—John A. Odell, 48 years, 7 months, 17 days.
June 12—Mary E. Andrews, 5 yrs., 10 mos., 26 dys.
13—Wm. H. Kent, 27 years, 6 months, 11 days.
28—Mrs. Ann Young, 56 years.
July 3—David Haskell, 82 years.
10—Mrs. Eliza Person, 60 years.
10—Wilbert H. Rassett, 3 years, 1 mo., 5 dys.
17—Chas. H. Bradford, 2 years, 6 mos., 22 ds.
21—John H Pascal, 67 years.
26—Francis Rabel, 20 years, 2 months, 19 ds.
Aug. 9—James A. Sherwood, 58 years.
Sept. 5—James H. Mcardel, 26 years, 8 mos., 6 ds.
9—Frank Howe, 23 years.
14—Wm. R. Grimshaw, Sr., 55 years.
21—Louis T. Stroup, 72 years.
Oct. 6—Dennis Lynch, 37 years, 1 month, 28 days.
25—Freeman N. Fassett, 74 yrs., 1 mo., 24 dys.
29—Mrs. Way A. Hack, 62 yrs., 5 mos., 29 dys.
30—Edgar R. Hurley, 20 years.
Nov. 7—Infant daughter A. K. and A. Wackman.
9—William Kelly, 72 yrs., 9 mos., 22 days.
24—Henry T. Showler, 18 yrs., 6 mos., 4 days
24—Lucy Allen Hall, 79 yrs., 1 mo., 25 days
28—Samuel Ricker, 77 years, 2 mos., 6 days.

A Main-street lady remonstrated with a green girl who had washed a table-dish in a wash-basin. She nearly convulsed the whole family by replying: "Well, mum, but I claness the basin agin afore anybody washes in it."—[Le Roy Times.

BAKER & HAMILTON'S

BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

An Energetic Firm that for 27 Years has been identified with the industrial pursuits of the Pacific Slope,

And at last Inaugurate in the Ancient Capital of the State, Benicia,

An immense enterprise that must redound to their own credit and that of the rapidly developing States of the Pacific.

Early in the year 1854 Messrs. Baker & Hamilton commenced their business in the city of Sacramento. At that time the agricultural industries of the State were in their infancy, and even the most far-seeing business men could not realize to what a great extent the resources of California would expand. But the new firm were energetic and thoroughly alive to all the possibilities of the future, and as the country developed and increased, so did they expand their business, and never for a moment have they failed to keep pace with the coast's development. As Oregon and Washington Territory began to call on San Francisco for their supplies, the firm were compelled to open a house there. So, in 1867, they removed their headquarters there, and soon after commenced manufacturing at San Leandro. They have at their stores, Nos. 13 to 19 Front street and 109 and 111 Pine street, San Francisco, and Nos. 9 to 15 J street, Sacramento, full lines of all styles of agricultural implements, such as the justly celebrated Champion reapers and mowers, machines so well known that they do not need our commendation, for which they are the sole agents on this coast; the new Hollingsworth rake, also Wisner's Tiger rake, and the Reindeer Wilcox improved tipping rakes, of acknowledged superiority; J. I. Case & Co.'s single-gear headers; the Buffalo Pitts and Buffalo Bronson threshers; Buffalo Pitts' horse-power; patent endless railway horse power; the People's Choice sweepstake horse power; the Gillis horse-power; Ames' threshing engine; Ames' portable engines; Baxter's engines; vertical engines and boilers, and hay presses of all kinds. The firm are also agents for the celebrated Bain wagon, so well and favorably known on this coast; pumps of all kinds, windmills, hydraulic pumps, burr mills, smutters, bolting cloths, gopher traps, churns, barbed steel wire for fences, fanning mills, cider mills, corn shellers, grain drills, seed sowers, feed cutters, wood-sawing machinery, harrows, plows, and in fact everything that an agriculturist could desire.

The firm, after several years experience, found that their works at San Leandro were not as favorably located as desired, for they needed both rail and water communication, and they determined to remove to a more favorable location. They examined the claims of many different places, and at last selected Benicia as the proper place. There they found that they could be in constant communication by rail with both the East and the West, while the Carquinez Strait gave them a deep water communication unsurpassed. They also found the mammoth brick shops formerly used by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company ready for occupancy. These buildings were admirably located, and built expressly, as they were, for manufacturing purposes, were just what they needed. Therefore, Benicia was selected, and a few months since the entire machinery and working force of the San Leandro establishment were removed to Benicia, and now this extensive establishment is in full blast.

The buildings are located on the main track of the Central Pacific road, the track actually passing through the property. The works cover about fifteen acres, and the floors alone of the different shops cover 105,000 square feet, while the workshops and warehouses cover two and a half acres, giving room for the employment of 300 workmen. Passing out H street from the town of Benicia, we find the line of this property resting on this street. We enter one of the large doors and are in a shop 40x285 feet. Here the heavy forging for plows, etc., is done. Here at work are steam hammers, large forges, shears, punches and annealing furnaces; also, large grit and emery wheels used for polishing plow points, moldboards, etc.

From this building we cross the yard to a large two-story brick building inclosing three sides of an open court or quadrangle. The sides of this building are 140 feet in length, and the rooms are 40 feet wide. First at the northeast end is the plow shop, 40x125 feet, where the lighter forging is done and the plows set up. One end of this shop is devoted to iron work for spring wagons. Crossing a hallway on the right, we find the several offices of the concern, where the minutiæ of the business is attended to, and where guests are sure of a welcome. Adjoining the offices is the storeroom, 40x70 feet, where the shelf hardware, etc., used in the establishment is conveniently arranged. Next is the machine shop, 40x140, in which iron planers, lathes, boring machines of the latest improved styles are in constant motion. One end of this shop is devoted to iron, farm and freight wagons, and iron harrow work. Here is found the Sweepstake Iron Wagon, so well known all over this coast, and which has added greatly to the fame of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, as being the best wagon for general purposes made. In the second story of this building is found a pattern shop, a fire department supplied with all the most approved fire-extinguishing apparatus, a large wood shop for spring wagon work and for wood working machinery.

West of this building is located the foundry, 75x130 feet, the finest foundry west of Chicago. The second floor is perfect in every respect, and the two cupolas, with the elevator for hoisting coal and iron, the new pressure blower, and all the improved appliances, serve to make it a complete foundry. In close proximity to the foundry is the apartment for cleaning castings, and a wareroom where patterns are stored.

On the opposite side of the yard is located the brick engine-house, where a 100 horse-power Corliss engine, made expressly for Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, furnishes the motive power for this immense establishment. Two large boilers furnish the steam, and an immense saving in fuel is made here by using chips, shavings, and tan bark, the latter being obtained from the Benicia Tannery. Adjacent to the engine-house is a new frame building, 60 by 265 feet, filled with wood-working machinery. Here huge planers and saws prepare the wood used in the construction of the different machines, wagons, etc., turned out from this immense establishment. Under the main floor there is a large room, extending the whole distance, 60 by 265 feet, which is used as a storehouse for hard lumber, etc., and here the different machines made are all tested prior to their shipment.

Across the tracks of the Central Pacific are the wharves. First is the coal wharf, 76x87 feet; then we come to the main wharf, 65x600 feet, on which a warehouse 50x468 feet has been built. From this warehouse machines can be shipped either by rail or water.

This now busy scene of industry is the result of years of calculation and labor. Messrs. Baker & Hamilton have, with commendable enterprise, given to the Pacific coast a manufacturing establishment of which our whole people have reason to be proud. Here 300 men are given employment, and at a small estimate 1,200 mouths receive their food as the result of their labor. A little colony of itself is thus given existence, and instead of the money they earn being sent abroad to enrich others it is kept at home and made to circulate among our merchants and among us all.

To the Superintendent of the works, Mr. F. A. Hill, and the Secretary, E. P. Palmer, due credit should be given for their indefatigable efforts to make this immense enterprise a success; and Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, in thus nursing and fostering so important a home industry, have "builded better than they knew," for they have erected a monument that will stand long after they have received the reward of their labors.

Messrs. Baker & Hamilton have just consummated a lease of the new McCreery building now in process of erection at the corner of Davis and Pine streets. This will be one of the most substantial and convenient buildings in the business part of the city, and the same is being especially arranged for the hardware and agricultural implement trade. The building will be ready for occupancy about the first of July next.

☞ A black man and a white woman at Logansport, Ind., are advertising for a clergyman or Justice who will marry them. The man has money and determination enough to test the constitutionality of the State law against miscegenation, but he cannot find anybody qualified to perform the ceremony, who will risk the penalty provided by that law.

☞ London is to have a very large number of orchestral concerts next season, and also [illegible] Wagnerian opera.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

Sacramento and San Francisco,

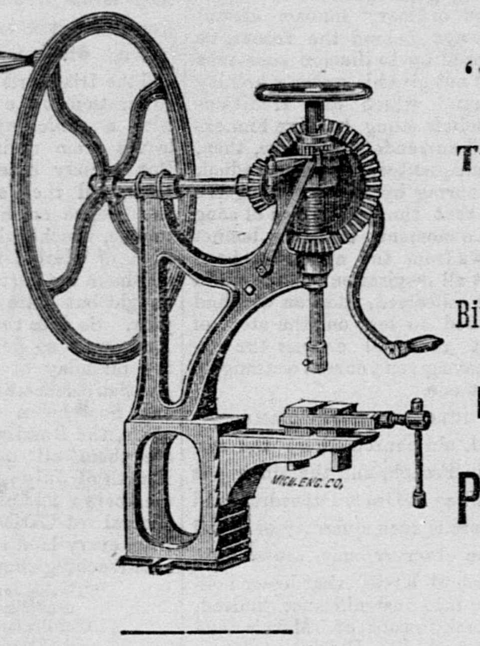
—IMPORTERS OF—

HARDWARE,

Iron, Steel and Coal,

MILL, MINING and BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES.

"COE'S," Worcester —AND— Silver & Deming DRILL PRESSES



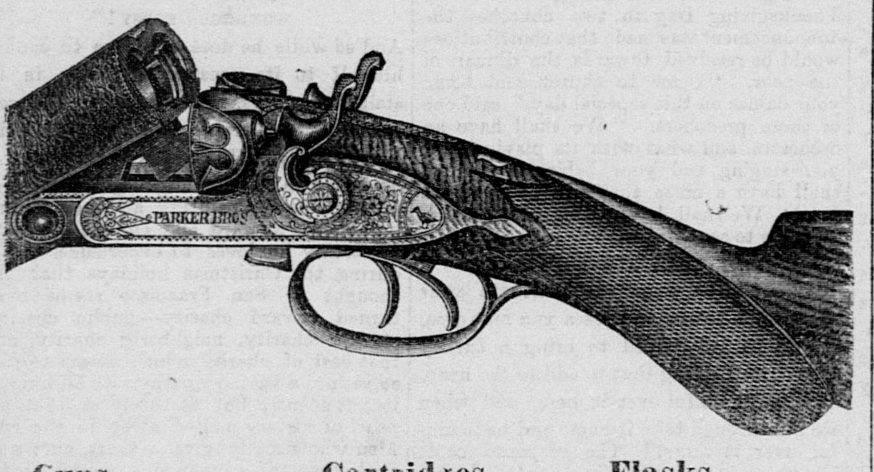
"MORSE," Twist Drills —FOR— Bit Stocks and DRILL PRESSES

Perkins & Burden's Horse, Mule and Snow Shoes.

Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Tire Benders, Tire Upsetters, Malleables,

Horse Nails, Horse Rasps, Axles, Springs, Carriage Bolts, NUTS AND WASHERS.

SPORTING GOODS!



Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Brass Shells, Paper Shells,

Cartridges, Shot, Caps, Powder, Wads,

Flasks, Pouches, Fish-hooks, Fishing Lines, Fishing Rods.

Mechanics' Tools!

Augers, Bits, Braces, Chisels, Saws,

Squares, Callipers, Gauges, Files, Axes,

Planes, Draw Knives, Hammers, Plumbs and Levels, Grindstones.

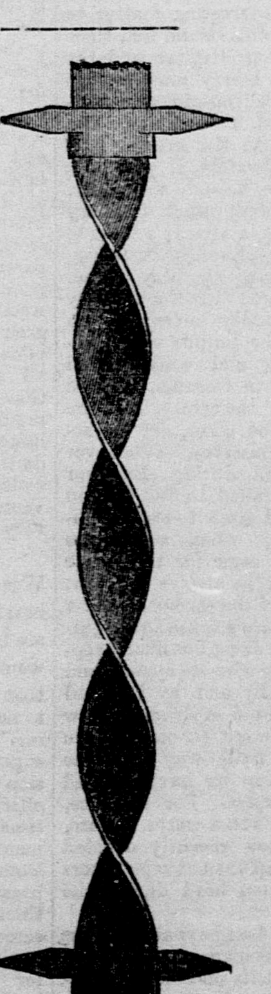
BARB WIRE and FENCING!

Kelly Steel Barb Wire.

Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents before it.

Galvanized and Enameled!

Plain and Barbed! Made from Fine Carbonized Steel; Tempered in Lead.



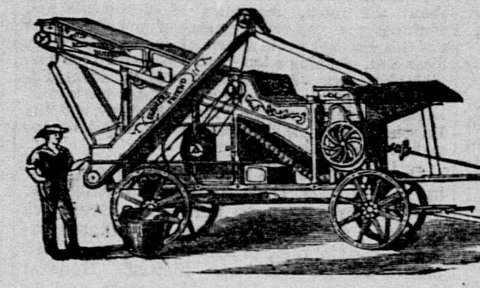
Brinkerhoff Metallic Fencing! (GALVANIZED).

Four-pointed Steel Barb Wire,

Galvanized.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

San Francisco —AND— SACRAMENTO.



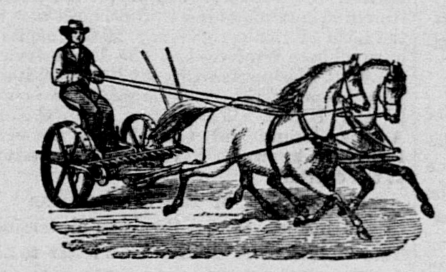
Eastern Office: No. 88 Wall st., New York.

—IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF—

☞ Agricultural Implements!

MACHINERY, ETC.,

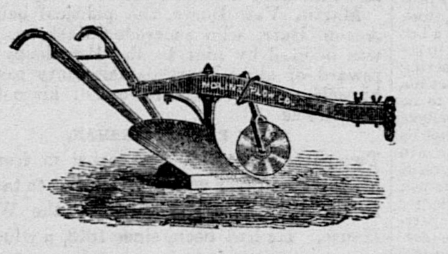
—AGENTS FOR THE—



GENUINE PITTS' THRESHERS, CASE HEADERS,

BUCKEYE MOWERS and REAPERS, TIGER SELF-DUMPING RAKES,

MOLINE STEEL PLOWS, GALE CHILLED IRON PLOWS, EUREKA GANG PLOWS,



BAIN WAGONS, Harrows, Cultivators, FAN MILLS, Etc.

HARDWARE!

Axes, Shovels, Nails, Rope, Screws, Butts, Powder, Caps, Fuse, Hose, Belting, Bolts, Cutlery, Cartridges, etc.

MANUFACTORY: THE BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS, BENICIA, CAL.

☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE. j1-1t

GLIDDEN'S PATENT

STEEL BARB ☞ FENCE WIRE

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

The Standard Barb Wire and the Best Fence in the World.

Most Perfect Galvanizing, Best Attachment of Barb.

UNRIVALLED FOR

Effectiveness, Strength and Durability.

Ask for the GLIDDEN PATENT, and take no other. It is guaranteed all Steel, both Barb and Wire, and has from twenty-five to fifty per cent. greater strength than any other made.

Do not Buy until you have Examined this Wire.

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No 209 J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.

WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW,

—AND—

Something Worth Knowing,

When to purchase cheap, the

Finest Teas and Choicest Coffees,

Pure and Unadulterated, at the

NEW T STORE

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA COMPANY,

617 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,

Branch of San Francisco Houses, 522 Kearny street and 140 Sixth street.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY THEM.

The only exclusive TEA and COFFEE FIRM on the Coast.

Their prices are, without a shadow of doubt, the cheapest. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. j2-3p2mMWF

BELLE CONSERVATORY,

TENT AND Y STREETS,

—OFFERS—

FOR SALE

BOUQUETS, WREATHS, CROSSES AND other Floral Designs. Also a fine collection of rare Conservatory Plants and many varieties of hardy Shrubbery. Entrance from either Ninth or Tenth streets.

☞ Prices reasonable.

d6-3plm W. S. RHODES, Superintendent.

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REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

—AND—

INSURANCE OFFICE,

No. 325 J STREET..........SACRAMENTO. n13-3ptf

BUILDING AND LOAN.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE SACRAMENTO Building and Loan Association, for the payment of dues and interest, TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1882, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Money to loan and shares in new series furnished to borrowers.

J. R. WATSON, President.

A. LEONARD, Secretary. [B. C.] d31-td

CHAS. E. PINKHAM, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

Office, Seventh and J sts. (over Ackerman's),

WILL ATTEND TO DR. KELLOGG'S PAtients during her absence.

OFFICE HOURS—From 12 M. to 1 P. M., and 8 to 9 P. M.

☞ See professional cards for his O. H. s. d20-3ptf

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CHARLES D. ROBINSON,

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Peruvian Bitters.

(CINCHONA RUBRA.)

THE FINEST BITTERS IN THE WORLD!

THEY EFFECTUALLY CURE

MALARIAL DISEASES!

Vitalize the System, and arrest the ravages of the dreadful Alcohol Habit, "DIPSOMANIA."

☞ Ask your Druggist or Wine Merchant for them. H. C. KIRK & CO., General Agents, Sacramento, Cal. au25-3p6m

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

Doors, Windows, Blinds.

Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of every description, and Turning.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER. d22-4plm

D. DEBERNARDI. JAS. GARZOLI.

D. DEBERNARDI & CO.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables,

Fruit, Fish and General Produce. d27-1plm

PIKE & YOUNG,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURers, corner of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento, have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies to be found in Sacramento, which they will sell at very low rates. n13-4

EDW. CADWALADER.

OFFICE, CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS; residence, corner Tenth and N streets, Sacramento, Cal.

Notary Public.

United States Commissioner.

Commissioner of Deeds for the States and Territories, and Conveyancer. Particular attention paid to taking depositions.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Contracts, etc. drawn and acknowledged. d29-tf

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business Directory

ARTISTS.

Houseworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 15 Montgomery street. Established in 1851.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.

Sanborne, Vail & Co.—Importers and Manufacturers of Mirrors, Moldings and Frames, Chromos, Engravings, Brackets, Easels, Statuary and Artists' Materials, No. 857 Market street.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—(Life Scholarship, for full Business Course, $70). W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 320 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F., Cal. Send for Circulars.

Heald's Business College (of the Bryant & Stratton Chain of Colleges). E. P. HEALD and F. C. WOODBURY, Proprietors, No. 24 Post street, near Kearny, S. F., Cal. Terms—$40 per quarter, payable in 30 days.

CLOTHIERS, ETC.

J. W. Carmany (successor to Carmany & Crosette), Dealer in Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order a specialty. No. 25 Kearny street, between Market and Post.

DRY GOODS.

The White House—The oldest Dry Goods House in San Francisco. We import direct from the principal marts in Europe, consequently can sell lower than any other house in the trade. Country orders attended to. J. W. Davidson & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Kearny street, San Francisco.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

Justin Gates.—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 722 Montgomery street. Country orders solicited

A. F. Downing & Son—Wholesale Dealers in Druggists' and Proprietary Specialties, No. 14 Second street. Grand Hotel Building.

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The Berkeley Gymnasium—A First-class Academical Institution, affords a Classical, Literary, Scientific or Business Education. For catalogues or particulars, address JOHN F. BURRIS, Superintendent, Berkeley, Cal

School of Civil Engineering, Surveying, Drawing and Assaying, 24 Post st. A. Van der Naillen.

HATS.

Herrmann, The Hatter—No. 336 Kearny street, near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: No. 17 Belden street.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Carolan, Cory & Co.—Importers of Hardware, Iron and Steel. Agents for the Pittsburg Steel Works, Northwestern Horse Nail Co., and Southington Cutlery Co. Nos. 120 and 122 Front street, and Nos. 117 and 119 California street.

Will & Finck—Importing and Manufacturing Cutlers and Bellhangers, No. 769 Market street.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

METALS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

W. W. Montague & Co.—Importers of Stoves, Ranges and Sheet Iron, Marbleized Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Manufacturers of Plain, Japanned and Stamped Tinware. Nos. 110 112, 114, 116 and 118 Battery street.

MILLINERY.

The Bandbox—The popular Millinery Establishment. B. S. Hirsch & Co., No. 748 Market street. Strict attention to orders from the interior

TEA IMPORTERS.

Siegfried & Brandenstein—No. 210 California street. P. O. Box 2,163.

RESTAURANTS.

Swain's Family Bakery and Dining Saloon—No. 636 Market street. Wedding cakes, ice cream, oysters, jellies, etc., constantly on hand. Families supplied.

Campi's Original Italian Restaurant has reopened under the management of N. Giamboni, Campi's former partner. Nos. 531 and 533 Clay st., near Montgomery. Everything first class.

RUBBER AND OIL GOODS.

Davis & Kellogg—Pioneer Manufacturers of Cape Ann Oiled Clothing, Hats, Covers, etc. Importers and Dealers in Rubber Boots and Woolen Goods No. 54 California street.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company—Manufacturers of Rubber Goods of every description. Patentees of the celebrated "Maltese Cross Brand" Carbolized Hose. Corner First and Market streets. J. W. Taylor, Manager.

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H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Taber, Harker & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 108 and 110 California street.

Wellman, Peck & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Nos. 126 to 132 Market, and No. 23 California.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.

San Francisco Office, No. 531 California street.—J. H. Sharpe, Agent.

G. GRIFFTHS,

PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS

PENRYN CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order. Granite Building Stone Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. o11-1p6m

CITY BREWERY BEER.

THIS BREWERY, WHICH HAS recently been purchased by RUHSTALLER & SCHULER, has been thoroughly repaired, and the proprietors are now ready to deliver BEER of their own brewing, which they claim is superior to any other in this market. City trade and country orders are solicited. RUHSTALLER & SCHULER, Twelfth and H streets, Sacramento. d21-1plm

EXTRA L. & Co. CHOICE YAMASHIRO.

JAPAN TEAS!

FINEST K MIKADO.

LINDLEY & CO.,

IMPORTING GROCERS.

SPECIALTIES:

Savon Imperial Soap!

Pews' Clover Leaf Mackerel!

W. W. Boyer & Co.'s Selected Oysters!

Clough's S. C. Hams, Butter's Muscatel Raisins, Calcutta Mills Spices, Samarang Java Coffee, L. & Co. Capital Drips Syrup.

Georges Codfish, Deep Sea Oysters, Merchant Mills Baking Powders, Eastern Brooms, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Kanuck & Vermont Maple Syrup.

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

ETC. ETC.

Lottier's Gold Cross Navy, Lottier's Gold Cross B. & B., Lorillard's Navies, "Star," "Horseshoe," "Horsehead," Etc.

D. Lyons' Coils and Twists, Venables' Coils and Twists, Oliver's Light Pressed,

CIGARETTES:

"OLD JUDGE," "SWEET CAPORAL," "VANITY FAIR," "DUKE OF DURHAM."

CIGARS (Our Leading Brands):

Kelly's "Pumariegas," Atlantic Cigar Co.'s "Our Belle," Kerbs & Spiess' "Escepcions,"

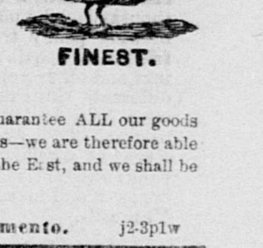
Kelly's "Marshall Niel," Atlantic Cigar Co.'s "Foresters," Kerbs & Spiess' "Plantations."

DAIRY PRODUCTS { FREEMONT DAIRY CHEESE! GRAY'S BEND DAIRY CHEESE! PETALUMA ROLL BUTTER!

Also, a Full Line of Choice Liquors.

FAN CHOP. L. & Co.

JAPAN TEAS!



FINEST.

☞ In presenting the above to the Trade, we beg to mention that we guarantee ALL our goods to be FIRST-CLASS in every respect. All goods listed are of our first hands—we are therefore able to make bottom prices. We are almost daily receiving NEW GOODS from the East, and we shall be pleased to furnish prices (on application) of any goods in our line.

LINDLEY & CO., Nos. 212, 214 and 216 K street, Sacramento. j2-3p1w

FRIEND & TERRY

LUMBER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND REtail Dealers in every kind and variety of

BUILDING AND FINISHING TIMBER

—AND—

LUMBER,

Kiln-Dried Doors,

WINDOWS AND BLINDS

☞ Special Orders and odd-sizes promptly filled and shipped direct from the OREGON, REDWOOD and SUGAR-PINE MILLS of the Company.

GENERAL OFFICE, No. 1310 SECOND STREET, NEAR M. BRANCH YARD, CORNER TWELFTH AND J STREETS. d2-2ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. d9-2plm

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO

Fire and Marine.

CAPITAL, fully paid..........$750,000

☞ Losses promptly adjusted and paid in gold coin.

CADWALADER & PARSONS.

General Agents Sacramento Division, No. 61 J street n13-4ptf

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY,

No. 1012 I street, Sacramento.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—ACADEMIC Course, Preparatory Course, and Primary Department; Music, Painting and Languages. Policy, Thorough Instruction and Careful Discipline. Location free from the rigorous winds of the coast, and the debilitating heat of the interior.

Term Opens Wednesday, January 4, 1882.

d24 3plm MRS. HERMON PERRY, Principal.

CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE OLD TRANSFERS WILL NOT BE GOOD after DECEMBER 31, 1881, and new ones MUST be given the drivers. Only given and received at Tenth and K streets. R. S. CAREY & SONS.

UNION BREWERY

Cor. Twentieth and O sts.

THE UNION BREWERY IS NOW IN SUCcessful running operation; is completed with the latest improved machinery, and first-class BEER will be delivered, free of charge, to any part of the city, at the following prices:

Fifteen-gallon Kegs	$3 00
Ten-gallon Kegs	$2 00
Five-gallon Kegs	$1 00

☞ Give me a call. Try my beer, and be satisfied.

d1-4ptf JACOB GEBERT, Proprietor.

BLACK DIAMOND COAL

AND SCREENINGS.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economical that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county, and at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.

P. B. CORNWALL,

d7-tf President B. D. C. M. CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING UNDER the name and style of "Witham & Richardson," doing a grocery business at 907 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. F. Richardson has purchased the entire interest of Mr. F. M. Witham in the business, and solicits a continuance of patronage. All bills against the late firm will be paid by him, and to him also must be paid moneys due said firm.

F. M. WITHAM,
J. F. RICHARDSON.

Sacramento, December 28, A. D. 1881. d29-4p1w*

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Capital Gas Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Sacramento, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1882, at 12:30 P. M.

d19-td C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

ADAMS, McNEILL & CO.,

JOBBERS

AND

WHOLESALERS

—IN—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

WINES and LIQUORS,

Cigars & Tobacco

Dairy and Hog Products,

GROCERS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

☞ We carry a large stock, and have in great variety of style and character the following classes of goods:

Axle Grease, Ammonia, Alcohol, Baking Powders, Bay Rum, Butter, Brandy, Brooms, Beans, Beef, Bitters, Bath Brick, Beer, Boot Blacking, Blueing, Bacon, Blueberries, Barley, Buhac Powders, Cigars, Cigarettes, Cigarette Papers, Coffee, Codfish, Currants, Cranberries, Citron, Corn, Clams, Cider, Cocoa, Chocolate, Crab Meat, Chicory, Crackers, Curry Powders, Cards, Cheese, Coal Oils, Capers, Cocoanut, Chicken, Cream Tartar, Candles, Demijohns, Dessert Fruits, Envelopes, Extracts, Cologne, Fruit Wax, Flour, Grits, Gin, Grapes, Gellatine, Hominy, Hops, Hams, Honey, Herring, Ink, Insuflators, Jelly, Jams, Ketchup, Lye,

Lard, Lemon Peel, Lobsters, Matches, Mats, Mince Meats, Meals, Mace, Molasses, Mackerel, Milk, Nutmegs, Olive Oil, Olives, Onions, Oats, Oysters, Prunes, Peas, Pie Fruits, Paper, Pickles, Potash, Pork and Beans, Pork, Potatoes, Pipes, Peppersauce, Peppermint, Pine Apple, Paste, Paper Bags, Rice, Raisins, Syrups, Sal-Soda, Sago, Sauces, Salt, Soaps, Soda, Spices, Saleratus, Shrimp, Stove Polish, Salmon, Sardines, Seeds, Sugar Lemon, Sugars, Starches, Table Fruits, Teas, Tapioca, Tomatoes, Twine, Turkey, Tobaccos, Vinegar, Woodenware, White Fish, Wheat, Wash Powders, Whiskies, Yeast Powders.

Our goods are new and bright. We deliver all goods F. O. B. Orders filled the same day they are received, and from three to five days earlier than from San Francisco, thereby saving both time and freight. Quotations freely furnished.

SACRAMENTO.

d30-3plm

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

QUINTUPLE EDITION.

PUBLISHED BY THE
Sacramento Publishing Company.
WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.
Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

For one year	$10 00
For six months	5 00
For three months	3 00
Ten copies one year, to one address	80 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
Half Square, 2d page	3 50	6 00	8 00
Half Square, 3d page	3 00	4 50	6 00
Half Square, 4th page	2 00	3 00	4 00
One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	5 00	7 00	10 00
One Square, 3d page	4 00	6 00	8 00
One Square, 4th page	3 00	4 00	6 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION
[Published in semi-weekly parts].
Is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms, One Year ... $2 50

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
Each additional time	50
One Square, 1 time	2 00
Each additional time	1 00

PACIFIC COAST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

CALIFORNIA.

Items from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1st.—Adolph Fred. Wieland, son of John Wieland, the pioneer brewer of San Francisco, and proprietor of the Philadelphia Brewery, died of inflammation of the bowels this morning, after an illness of several weeks.

The American ship P. B. Cheeney, which arrived from New York to-day, reports that John Gillispie, a seaman, was carried overboard during a heavy gale off Cape Horn and drowned.

The funeral of William A. Parker, a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange, who died Saturday, was held in the Merchants' Exchange to-day. The large apartment was thronged with friends of deceased, who was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him, for his gentleness and integrity. The services were conducted by Rev. Albert Williams, and a long procession of friends followed the body to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Early this morning Police Sergeant Birdsall and a posse of officers effected an entrance to an Italian gambling saloon at 500 Broadway, where a game of sanguinette was conducted. The proprietor, A. Perra, was arrested, and charged with carrying on a gambling house. Twenty-one other persons were also arrested in the place, charged with visiting a gambling house.

The departure of the old year and the ushering in of the new was announced last night by the ringing of hundreds of bells and the blowing of whistles. The streets were crowded until a late hour this morning by thousands, who marched about singing songs, blowing penny trumpets and congratulating friends and acquaintances. Watch-night meetings and other religious services were held in different churches. Appropriate services were held to-day and evening by the city pastors. To-morrow will be generally observed as a holiday by the closing of stores, banks and offices, the suspension of secular business and in making the customary New Year calls.

Sixty Days in the County Jail.

NEVADA, January 1st.—Johnny Williams, who shot an Indian near this city a few days ago, and who was arrested at Sacramento by Sheriff Tompkins on Thursday, was tried in the Justice Court yesterday for furnishing liquor to Indians. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced this morning to sixty days in the County Jail. At the end of that time he will be tried upon a charge of murder.

OREGON.

The Past Year in Portland.

PORTLAND, January 1st.—The *Oregonian* this morning publishes an exhaustive review of the principal industries of Oregon and Washington and tables of business statistics. The following are extracts: Foreign exports from Portland during the year, $5,324,503—principally wheat and flour. Imports into Portland, $431,257. Internal revenue collections, $84,314. Value of new buildings erected, $1,147,075. Losses by fire, $50,175. Improvement to streets, including five miles of sewers, $283,000. Police arrests, 2,363; fines collected, $9,311. The arrests in 1880 were 2,578, and the fines collected $7,042. Deaths since March 1st, 298, of which 52 were Chinese. No record was kept before March 1st.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Sunday Law at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, January 1st.—The Sunday law went into effect here to-day, the business houses and liquor saloons being closed since 12 o'clock last night. One saloon has remained partially open, which has caused some unpleasant feelings among the others. The probability is that only a reference to the law Courts will settle the question as to constitutionality.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Items.

VICTORIA, December 31st—Heckman and Tuck, two Government railway engineers, were thrown down a precipice on Thompson river a few days ago, and both severely injured. Heckman was reported dead. A later dispatch says he is alive, but the result is uncertain. The accident occurred through the bolting of a horse.

The stranded bark Twenty-first of May having withstood the recent heavy gales, the chances of floating her are again deemed good.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

A Consumptive at Death's Door Brought to Life.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Sommerville, Mass., in relation to his restoration to health by Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers and their friends who have weak lungs or may be troubled with coughs, colds or other diseases of the throat or chest. Mr. Coughlin says:

"In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe and painful cough, which gave me no rest, either day or night. I soon began to lose my appetite and lost flesh considerably. I was compelled shortly to quit work, and was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed unless I was assisted. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there one of the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I went to the country on several occasions, but I could get no help. I still continued to fail until my friends gave me up. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I was discouraged and gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I laughed at my friends, thinking at that time that my case was incurable, but they pleaded so earnestly that I got a bottle to satisfy them, thinking it would do me no good, when, to my surprise and gratification, I soon commenced to feel better. My spirits rose; my hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years.

"I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles, and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared, and I shall be able to go to work by the 1st of June."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder urinary calculi, etc. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Considerable amusement has been created among opera-goers in Paris by the choice of M. Lasselle for the role of Hamlet, in the opera of that name, at the National Academy. Lasselle is a big man and a fat man, and is as little romantic in appear-

[For the New Year's RECORD-UNION.]

OUR COMMON PROPERTY.

HISTORY AND ROMANCE OF THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Capitol Building and its Annals—The White House and its Romances.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1881.

This city should be dear to every American. It is the only place in the Union, besides the forts and the Territories, which is the common property of all. The bill under which the seat of Government was located here was passed July, 1790. The comforts of a home were to be accorded at Philadelphia for ten years, to quiet Philadelphia, and meantime a new place was to be planned on the Potomac river "between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conecocheague," and public edifices erected upon it. The actual selection and plan were to be left to a commission selected by the President; and thus the Federal city is an executive act, deliberated between Washington and private citizens.

THE FIRST STONE

To mark the boundaries of the District of Columbia was set at Jones' Point, below Alexandria, on the 15th of April, 1791. The location of the Capitol is quite near the council-house of the Indian tribes—the Powhattans, Manahoacs and Monacans being chief among them, who made the shores of the Potomac their fishing ground. White perch, rockfish, carp, and vast shoals of migratory fish from the sea abounded in this populous river, most of which varieties are still extant to enrich the tables of the capital city. So late as the early part of the present century seines were hauled in Tiber creek, a tributary stream now obsolete, on the identical portion of its course which is now covered by Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. This is the midpoint of that noble thoroughfare, between the Executive Mansion and the Capitol, along which stately processions pass in civil and military pageants of oft-recurring interest. The site of the new district was not, however, the wilderness it has been sometimes represented. The Potomac had been explored up to this point, and as far as the Little Falls above, by Henry Fleet, one hundred and sixty years before. Fleet was the first civilized being who ever looked upon the site of Washington. When Leonard Calvert arrived in the Potomac in 1634 he went up to confer with this adventurous fur trader, who had been many years in the country. "The place," says Fleet, in his manuscript story of ascending the river, never published till 1871, "is, without all question, healthful and pleasant, and most convenient for habitation; the air temperate in summer, and not violent in winter. It aboundeth with all manner of fish. The Indians in one night commonly will catch thirty sturgeons in a place where the river is not over twelve fathoms broad. And for deer, buffaloes, bears, turkeys, the woods do swarm with them, and the soil is exceedingly fertile; but, above this place, the country is rocky and mountainous, like Canada." Georgetown (now West Washington), and Bellhaven (or Alexandria), were rather

OLD PLACES

Where the surveys were made for Washington City, the former having been laid out in 1751. As early as 1779, William Witt, whose parents resided at Bladensburg, went to "a classical academy at Georgetown;" and the Georgetown University, the largest Jesuit college in the country, will celebrate its centennial in 1889.

The name borne by the capital was first given to it in the following letter addressed by the first Commissioners to Major L'Enfant, a French officer and engineer who had been wounded in the siege of Savannah, and out of whose mind and heart, when occasion was ripe, sprang the design of Washington City:

> GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.
>
> SIR: We have agreed that the Federal District shall be called "The Territory of Columbia," and the Federal city, "The City of Washington." We have also agreed that the streets be named alphabetically one way, and numerically the other; the former divided into north and south letters, the latter into east and west numbers, from the Capitol. * * *
>
> We are, etc., [signed]
> THOS. JOHNSON, STUART and CARROLL.

It may assist the student of history, if we may mention by way of contemporaneous dates, that the capital city was staked out the year after Franklin's death, thirty years before the death of George III., in Goethe's 52d year and Schiller's 32d, 16 years before the first steamboat, two years before Louis XVI. was guillotined, when Louis Phillipe was in his 19th year, while Count Rochambeau was commander of the French army, two years after Robespierre became head deputy, five years after the death of Frederick the Great, while George Stephenson was a boy of 10, the year John Wesley and Mirabeau died, in Napoleon's 22d year, the year Morse was born, in the third year of the London *Times*, just after Lafayette had been the most powerful man in France, three years before the death of Edward Gibbon, while Warren Hastings was on trial, in Burke's 61st year, Fox's 42d and Pitt's 32d, three years after the death of Chatham, in the Popedom of Pius VI., while Simon Bolivar was a child eight year old, the year Cooper translated Homer, and in Burns' prime.

WASHINGTON CITY,

In its grand plan, is French; in its minor plan, Quaker. It is the city of Philadelphia griddled across the city of Versailles, a network of squares over a radiating star. The French alliance with America brought to our shores the draughtsman of the government city. As L'Enfant made it, it remains with little or no alteration of plan. Few men have had it in their power to define so absolutely a stage for grand historical and biographical movement. In March, 1792, the Commissioners of the new city offered a premium, by advertising in the public papers, for a plan for the President's house, and another for a design for the Capitol, to be presented by the 13th of July, 1793. In April of the latter year President Washington approved of the plan of the Capitol presented by Dr. William Thornton in response to the above advertisement, and on the 21st of September, 1793, the following appears in the records of the Commissioners:

> The Capitol is in progression, the southeast is left vacant; that corner-stone is to be laid with the assistance of the brotherhood the 18th instant. Those of the craft, however dispersed, are requested to join the work. The solemnity is expected to equal the occasion.

It was accordingly laid by General Washington on the 18th of September, 1793, who delivered, before a large concourse of citizens from the vicinity and a distance, an impressive and appropriate speech. A controversy sprang up among the architects which outlived the life of Washington. Six of these in succession superintended the main building. It does not appear that any harmony prevailed, and dishonesty was often charged and sometimes proved. The foundations of the first Capitol were condemned and obliged to be rebuilt. After the first Commissioners had been superseded two of their successors were found short in their accounts. All this sounds strikingly like the current governmental experience of the present day. The public buildings make a

CONTINUOUS ROMANCE

In their design, construction and personal associations. The public is better satisfied with the Capitol from year to year, and many men of culture and travel even prefer the old freestone original edifice to the spacious and costly marble wings. The journals and letter books of the early Commissioners of the Federal City are kept on the crypt floor of the Capitol, and are partly indexed. The printed documents of Congress continue the story of those constructions to our day, but many of them are rare and some missing, because the Capitol has been three times devastated by fire, which twice chose the library as the point of attack. The capital city was a great anxiety to General Washington for the remainder of his days, for he was very sensitive to its success, and it had to suffer the intense and concentrated fire of criticism and witticism, domestic and foreign, as well as more serious financial adversity. He never beheld any of the glory of it; and the fact that he had been responsible for it, and had settled it in the neighborhood of his estates, probably weighed somewhat upon his spirits in the midst of that light repartee which a grave nature cannot answer. He died in 1799, and in 1800 the seat of government was removed to the new city, in the Presidency of John Adams, the archives being brought hither in three small boats. But the rapid growth of the city has only begun since the agitation for the removal of the capital has subsided, the last echoes of which died away in 1870. The war of 1812-14 did much to settle this question against the agitators. Sectional feeling, the course of American politics, was at the bottom of it. But when the vandal invaders under Cockburn and Ross burned the Capitol and White House in 1814, after the disgraceful battle of Bladensburg, the patriotism of the country was aroused, and went far to silence the agitation. Secession reawakened it. In 1866 Mr. Seward said in a speech in St. Paul, Minn., that the capital would eventually be changed, and would go to the Mississippi valley. Mr. [illegible] same time, that he never liked Washington, and

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL

Was only a question of time. Horace Greeley said the same thing, and demanded a transfer to New York as the natural and commercial seat of power on the continent, and therefore the proper place for the Federal capital. On the other hand, the late venerable Thomas Ewing, Washburne of Wisconsin, General Sherman, General Grant and other high names, advanced to the front in favor of Washington, and gave unanswerable reasons for the retention of the capital here. Their arguments were enforced by one potent consideration which few people have dwelt upon. The easy fall of Washington in 1814, when attacked by the British, had filled many thoughtful persons with apprehensions that Washington was a weak place naturally, and, if menaced by serious danger, a position which would prove untenable. This popular idea was not dispelled till the war of 1861-65 dispelled it. The city of Washington was then proved to be one of the most impregnable positions, when properly defended, in the United States. The approaches to it were found to be long and circuitous to an enemy, and its environs and natural defenses well adapted for resistance to the most formidable assaults. So it has come to pass that the traditional reasons of patriotism, historical exploits, vast public treasures, and matchless edifices, built here in the faith of the permanency of the capital, have all been reinforced by the demonstrated fact that Washington City itself in a military sense is one of the most impregnable points in the Union. Washington, John Quincy Adams, Grant and Garfield, are the only Presidents known to have owned real estate at the capital.

THE HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Is the history of the Presidential families from John Adams down. In a letter to her daughter, Mrs. Smith, written November 21, 1800, and probably the first letter ever written in the White House by its mistress, Mrs. Abigail Adams writes as follows:

> The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables—an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting of the apartments, from the kitchen to the parlor and chambers, is a tax indeed; and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues is another very cheering comfort. If they will put up some bells and let me have wood enough to keep fires, I design to be pleased. Surrounded with forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut and cart it? We have indeed come into a new country. You must keep all this to yourself, and when asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment finished, and all withinside, except the plastering, has been done since Briesler (the Steward) came. We have not the least fence, yard or other convenience without, and the great unfinished audience-room (the East Parlor) I make a drying-room of, to hang up the clothes in. The principal stairs are not up, and will not be this winter.

It is remarkable that every Northern President has saved some of his salary, while the contrary is true of every Southerner but one. The Adamses were the original Yankees of the White House. They kept the unfinished mansion in a righteous sort of way, drank tea and lemonade, shopped cheap and went to church through mud and snow.

Jefferson liked his social glass; he used colored help to do the chores; he had to pay his own Secretary, like all the rest down to Jackson's time, provide his own library and meet deficits out of his own pocket. His wife, who had been a widow, like Mrs. Washington and afterward Mrs. Madison, died long before his accession, and he had

A HOUSE FULL OF DAUGHTERS

And adopted daughters. A great-granddaughter of his is a clerk in the Patent Office at this time. In his days atheists, painters, editors, Bohemians, and carpet-baggers of all sorts, foreign and domestic, made free with the White House. But there was a great man and a great statesman in it, and the people realized the fact, whoever might go and come.

In Mrs. James Madison the White House found its first brilliant mistress. She is admiringly called by her individual name Dolly Madison. She had no children, and there was a clear field for outside company. It is questionable if the house has at any time since been so well administered. The whole cost of the now completed President's house, or President's Palace, as it was then often called, had been $333,207. After the British burned it, during its occupancy, it cost $301,490 25 to rebuild it, and add two porticoes. The burning happened so unexpectedly that one of Mrs. Madison's great dinners was eaten by the British, all smoking as they found it. The President was away. When he returned they opened house at the Octagon, on the corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue. The custom of making New Year's calls in Washington was introduced by Madison, January 1, 1810. In 1815 he held his New Year's levee in Colonel Tayloe's house, the Octagon above mentioned. After Madison died, his stately widow rented a house near the White House, and kept up a mild form of ex-Presidential court, which was respected by the official callers on New Year's and other formal days. Mr. Monroe's wife was the wealthy Miss Cortright, of New York, handsome and graceful, but thought haughty. She came to preside in the White House at an era when all parties harmonized, and the first term of her husband's administration, from 1817 to 1821, has been pronounced the period of the best society in Washington. Gentlemen of high character and high breeding abounded in both houses of Congress, and many of the foreign Ministers were distinguished for talent, learning, and elegant manners. Mrs. Monroe was out of health, but her daughter, Mrs. George Hay, who had attended Madame Campan's famous boarding-school at Paris, and was there the intimate friend of Hortense Beauharnais, largely took her mother's place, and was witty and accomplished and a great favorite in society. By this time the White House had been all

RESTORED AND FURNISHED.

James Hoban built both the original and the reconstructed mansions, after a plan minified from the palace at Versailles. The Marine Band first played at the Executive Mansion on New Year's day, 1822, and has done so every New Year's day since, as is its custom also at all state dinners there. In 1824 the doors of the White House were thrown open for the first time on a New Year's day to the miscellaneous public. The *Intelligencer* of the next day congratulates its readers on the decorous deportment of the people on that occasion. The winter of 1825 was one of the most brilliant ever known in Washington. It was the period of the exciting election in the House of Representatives, when Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and General Jackson were candidates for the Presidency. The Marquis de Lafayette was here as the guest of Congress, occupying apartments at Brown's, the then leading hotel. In the last week of December, 1824, Congress had voted him $200,000 for his long-ago services in the Revolution. On the 1st of January the reception at the President's was unusually brilliant, for among the guests were the Marquis de Lafayette and his son George Washington Lafayette, Harrison Gray Otis of Boston, the northern Chesterfield; Governor Gore of Massachusetts, Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Patron of New York; Rufus King, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Everett, Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, General Jackson, and many other distinguished persons, with the ladies of their households, all resident in Washington during that remarkable winter. In 1825 the President began holding levees on an evening of each alternate week. The East Room was opened in 1828. The first private house in Washington to imitate the New York custom of

RECEIVING ON NEW YEAR'S DAY,

Which President Monroe had seen there in 1790, and brought south to Washington, was that of the late Ogle Tayloe, in 1830, on Lafayette Square. His venerable widow still survives, and holds a position of quiet, elderly distinction, being chief among the women, as is her long-time friend, banker Corcoran, among the men, of the "old families" of Washington, who have an interest for us which none other in the land may claim, for their social life has gone hand in hand with that of the nation. At the Louise Home, founded for impoverished elderly Southern ladies of position by Mr. Corcoran, and named for his deceased wife and daughter, his birthday is celebrated each 27th of December, he being the honored guest of the occasion, and Mrs. Tayloe presiding, as chief of the Home's Board of Managers. Mr. Corcoran will be 82 on the coming 27th.

John Quincy Adams, from 1825 to 1829, was the most perfect host, except Millard Fillmore, and possibly Frank Pierce, that the North ever gave to the White House. He was too learned, too genteel, to be re-elected. He was arraigned in the campaign of 1828 for having introduced a billiard table into the White House. His wife was eminently beloved wherever known. After his retirement from the Presidency he built him a large double house on F street, opposite where the Ebbitt now stands, and as a Representative of his district in Congress lived there, still keeping up Presidential dignity of manner and life. To this house, which is now a genteel lodging-house, his remains were brought from the Capitol, where he died.

General Jackson's New Year's receptions, from 1830 to 1838, were marked by a new element of Democratic and chaotic disorder. The General was an elderly widower at the White House, his wife having died with joy at his election.

HERE IS A PICTURE

Of the White House family at its best in his [illegible]

A large parlor, scantily furnished; a bright fire in the grate; around the fire four or five ladies sewing, say Mrs. Donelson (wife of his Private Secretary), fair and gentle, with the tender grace of one destined to die young, Mrs. Andrew Jackson (his adopted son's wife), Mrs. Edward Livingstone, etc. Five or six children, from 2 to 7 years of age, play about the room, regardless of documents and work-baskets. At a distant end of the apartment sits General Jackson in an arm-chair, wearing a long, loose coat, smoking a long reed pipe, with a red Virginia clay bowl. A little behind the President, Edward Livingstone, Secretary of State, reads, perhaps, a dispatch from the French Minister, and the President waves his pipe absently at the children, to make them play less noisily.

Old residents still remember the christening fete of Mrs. Donelson's infant daughter, one of three born to her in the Executive Mansion, a fete to which all Washington society—the Cabinet, diplomatic corps and both houses of Congress—was invited. General Jackson was an Oriental in taste, and no Grand Turk ever took greater delight in pomp, ceremony, beautiful things, and luxurious surroundings. When Mrs. Donelson consulted him about the arrangements for the fete, he replied: "Spare no expense or pains; let it be an event to be remembered. We will all do honor to the baby." He and Mr. Van Buren were the sponsors, and Miss Cora Livingstone, daughter of the Secretary of State, was the godmother. When the clergyman asked, "Do you all, in the name of this child

RENOUNCE THE DEVIL

And all his works?" General Jackson drew himself up and replied: "I do, sir; I renounce them all," in a tone that suggested "By the Eternal!" Four or five of his wife's nieces spent most of their time during his administration at the White House and contributed much to its gayety. All of them met there the men they afterward married. Of one of these nieces William Allen, then a rising young member from Ohio, afterwards Governor of his State, was a suitor, and General Jackson, who had a finger in every pie in his house, also pleaded his cause. "Oh! uncle," said his niece, "how could I love that long, lean, lank fellow?" "Long, lean, lank fellow!" said General Jackson, straightening himself up till he completely filled the bill of a long, lean, lank fellow himself, "I tell you, Elizabeth, that long, lean, lank fellow is worth a houseful of your kid-glove dandies, and will make his mark yet."

Martin Van Buren, the political heir of Aaron Burr, who succeeded Jackson, and was boosted by him to the Presidency as a reward of eight years' parasite duty toward himself, was described by one of his cotemporaries as

ONE PART STATESMAN,

Two parts coxcomb. The carpet in front of his private mirror was worn almost to tatters in the four years he occupied the White House. He had been, since 1818, a widower with four sons, and was suspected of aspirations to the hand of Victoria, then a maiden queen. He was a supple, adroit and erudite man, but had not the traits to make him heartily beloved. Mr. Van Buren very sensibly discontinued the serving of refreshments on New Year's day, and it has never been revived.

The funeral of President Harrison, one month after his inauguration, was the first to occur in the Executive Mansion. Vice-President Tyler, who succeeded him, there lost his wife, and in the last year of his administration, 31 years after his first marriage, brought thither a fair young bride, Miss Gardiner, who still lives, and who assisted Mrs. Hayes at one of her receptions. Her portrait hangs in the broad hall up stairs, and with the exception of Mrs. Hayes, in the East Parlor, is the only mistress of the mansion of whom such a relic is there preserved. Mrs. Gardiner, her father, was one of the victims in the Potomac disaster in 1843, by the explosion of the Princeton's boiler, in which Secretary Upshur of the navy also lost his life.

Mrs. Polk was a good and gracious hostess, plain and kind—a daughter of Joel Childress, a merchant of Tennessee.

President Taylor, a jagged old host, full of mistakes of etiquette and "bulls" of speech, as when in his one annual message he opened thus: "Fellow-citizens, we are now at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind," was probably the only President to whom the Presidency was an uncoveted and unsought-for boon. Mrs. Taylor was so averse to public life that it was said she prayed every night during his candidacy for his defeat, and when told of his election said, "Why could they not let us alone? We are so happy here. Why do they want to drag us to Washington?" Who that ever saw General Taylor at a levee could forget him? He grasped every new-comer cordially by the hand and saluted all—high and low, old maids, brides, and young girls—with the words: "Glad to see you. Glad to see you. How's your family? Hope the children are all well?" Still all knew his heart and hand were true as steel, and when he died of exposure in the hot sun at a Fourth of July celebration sixteen months after his inauguration,

THE WHOLE NATION

Mourned at his grave. Mrs. Colonel Bliss, who was a bride when her father was inaugurated, was the sunbeam of the White House during the Taylor administration. She was bright and sparkling, full of life and fun. Her face, with its rosy dimples and mischievous smile, seemed to challenge a romp or a flirtation, yet with perfect propriety she acted her part.

Millard Fillmore, the handsomest President between Washington and Arthur, was called, for elegance, the American Louis Phillipe. He never appeared to better advantage than when receiving his friends. His daughter, at the time of his inauguration, was a school teacher in Buffalo. His successor, General Pierce, was also gentlemanly and winning. Mrs. Pierce was saddened by the death of her young son, killed but a few months previously, and took little part in the ceremonies of the White House. President Lincoln was the only one who ever buried a child from the White House.

Mr. Buchanan was the last of the old-style, ruffled-shirted Presidents, and his bachelor menage was enlivened by his niece, Harriet Lane, a charming and gracious red-haired beauty who, though not in the first bloom of her youth at the time, is remembered still for her graceful sway at the White House. Major Ben. Perley Poore says she was the most elegant and competent mistress of the mansion he ever saw there. She had previously been with her uncle to the Court of St. James. She is now Mrs. Johnston, of Baltimore, a happy wife, her husband, a substantial business man, younger than herself, and she sometimes visits the married daughter of Judge Jere Black, Mrs. Isham Hornsby, at Washington. The subsequent

DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATIONS

Of the Executive Mansion are too well known to need recapitulation. Much speculation is indulged in as to President Arthur's social plans, the general conclusion being that he will depend on the ladies of his Cabinet as his fair aiders for the present, and probably remarry in due time. He is the tallest, largest and most distinguished in manner of any President within contemporary recollection here. The average politician is awaking to the fact that he carries a very "stalwart" hand withing his velvet glove, but personally he is sure to be greatly popular with all.

The marriages in the White House have been as follows: That of Mr. Jackson, a member of Congress from Virginia, and great uncle of "Stonewall" Jackson, and Miss Todd, a native of Philadelphia and a relative of Mrs. Madison. This marriage occurred while the husband of the latter lady was President in 1811. The next was Maria, a daughter of James Monroe, who married Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, in March, 1820, while her father was President. A son of this marriage, Mr. Samuel Gouverneur, has resided in Washington with his wife and three daughters for several years. They have numerous heir-looms inherited from the Monroe family, including the court dress worn by Mr. Monroe when he was Minister to France, one worn by his wife on state occasions, old and rare furniture, and valuable portraits and ornaments. The first ball consequent on this wedding was given by the Decaturs, and invitations for another by Commodore Porter were out, which were remanded by the death of Decatur in a duel with Barron. In 1826 John Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, who was then President,

WAS MARRIED

To his cousin, Miss Helen, in the White House, Monsieur Pageot and Miss Lewis, a niece of General Jackson, as also another niece to a bridegroom whose name is unrecorded, were married there while their uncle was President. During Tyler's administration his daughter married Mr. Waller, of Virginia. President Tyler married his young bride in New York, but brought her immediately to Washington, and they held their wedding reception in the East Room, where he had first spoken words of love to her. The next White House wedding was that of Nellie Grant to Algernon Sartoris, May 21, 1874. The marriage of Miss Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, to General Russell Hastings, a gallant, one-legged soldier of the late war, now a banker in Rockford, Ill., was the last to occur there, in 1878. A romance which culminated in a marriage began in the White House during the single month General Harrison presided there. His niece—a charming young widow, Mrs. Randolph, was his guest, and Mr. James Brooks, afterward member of Congress from New York, found an opportunity in the Green Room one day to win her promise to be his wife. It is gratifying and almost wonderful to reflect, in reviewing the history of

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION,

On these hallowed ties of birth, marriage and death, unblended with darker shadows of intrigue, suspicion, or shame. No romantic liasons, clandestine amours, or dark histories of crime, passion and jealousy lend a guilty charm to its records. Diversified as have been the origin, associations, aims and characteristics of its occupants, they have all been true believers in the sanctity of the marriage vow—sensible, honorable, high minded men and women. Mrs. Lincoln, in her eccentricities, betrayed a touch of insanity, but she was a fussy and vain rather than a wicked woman. How different from Versailles, its prototype, the Tuileries, Windsor, the Escurial, or Sans Souci. Women as fair as Mary Stuart, as courtly as Josephine, as bright and vivacious as Marie Antoinette; men as majestic as Louis Quatorze and as gallant as George III. have presided there, but with what different records.

THREE OF OUR PRESIDENTS—

Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren—were widowers, and one—Buchanan—was an old bachelor. There must have been Aspasias and Cleopatras in those days, as in all others—women ambitious of conquering those who wore the world's laurels—but there is no record of any one of them having played the part of Pericles or Marc Antony. In the untainted domestic life of the White House we see the difference between a power haughtily held by hereditary right and a power delegated by the people. Our Chief Magistrates do not dare pollute their high office with the vices that the Old World monarchs believe they may indulge in with impunity. No one of them would be bold enough to return to private life with a record of that kind against him. In the simplicity of our Government is its strength. In its ever-changingness, its seeming insecurity, is its real stability and massive perpetuity.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

HOLIDAY SEASONS

IN SAN FRANCISCO—FETE, FAST AND SAINT DAYS—SOME REFLECTIONS.

Chinese Temples—Christian Temples—Jewish Customs—French, Italians and Others on Holidays.

To the middle-aged and the old, whose kernel out of the husk of life is partially or almost eaten away, the sweet heart of holidays seems gone—vanished into that past to which maturity consigns all enjoyments of sparkle and zest. But to the attentive and listening ear merry shouts and rollicking voices ring through this generation as through all the young generations that have gone before; light feet trip it to and fro, and coat-tails and petticoats whisk like mad to music that jigs along every fiber, as though a little demon of fun were tickling each nerve with a feather. As there always were holidays, so there are holidays and always will be while man remains man.

Being the home of all religions and all peoples, extremes, classes and kinds, the saint days, fast days and fete days in San Francisco are almost as many as days in the year. There is always some one near us

KEEPING HOLIDAY

Or holy day, so that if one chooses there is perpetual excuse for putting work away. Yet, and strange the paradox appears, there never was a city more alive, eager, alert to the main chance. A very fever of excitement runs occasionally through the centers of business, and it runs so high that the steady cool hand holding the pulse sometimes takes the heat. But not often, for whether it be grain, or stocks, or real estate, or the hundred smaller speculations that hum through the "market," there is some one at the head great for that exigency, who, with head enough to have planned it, is all head and no heart to carry it through. There are "corners" in every business, and every man with a dollar to risk has a keen scent for opportunity. It has over and over again in private and public history been demonstrated that place is made for man and not man for place, and again and again the fact has been made manifest in our affairs. A great grain manipulator died and people looked blankly about them wondering who could fill the vacancy he had made, but our interests have never declined. One bonanza king and another dropped off from stocks, surfeited may be with riches, but other men were raised up to squeeze the people urgent to be squeezed, with an equally disastrous result. Thus men have come and gone, and one holiday after another has fallen like forgotten dust upon the past; yet men and affairs still crowd the days, and the fortunes of neither seem to wane. It is with a feeling of half

AMUSEMENT AND TOLERATION,

As one would note the recreations of some outlandish animals, that San Franciscans look on at the holidays which the Chinese observe with a regard which seems in some sort perfunctory. They go stolidly about their celebration, which, as near as one half foreign to their customs can judge, consists in passing up and down the streets of Chinatown, fresh-barbered and in best clothes, and in ceremonies at the temples, which latter seem destitute of all sacredness and even religious feeling. There are a number of temples here, where you will always find a few worshipers. One, on Jackson street, is built in the honor of the Queen of Heaven; another is the Temple of Kwan Tai, the God of War, and in the Pak Tai temple, on St. Louis alley, is Sam Chow, God of Medicine, besides the God of the Mountain, the God of the Valleys, God of Riches, God of Beasts, Goddess of Virtue, etc. The highest joss or god, in the estimation of this people of many gods, is Quan Kong, who, according to their own confession, is as human as the rest of us, having been a giant eleven feet high, and who died several thousand years ago. You will find him worshiped as a great warrior everywhere among the Chinese, arrayed in his green dragon dress. The number of gods is so many that a perfect list would be well nigh impossible for one who looks superficially at the subject, but each has a birth or feast day, when flocks of worshipers do them honor at the joss-houses. The prayers offered are printed on little pieces of red or blue paper, which are thrown into a furnace kept alight, and as the papers burn and ascend the attention of the god is called to them by striking a bell and sounding a gong which stand convenient. To us it seems like no religion at all, but it nevertheless has a firm hold upon the Chinese, who listen to our teachings with great seriousness of countenance, and may be sing songs and recite verses of scripture, all bearing on the love of Jesus, yet burn incense sticks and worship at the joss-houses on days when the American man holds no Sunday-school. The chief holiday of the Chinaman is his New Year celebration, which begins February 1st and lasts a week, and the house-servants bring a silk handkerchief, a pound of tea or a pot of preserved ginger to mark the event. On the 4th day of April they go out to the queer little vault at Lone Mountain, where their

DEAD ARE STORED,

Awaiting exportation to China, and here they burn joss-sticks, fire-crackers, and make offerings to their defunct countrymen. They do not take the trouble to return dead women to China. April 24th is the feast-day of the Goddess of Heaven, and they continue her celebration for three days. They also keep as holidays special days of the seasons, such as summer and winter solstice, beginning of autumn, little and great heat, little and great snow, fall of dew, equinox, etc. On the 10th of September there is worship at the full of the moon, when they make and distribute what are known as moon-cakes. Now and then, when some Chinaman of importance dies, a stranger would receive the impression that great joy was being experienced. There is loud music—the louder the better; there are hacks where usually the meaner express wagon does duty; and bits of paper are scattered broadcast, fluttering through the air, and finally falling at the feet of the small boy, who gathers them by handfuls, and the curious and idle spectators who throng the streets, [illegible] which we look without a quiver of sympathy, feeling it something of a Christian duty to recognize nothing of a religion among the rites. Very different is it on Easter day, when the Protestant and the Catholic, each, perhaps, deploring the religious existence of the other, yet unite to make it such a holiday that all the other celebrations in the year cannot equal it in purely religious importance. The altars blossom forth with typical lilies, and vines, and the loftiest music known to the church peals through the organ loft, while crowds

FALL UPON THEIR KNEES

Or turn their faces upward, silently joining the choral with the strains their souls alone sing. Lips dumb to song wake almost to harmony at Easter, and congregations listen with hushed breath to melody which is worship. The best singers sing the best music, and the man down in the pew who cannot even whistle a tune, and the woman in the pew whose anguish it is that she cannot even murmur a cradle song without discord, feel all their longing and regret, their up-reaching and far-reaching, interpreted. Oh! it is well to be in the mystery occasionally; to sit in front and be absorbed, as a cup is filled with the amber and blood of wine, in the action and sound which art has made seem so gushing, free and spontaneous. The ordinary human cannot bear to be always behind the scenes, he must give himself up to illusion once in a year, and why not give his reason a holiday at Easter, round which day traditions wreathe and beliefs cling to give him excuse for mental surrender? Believe, then, for once, that eloquent words are unstudied, that flowers spring by miracle along the chancel rail, that the inspiration of song comes with the moment, that the bonnet of beauty grows from the air for the head it adorns, that all inspiration is impromptu and never was rehearsed, and you will find yourself crushed so low on the stool of humility that you will confess the experience you have given yourself a strangely new and sweet one.

AT THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME,

The little, odd, old church where the sermon is given in French, and the singing is a boast, as well as at Grace Cathedral and at Trinity, there is such quantity of ritual and wealth the observer may crowd into his day so much of Easter that lesser holidays will pale into insignificance indeed. The masses flock toward St. Mary's and St. Ignatius, and St. Patrick's chimes send Easter notes tumbling everywhere about the roofs, till every creature is summoned to hear the ancient tidings told again. The doors of Calvary, and Bethany, and Grace, Advent, Plymouth, St. Gregory, St. Paul, St. Luke, St. John again swing to the entrance of many worshipers, and the day becomes a dull one to the man who fails to keep Easter, for lack of companionship. And yet just by a little, and by that little ever so much, Easter here, and every other religious day, seems lapsed from Easter and other religious days in the New England, where they make so much of religion. When it comes to such virtues as free-of-heart and free-of-hand California people are A1, but I have heard folks say there was something in the winds that blew from the Pacific ocean which took the life out of a man's religion at a puff. Yet every day is kept; it is only that we can't somehow seem to do more than get up on stilts when the surges that toss on the Atlantic side have reached the hights. But on the Sabbath before Thanksgiving Day in two churches the announcement was made that contributions would be received towards the dinners of the poor. "Come to church and bring your babies on this especial day," said one of these preachers. "We shall have an orchestra, and what with its playing and your singing and your babies crying, we shall have a noise that will go up to the Lord. We shall have a long table, which we hope to see piled with

PROVISIONS AND FLOWERS.

There will be a wagon to distribute after the sermon to any addresses you may give. If you can only afford to bring a turkey for yourself, bring that to add to the heap. Then be thankful over it here, and when we are through take it home and be thankful over it there." The response came Thanksgiving morning in turkeys, ducks, chickens, hams, beef, mutton, potatoes, canned fruits, flour, and even as it had been said so it was done. Perhaps we don't reach the hights here, but the winds of the Pacific sometimes blow us such perfumes from the sweet shores of charity lying somewhere fair to the winds' sweep, that it becomes an incense to us which inspires to action.

One cannot live long in San Francisco and be wholly ignorant of the customs of the Jews. Your shopman is a Jew, your musician is a Jew, your landlord is a Jew, and your next door neighbor is of the same blood and religion. Close your eyes and remember how old the Jew is, then open them and as you behold him brisk, clear, sharp eyed, strong in spirit and in body, think how young he is and how young and numerous he will be when your thin American blood has run out by reason of small families dwindling down to a child or so each, and so on to nothing. One Jewish family in our block has more children than all the rest of us put together, and each one stout, bright and shrewd as the rest of his race. An old Irishman once apologized for the seeming stupidity of his youngest child by saying, "We don't look fur much from Marthy, nohow; bein' as she's the last of 'leven she's nothin' but the leavin's." But the eleventh or the twentieth child of the Jew asks and needs no excuse to be made for him, and from the first of the flock to the youngest weanling, each one is as thoroughly a Jew in characteristic as his father. We have had no Jews turning Gentile for

ROMANTIC REASONS,

But in several instances here the Gentile has entered Jewry for the sake of marriage. Yet Deacon Lakershim, of the Baptist Church, was once of that persuasion, and is now a very pillar belonging to the enemy—a rich man, too, and strong with influence. It is a very interesting matter to observe the Jewish holidays and find their foundation, from Yom Kippur and the Fast of Esther to its merry masquerades of Purim, in that grand specimen of Jewish literature, the Old Testament. You will be made welcome to the greater part of their ceremonies, privately, if you be a friend, and at any rate, though a stranger, you will be received with much courtesy at the synagogues. It is always a treat to visit the prominent places of worship, and especially during holiday time. The lectures delivered in English by Dr. Vidaver on Saturday mornings are never surpassed in the pulpits which expound our doctrines, and while Rabbi Cohn's discourses are in German, the rich baritone of Mr. Wolf, the cantor, and the exquisite singing of the choir, are attractions sufficient of themselves. Whenever I attended Emanu-El during Emperor Norton's life I never failed to find him in attendance, so that I used to say "Emperor Norton and I," when asked who was there. That he came for the music was quite evident, for he always went out before the beginning of the sermon. For a long time I thought there was not the slightest variance among the Jews, but finally separated them into those who ate oysters and those who didn't. By and by I found what seemed to be an old style and a new style, and now it is an old school and one which has drifted a little way from the established customs, as we have drifted from New England ways. For instance, after some opposition and a warm debate, Temple Emanu-El has recently decided that every man take off his hat as he enters and sit with uncovered head during the services.

Each nationality, and we have all here, has its own holiday and its own merrymaking, about which it goes at its pleasure, and according as it makes a stir the rest of the population take note of it. The Italians have their celebrations. They

HOLD CARNIVAL,

And throw confetti at one another in mask, and their fun waxes high, and lo! it has been a holiday for Italians alone. The Mexicans, with an air of the vaquero, crowned with sombrero and enveloped in serape, fill such days as they choose with the smoke of the cigarette, but these days are for Mexicans only. The French cry with ecstasy, "Vive la Republique," and the little world outside looks on admiringly at the charming and tasteful night fete, but it is nevertheless an outside [illegible] ecstacy as the French heart beats. Every Sunday, and all other days that he chooses, does the German devote to holiday, to picnic, to beer, to family, to the music, to the waltz, to the grand march—on cobblestone toward the ferries. Passionately fond of music and dancing, you will find him taking his evening pleasure at the opera, at the theater, where he encores the orchestra; at the Tivolis and Weiner Gartens, and at the various balls held by associations composed of his countrymen. At a German mask ball recently a lady took the first prize for originality of dress whose costume was one of the most delicate in design and most beautiful in effect ever worn here on like occasion. She was called "Lady Smilax," and the groundwork of the design was a network of shining green smilax, in which was woven fragrant and freshly gathered flowers whose colors were so artistically blended as to form one of the loveliest costumes imaginable. Many people, from motives of curiosity and often of interest, take part in these pleasures, but they cannot enter into them as to the manner born. To no one but the German can the German holiday become a perfect one.

THE IRISH

Make a glorious showing on St. Patrick's Day; they are not ashamed of their colors; they issue proudly forth at early morn, stepping to the tune of "Wearin' of the Green," whether the music plays or not, and the Irish girls come out and look with admiration at the procession, then wind up with a rollicking dance at night, which leaves them unfit for service for a week. But nobody reveres St. Patrick but the Irish, and there's nobody will be proud of the brogue on his tongue but the Irish tongue, which cultivates the brogue on the 17th of March, though it found speech, maybe in the north of Ireland, and knows naught but pure English the rest of the year. So does the Scotchman drink to St. Andrews; so does the Englishman keep the birthday of the Queen; so does the Russian celebrate to the new Czar—yet it is the Scotchman alone, the Englishman alone, the Russian alone. But would you see them all united? Then witness a Fourth of July; see how every man remembers a 22d of February; come to the funeral of Garfield; hark to the voices from every land in the world, shouting in soul-reaching chorus:

> "'Tis the star-spangled banner,
> Oh, long may it wave!
> O'er the land of the free
> And the home of the brave."

In like manner the holidays which close the old year and begin the new, have universal observance, all people, for the very joy of giving, falling into the general custom and making and receiving greetings. To those who choose to bear in mind the event which Christmas commemorates there is all inducement for a holiday; those who consider it the anniversary of a mere day of history observe it perhaps with quite as much of outward ceremony, and others who give no thought to its date are as thoughtlessly and heedlessly merry. The religionist makes penitence at his church, and here once more is all the mysticism of ritual and robes, of music and incense and acolyte, and priest chant, and again, whether it be true or whether it be not true, there is a wonderful soul-rest in believing it all on your knees. A well-known writer among us professes Catholicism, not because it has taken hold on his reason, but because he likes to believe it. "Oh, it is so beautiful!" he cries. "Why, you do not know its

WONDROUS POESY!"

And so while he does not care to confine himself to its penance he revels in its stained windows, in its altars, in the gorgeousness of its robes, and above all in its Virgin Mary. He regards the Church as he would an effective high light or flake of sunshine upon a painting, and in a transport rushes forward and embraces it with an ecstasy he loves to experience. It is during the Christmas holidays that the thought of San Francisco seems most turned toward charity—public charity, private charity, neighborly charity, and that best of charity which seems to dissolve into a vast sympathy with all humanity, as silently but as surely as that old pearl of history melted away in the cup. Men who usually give a short, curt nod, smile then and exchange a merry Christmas; women, too overburdened with daily cares to have more than one holiday in the year, cast off their loads and sweeten a Christmas for themselves and those depending on them for happiness. To our children it is a glad, bright time and the great day is like the chime of a great bell, dying away in the lesser holidays that follow in successive rapid peals of joy, and tinklings, and finally echoes, that seem like far away farewell chants to Christmas. One imagines the children of all the civilized world, thousands and thousands and thousands, and all in a shining row. As time waxes and the year grows, a smile like a ray of light falls on the lips of Scandinavia, blossoms out among the English children, and running down the long, long line like a flash, touches up our children—

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHILDREN—

God bless them! Why, there, among the gamins and the children in silk, down there—now rejoice, my heart!—I see my little child! and there also—down on your knees, my friend—is your child! Oh! what a line! and every face a star! Shoulder to shoulder and toes to mark, expectancy flitting like a butterfly among the ranks, what are the children doing, I pray? Looking forward, the long months through, to Christmas, and each right hand holds in its grasp an empty stocking. Fill the stocking; fill it, and when you have a surplus pass to the next, and the next, for would you have one child disappointed now? And as the year wanes and is almost gone, see the faces turned backward over the shoulder while a golden gleam as from the sun that sets illuminates the line. The shouts and murmurs that rise and die away as the children bid farewell to the great glad day, chime on, chime on, to ears that listen, as sweet and as still by and by as the melodies the flower bells fling out in perfume when June days are long and heavy. As for public charities, what demands have we not had? There is one for old women—what a friendless, joyless sound that has? a lone old woman!—and for its benefit many workers held a bewildering dolls' fete, at which every kind of doll was on exhibition. There were kitchen scenes, with cooks and maids at work; nurseries of boys and girls; dinner parties seated at tables; receptions in parlors, where was a crush of full dress; wedding parties, with bride and bridegroom, bridesmaids and best men, complete in blushes and favors; characters of all sorts in life costume from Mother Goose; Kate Greenaway dolls; and talking dolls and walking dolls; big dolls and infants; dolls holding walking matches; dolls making calls, and dolls on the promenade. This was the charity for the Old Woman's Home, out on Market street, and very nicely it made its appeal when

CHRISTMAS

Was beginning to work at softening up hearts. Then the lunches began. People ate for orphans and half-orphans, for sick women and children, for this hospital and that hospital, and then they gave a dinner to newsboys. A strange sort of folks calling themselves homeopaths, who keep sugar pills instead of castor oil for depression of spirts, made a tea party, and the charitable went to it and drank tea just in time to recover for a dramatic entertainment in aid of the hospital for diseases of women. Then an epidemic of fairs and bazars broke out, and even now the air is thick with the phantoms of tidies and screens that made their impression and vanished as though they had existed but for purchase. And every charity reaped its harvest. Every institution is the better on account of the advantage it took of the approaching holiday time. The utter depravity doctrine seems an airy and idle fabrication when the spell of the holidays is over the multitude. Why, somebody sent 300 pounds of turkey to the City and County Hospital on Thanksgiving Day. Don't you think those turkeys will outgobble one accusation that cries aloud for judgment against somebody when his sins come to be called over? I have looked about me the past month as I have never looked before, and it has seemed to me I detected

SENTIMENT SMOLDERING

In every eye that met mine. Sometimes [illegible] of its existence; sometimes it half bashfully shunned notice, and sometimes it rushed eagerly by as if intent upon and glad of its being, but it always seemed to be there. I have seen a fresh interest dawn like a surprise between friends who had drifted, drifted throughout the year; I have seen another generosity thrown like the shadow of a silver wing across the face of children who brought gifts for one another in their hands; I have seen the husband survey his wife as though her touch again had lightly pressed his heart, and watched her turn toward him with the old love made like a garment into new; I have been in alley-ways and off-shoots of streets, but still every eye looked the sentiment and every place had an attempt at the flavor of holidays. During the year I have been in asylums where I thought the children had better care and better treatment than many children outside their walls. But when I come to make my Christmas observations, I said if it wasn't much of a mother and if it wasn't much of a home, it was better to have both or either than to be an orphan in an asylum where somehow something is missing on such days as Christmas, which seems preferable to the best care and the best treatment any institution can possibly offer.

It was last year before the holidays when a family moved into our neighborhood, who, by all the signs and tokens that bespeak such a struggle, endeavored, each day with renewed effort, to keep themselves in such decent poverty that pity should pass them by unnoticed. They were a large family, and extended

ALL THE WAY DOWN

From the married son to the baby a couple of years old. The husband and father had been out of employment and out of health for a year, but had finally obtained work by going to Nevada, where he had been for six months. One day, as I often had done before, I beguiled the baby to me at the gate. "My papa's tummin," she said with happy importance. "He's over to 'Ginia City." I should have known he was coming long beforehand by the general signs about the house, but when the time was really near it had "papa's tummin'" written all over it as plainly as the number on the door. I was looking out of the window when he came—a little, plain, sickly man with a satchel in his hand and a battered cap on. I watched him breathlessly as he walked along hunting home, and then one of the grown girls came in a sort of happen to their window. I actually heard her scream, "He's come! he's here!" and something like a flame passed across his face as he saw her. The door opened for him quietly as he went up the steps, and then shut him in and shut me out. Then I began to call them silently "The happy family." The fragrance of something savory for breakfast, for lunch and for dinner, commenced that very day to haunt the back yard, and of evenings there was laughter, music, hum of talk, a fire in the parlor, by the way the light danced on the shutters; games before the children's bedtime, by the shouts; and once I scented coffee in the evening. What dissipations "The happy family" were indulging in! On Christmas night the fun was uproarious. I judged they were dancing; at any rate they were jumping about, and the children were shrieking with much laughter and clapping their hands, and the best of it was they thought they were keeping it all to themselves, while all the time there wasn't a house in the block but knew it and shone the brighter for it. "We wish you all a happy New Year!" they sang, and the chorus floated to the sidewalk with its burden of hoarse boy voices and shrill girlish trebles, and the solemn boom of a bass from the married son and the mother's older voice with a slight crack in it here and there, and I have always thought it was the daughter-in-law singing second. Everybody looked at the house and wished it well, and it was

FULLY TWELVE O'CLOCK

Before they put their lights out and went to bed. A happy family, indeed! Well, the time rolled round for the father to go back to work. I saw him go, with his cap down over his eyes, and his shoulders bearing back bravely, but trying to keep its own counsel still, the family stayed indoors and every shutter was tightly closed. The baby came out by and by, and once more I beguiled her. "My papa's don'!" she said, gravely. Yet still I remember them as the happy family, because at least they have the memory of that time with them.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

DOMESTIC.

Accident at a Festival—Nearly One Hundred Persons Killed or Injured.

CLEVELAND, January 1st.—During the Knights of Pythias festival at Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, last evening, the floor gave way, precipitating the company, numbering over 200, to the floor below. Two persons were instantly killed, ten others fatally injured, and between seventy and eighty more or less bruised or burned. The building took fire almost instantly, producing a scene of the wildest excitement. The lights were nearly all extinguished, leaving the shrieking, struggling mass of humanity to grope their way from the ruins almost in the dark. By the prompt action of those who escaped uninjured and other citizens who were summoned by the terrible alarm, the fire was subdued, but not until quite a number had been more or less burned. The list of killed and wounded will number nearly 100. The night was very cold, and the scene is described as frightful in the extreme. The names of the killed and injured are not given.

A Sickening Catastrophe—Two Girls and a Boy Burned to Death.

BRADFORD (Pa.), January 1st.—The large frame boarding-house of Garrett Abers, near Richburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Gas from an oil well was used as fuel in the cooking stove, and an unexpected pressure set the kitchen on fire. Owing to the general sickness in the house there were few boarders, and nobody in the vicinity of the kitchen. Mrs. Abers was sick with fever in a front room up stairs. Her husband, who is 70 years of age, was sitting by her bedside, and from prolonged watching was about exhausted and fell asleep. He was first awakened by the smoke, and discovered the entire rear of the building in flames. Seizing his wife, he carried her out and laid her down in the snow in her night clothes. He then went back to awaken three children, who were sleeping in a rear room upstairs, but could not reach them. There were two girls, aged 13 and 11 years, and a boy aged 10 years. Their legs, arms and heads were burned off, and their trunks blackened and charred. Several persons down stairs were also dangerously burned in making their escape. Physicians think Mrs. Abers will die from the exposure in the snow in connection with the fever. Mr. Abers is nearly insane with grief. In the destruction of the house he has lost all his property.

Terrible Dynamite Explosion.

PITTSBURG (Pa.), January 1st.—The *Commercial Gazette's* Beaver Falls, Pa., special says: A terrible dynamite explosion took place yesterday at the Extension Company's new line, which is being graded on the north side of the Beaver river, near Wampun. Mr. King Smith, the head director of a gang of workmen, placed some dynamite in an old porter keg to dry previous to using. At the noon hour, just when the men stopped to take their dinner, the keg, containing a couple of the so called cartridges, was placed some eight feet from the fire, and while the men were eating their dinner the can exploded, resulting in wounding ten men, two fatally.

No Boon that Science Has Conferred

Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malaria-ridden portions of the United States and the tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive and bilious remittent fevers, while on the other hand it has been no less clearly shown that the use of the Bitters, a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial diseases, and arrests it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, for general debility and renal inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it; it expels rheumatic [illegible]